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Tower Views

by Clearway

Manila's Child Refugees

War Disrupting Business

Labor Weighs Third Party

¶ **Child refugees from Shanghai,** like child refugees from Spain to European countries, cry and run for shelter when friendly airplanes greet them on arrival at Manila. A few days of aerial bombardment have made the marvel of mechanical flight a dread to them.

Manila lies about 1200 miles from the scene of undeclared war between Japan and China, yet already war's murk and misery have spread over that 1200 miles. Even farther, half-way round the world and back again by any route you choose, the accuracy of a recent statement by Secretary of State Hull is illustrated in today's events. He said: "Any situation in which armed hostilities are in progress, or are threatened, is a situation wherein rights and interests of all nations either are, or may be, seriously affected."

¶ **The gist of Mr. Hull's warning** called for positive action to prevent war. Note the documentation of his position in current news:

New York—American manufacturers and foreign traders anxiously weigh effects on peaceful commerce of prolonged war in China. Disruption of shipping has already upset prices on commodities needed from China, including tung oil, carpet wools, and silk.

London—World financial markets survey Japan's possibility of keeping up the interest and service payments on foreign debts, when her internal economy is strained to the limit with war costs.

Tokyo—Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange have slumped in a month from 10 to 30 per cent. Japanese spinning firms operating mills in China have suffered severely. And a blockade of all Chinese official and private shipping on the China Coast is announced.

Hong Kong—A China already over-burdened with debts, some of them with little prospect of full repayment, is reported confident she can triple normal budget receipts. That would mean further exactions from the Chinese people. Finance Minister Kung meanwhile has been touring Europe to arrange new foreign loans.

¶ **Coincident with these moves back into the mad circle of war finance,** come surveys showing that the world is slowly recovering from economic dislocations due to the last general war. Must the business graph again rise to giddy heights of false war "prosperity," only to crash? If peace can cure the ills left by war, is not preventive peace the goal to be sought, and striven for until it is reached? Then children will not need to fear that every airplane is an enemy.

¶ **The pace of invention goes on,** whether humanity turns its new wonders to destructive or constructive ends. A plane has been landed several times in tests by United States Army Air Corp engineers—without the touch of a human hand. Blind landings have their war uses; they also have their peace uses in dense fogs.

The inventor of a way to prevent the perversion of useful devices to harmful ends—he is the one more needed than any mechanical genius. Yet no unaided human invention is equal to that task. In divine Love, spiritually and mentally expressed by men individually and collectively, is the already complete answer to tragedies attending human invention. For Love teaches all to love, and to use all things only to bless, not injure, others.

¶ **If six Soviet airmen were down** in the Arctic during wartime and on a war mission, no "enemy" fliers would risk anything to rescue them. How different is the picture when peace reigns. Sir Hubert Wilkins took off for the polar regions today from Fairbanks, Alaska, as three Soviet four-motored planes headed for Archangel from Moscow.

Only faint radio reports have been picked up, yet Moscow is sure Pilot Levaneffsky and his crew of five are there, relying for rescue on stout wings, warm hearts, and courage of their countrymen in the realm of human achievement. In that realm, differences of language and political boundaries lose their ordinary power to hinder men from living harmoniously with their fellows. Higher issues show how empty and petty are most of the factors which daily militate against the brotherhood of man.

¶ **The part organized labor is to play in politics again comes to the fore in the United States.** William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expresses at the Atlantic City meeting of the executive council his belief that the C. I. O. plans to form a third party. Color is lent to such surmising by statements of John L. Lewis, commander-in-chief of the C. I. O. and its many affiliated unions.

Labor generally blames Democratic leaders for not passing the wages and hours bill. So labor courts the alluring phantom of American politics—a third party.

In the Boston Section:

Move to take married women out of jobs starts in Worcester.

Engineer says Codman work satisfactory and reasonable.

50,000 scheduled to see Park Department kids' circus.

New labor relations board ready to start in Bay State.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Soviet Industry Shows Set-Back Of Party Purge

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AP)—A purge of "anti-Soviet wreckers" spread today in Leningrad province, with seven collective farm officials going on trial for sabotage. All confessed to attempts to discredit Soviet collective farming in an effort to restore capitalism. Nine others have been executed as "terrorists."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia's industry, organized in "one vast syndicate" under state control, is creaking and groaning under the burden of trying to make up for production lost in the first half of 1937, when industrial enterprises were demoralized by the search for "Trotskyists" and "wreckers." The Communist high command is demanding more production, but executives who replaced those dismissed or arrested have not been able to give it. They become increasingly upset under pressure from the Kremlin.

Production for the first half of 1937 dropped below that of 1936 in many major industries, although state planners had called for an average increase of 15 per cent. Industries in which production fell below that of 1936 included: coal, oil and gas, coke, iron ore, pig iron, cement, railway cars and locomotives and combine-harvesters. Production somewhat increased in the following industries: electric power, peat, steel ingots and rolled steel, aluminum and synthetic rubber.

Coal Weak Spot

When the six-month figures were published, state planners declared that, if the yearly plan were to be fulfilled, average production over June must increase by the following percentages: coal, 35.3; oil, 24.6; pig iron, 18; steel ingots, 28; steel, 43.7; cement, 53.2; copper, 85.3; chemicals, 30.4.

The figures for July showed that many important industries not only failed to record such increases, but

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Older Motorists Lead in Drunken Driving Crashes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25—Middle-aged drivers with much experience in operating automobiles are revealed by the New York Bureau of Motor Vehicles here today to have been the worst offenders in drunken driving accidents in this state during the first six months of 1937.

Drunken drivers themselves were the most frequent victims of a series of 344 accidents which resulted in 28 fatalities and injuries to 553 persons, the motor vehicles bureau discovered as it studied traffic statistics with the objective of ending the menace of tipsy motorists on public highways.

Most of the drunken driving accidents between Jan. 1, 1937, and June 30 took place during the week and not on week ends. Most of the "alcoholic accidents," as they were described by the bureau, also occurred on state highways and under favorable conditions for motoring.

"More than 80 per cent of these intoxicated drivers were experienced," the bureau's report says. "In only 11 instances was the driving experience found to be less than one year.

"The most serious form of accident in which intoxicated motorists were involved was collision with other vehicles. The second in seriousness was collision with a fixed object. There were 24 accidents involving pedestrians."

Twenty-one of the 25 fatal accidents involved drivers in the age group from 25 to 64 years, and of the 319 non-fatal accidents, 256 of the drivers were in that age group. The age group from 18 to 24 years came next with two fatal and 52 non-fatal accidents.

With one exception, all the drunken drivers in fatal accidents were men, the bureau reported.

The driver was on the wrong side of the road in one third of the alcoholic mishaps and in about one fifth of the cases he was exceeding the speed limit.

"Intoxicants unquestionably affect the driving ability of a person," the report concludes. Attention is called to the number of accidents which occurred on the wrong side of the road, at a high rate of speed "under improper conditions and other negligent acts."

President Ends Fight on Court By Signing Bill

Says Aim But Partly Won —Gives No Hint of Any Further Action

Statement Is Tame

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—In a statement accompanying his signature of the shrunken judicial reform bill, President Roosevelt today reaffirmed his original objectives, including addition of "new blood" to the Federal bench, but did not intimate that he intends to press further toward such enlargement of the Supreme Court.

The statement was non-committal as to his future intentions, although after listing the defeated objectives of his original "court-packing" bill, the President said: "All of these are objectives which are of necessity a part of any complete and rounded plan for the reform of judicial processes."

He also said that the minor changes in judicial procedure brought about by this bill are "a moderate and limited advance into a field which calls for further and more complete exploration."

But that Mr. Roosevelt intends to do any more exploring himself he definitely did not say. The statement, far from being a "flaming challenge" or a "ringing declaration," was on the whole just a quiet reminder of the original purposes outlined by the President on Feb. 5 last.

No Stinging Rebuke

There was about the statement an air of nostalgic regret, an odor of lavender. The President was sighing and saying: "Ah, what might have been!" And he even had words of specific praise for the bill he was signing, describing it as "definitely a step in the right direction . . . these provisions possess merit."

At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt insisted once more—and several times—that his objectives are approved by the people. This note—that the common people really understand and support the President's program, even in its court-enlargement phases—is the theme song of his present appeal to Congress.

By repeated assertion, by speeches and statements, and later perhaps by a traveling campaign, the President is trying to convince Congress that the people are with him, and Congressmen had better read the handwriting on the wall.

In his statement Mr. Roosevelt reiterated his theme song repeatedly. First, referring to his message of Feb. 5, he said that "these objectives, recognized as desirable by most citizens, were predicated on the necessities of a great and growing nation."

Refers Again to People

The "chasm between the people on the one side and the courts and the bar on the other," he insisted, was "recognized and deplored by many of our ablest and most enlightened judges and lawyers." And he added that: "It can hardly be doubted that our people are restive under the slow and uncertain processes of the law."

Moreover, he said, "I spoke in behalf of the American people . . ."

The President signed this bill shortly before the 10-day deadline was reached, at midnight last night. During the evening he wrote his statement which was only just given out.

His statement had none of the vigor of the attack on the Supreme Court contained in the President's previous pronouncements on the subject. In one passage, he referred

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Along the Skyways—New York to Bermuda

The Latest in Aerial Travel Luxury

Upper—Pan American Clipper Ship Arriving in New York From Bermuda. Lower Left—The Cavalier, Two-Decked Flying Boat of Imperial Airways That Flies Between Port Washington, N. Y., and Hamilton, Bermuda. Lower Right—Interior of Flying Boat on the New York to Bermuda Run

France Modifies Plans for Control Of Railway Lines

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP)—An official spokesman indicated yesterday the Cabinet of Premier Camille Chautemps had agreed upon a modified nationalization of France's railroads.

Under the terms of the modification, the spokesman explained, the Government will organize a national railroad corporation in which it would hold a majority of voting stock.

Ownership of the country's 26,000 miles of railway would be vested in the new corporation.

Private shareholders of the present lines would retain a voice, though a minor one, in the management of the national corporation.

The Cabinet adjourned after a four-hour meeting at which it discussed plans for the solution of the railroad problem advanced by Finance Minister Georges Bonnet and Public Works Minister Henri Queuille.

Its reported agreement on a modified nationalization was a victory for Dr. Queuille who drafted the original plan calling for complete nationalization. It had been supported by the Socialists, headed by former Premier Léon Blum.

New York-Bermuda by Air: Just an Afternoon's Trip

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Doubling of the present scheduled flights between New York and Hamilton, Bermuda, to provide a total of four round trips weekly is announced by Pan American Airways and Imperial Airways, flying boat operators.

The recently established air service over the 773-mile ocean route, said the announcement, has drawn such patronage that the equipment being used, the Bermuda Clipper and the Cavalier, will make two round trips each week, as will the British planes.

Since establishment of the service in June, the 26-passenger Clipper and the 20-passenger Cavalier have carried an aggregate of 300 passengers a month.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor by a traveler aboard the fifth flight of the pioneering New York-Bermuda route

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y.—There was a Bermudan aboard as the blunt-nosed Pan American Clipper shook the spray of Port Washington from its sleek sides, who admitted that he had made four round trips already, and had booked again for this, the fifth flight!

He comes up to New York every Wednesday, he said, aboard the American ship, rides to the Astor House on a bus, spends an evening in the metropolis, and is back on his way to Bermuda Thursday morning in the co-operating British flying boat, the Cavalier. "Just for fun," he said.

Among the 14 passengers on this voyage were a Canadian publisher, making his first clipper flight as were various New Yorkers, and one or two business men whose families are summering on the island. It was a mixed crowd, from far-flung places, with English accents interspersed with American slang—but before that trip was over we were sufficient friends so that more than one clipper reunion was held on the island in the days following.

Plenty to Do on Plane

Each of us was assigned to a seat in a comfortable compartment for take-offs and landings, but during the trip we were free to roam at will through the spacious cabins—to read or take a nap tucked up in a blanket, or to simply look and marvel.

After the splash of spray which signaled our take-off from the waters of Long Island bay, it was a story of smooth peaceful sailing through billowy clouds, far above white capped waves, which rolled majestically beneath — with strong ocean breezes blowing through the cabin on this more than 80 degree day.

Once we saw where the Gulf stream cut a wide white swathe in the green of the water. Once and only once we passed over a ship lumbering along. And we made the discovery that the rainbow has no

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Santander's Fall To Franco Gives Control in North

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Aug. 25 (AP)—Insurgent officials today announced the surrender of Santander, last remaining government stronghold on the northwest Spanish coast.

Advices from insurgent field headquarters said that government authorities in the city officially handed over a notice of surrender.

Then insurgent motorized troops casually drove ahead to enter the outskirts. Late this afternoon a strong detachment was only three miles from Santander proper.

Fall of the city was hastened by street fighting. Santander's civil guard, a part of its police, and some of the civilian population attacked the Basque Government troops, demanding immediate capitulation to insurgents.

Tightens Hold in North

So swift was the insurgent advance that 5000 Government militiamen were believed caught in a pocket formed southeast of the city by onrushing insurgent troops.

Insurgent commanders announced that all 15,000 Government troops remaining in Santander submitted to the decision to surrender.

Conquest of the city gave insurgen forces virtually complete control of the northeastern half of Spain. The drive to conquer the entire Biscayan coast started last September with the fall of San Sebastian and Irun.

It was not until June 19 that the insurgents swept into the Basque capital of Bilbao.

Hundreds of square miles of mountainous territory and scores of mining and industrial villages were captured.

Avanced in Six Columns

With the fall of Santander the Insurgents have only a small slice of territory to the west to capture before they can complete domination of the northern coast.

Revolt of insurgent sympathizers within Santander, Insurgent reports said, paved the way for entrance of the conquerors, who had advanced for days in six powerful columns and joined forces yesterday for a final direct assault.

The British Embassy at Hendaye received from the British destroyer Keith a message stating that a party of sailors landed at Santander to evacuate members of the Basque Government who fled Bilbao shortly before its downfall.

An attempt also was made to bring out 17 Insurgent political economists held as hostages by Government troops and any foreigners who might remain. Nothing had been heard from the ship since the morning message.

Other Spanish war news: Page 6.

Total Disarmament Urged for Peace

Refusal to Bear Arms Advocated by War Resisters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The doctrine of non-violence in national and world affairs received strong endorsement from the 200 delegates representing 21 nations who recently attended the Fifth Triennial Conference of the War Resisters' International here.

Under the presidency of Mr. George Lansbury, British Labor leader, the delegates unanimously dedicated themselves anew to the following program:

1. Refusal to take up arms or to assist in the preparation for armed violence.

2. To strive for the removal of economic and political barriers "which make life intolerable for so many peoples."

3. To work for social justice and the abolition of all class distinctions, and prepare themselves "to make whatever sacrifices are necessary for the establishment of a new order of society and more just relationships between nations."

Lord Ponsonby's Speech

Fraternal greetings were sent to 500 men serving prison sentences in different countries for refusing military service. In his opening speech, which was radiocast, Lord Ponsonby, British Labor Peer, said that in Spain members of War Resisters' International were devoting their energies to alleviating the sufferings of the civil population and saving more especially the children.

Lord Ponsonby claimed that it was not true that armaments meant security. "The first nation which disarms and refuses to participate in any international conflict," he said, "will find that it has thereby obtained complete security." More than that, it would have widespread influence in checking the possible destruction of modern civilization which is constantly threatened by the piling up of armaments.

Obsessed by the legacy of 1914-1918, Lord Ponsonby continued, it would require courage for a statesman or nation to proclaim to the world that since violence was no cure for any evil nor a solution for any dispute, and since violence sowed the seeds of hatred and revenge, advance toward a better civilization could only be pursued by refusing to yield to the temptation of joining with others in preparing for war, and, instead, taking the path which led to national well-being and international conciliation.

It was not true, the speaker held, that the peoples could be defended from the "terrible destruction and ravages of modern warfare," not even when there was marked armed superiority over the enemy. As low as international morality might be, there was not, he contended, any government which would dare to attack a completely unarmed nation. Nor was it true that Fascism, or Communism, or any other creed could be crushed by force, any more than the Allies could crush German militarism 20 years ago, he held. If ideas were wrong, they could only be crushed by allowing ideas that were right to prevail, he said.

Appeal to League

Turning to the league, Lord Ponsonby argued that it could not check an aggressor by force without greatly extending the area of warfare. On the other hand, he contended, the league's influence could be greatly strengthened if its authority rested on a purely moral basis. Wisdom, he said, was of infinitely greater value for an international body whose main purpose was conciliation than any number of ships, guns or airplanes.

In view of the approaching League Assembly, a resolution was addressed to M. Joseph Avenol,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Active Peace Stand Is Urged on Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Aug. 25

Significant of the anti-war move in Britain is the growing pressure being exerted upon the Government to take more active steps in the cause of peace.

Thus the National Council of Labor, representing the entire British trade union and political labor movement, adopted a resolution yesterday calling attention to Japan's pledges, under the 1922 nine-power treaty and four-power pact, to respect the integrity of China, and calling upon the British Government to take measures with the United States and other treaty powers to secure respect for such agreements.

Removal of Economic and Political Barriérs Sought

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Japan to Halt Chinese Ships By Blockade

Exempts Shipping of All Other Nations in Ban for China's Coast

Hold Up in Drive

Mines Placed by Chinese Delay Landing of New Japanese Soldiers

TOKYO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Japan has ordered a blockade of all Chinese official and private shipping on the Chinese coast, the Domei (Japanese) News Agency said today.

The blockade was proclaimed by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, commander-in-chief of the Japanese third fleet in Chinese waters. The order included all Chinese shipping, but specifically exempted shipping of other nations.

"We herewith declare," Admiral Hasegawa proclaimed, "that on and after 6 p. m., Wednesday, Japanese naval forces under my command will interrupt the traffic of Chinese official and private vessels plying China's coasts. However, vessels of a third party, also Japanese ships, will not be prohibited from cruising the blockaded area."

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25 (AP)—The explosion of hidden Chinese mines and fire from secret machine gun nests harassed Japanese regular army landing parties today and prevented at least for the time being the debarkation of 42,000 Japanese troops.

Japanese, however, demolished Chinese villages along the Yangtse with a naval barrage and aerial bombs.

Chinese Gun Crews Skilled

Military observers said the German-trained Chinese gun crews hurled shells with "surprising accuracy."

The Chinese artillery fusillade drove the United States destroyer Parrott from its post off Gough Island where it was guarding the Texas Oil Company plant near the confluence of Yangtse and Whangpoo Rivers.

Chinese field headquarters declared that a counter attack in the Woosung sector north of Shanghai had swept the Japanese out of four strategic towns—Yikung and Paoshan on the Yangtse, and Lotien and Changhuapeng between Shanghai proper and Woosung.

Trustworthy information from American and British official quarters was that Japanese troop ships brought a total of 55,000 reinforcements to the Yangtse mouth.

Of these, 4000 landed at Paoshan, 6000 at Liuho, 2000 at Woosung and 1000 at Yangtsepoo.

The remaining 42,000 still were aboard ship, waiting until the Japanese command decides it is safe to land.

Close to 1932 Strength

It was approximately the same number of troops Japan sent to Shanghai for the 1932 warfare. But British and American observers said that points where Japanese troops have landed this time are too small to serve as bases for a big push.

By deploying battleships openly before a landing from the transports was attempted, the Japanese gave the Chinese ample warning.

While scores of Japanese ships moved back and forth before expected landing points, Chinese made full preparations for resistance.

With amazing speed they placed extensive concealed mines. When Japanese troops landed and reached the danger spots the mines were touched off. Some landing parties were decimated.

The Chinese resistance took the Japanese completely by surprise.

Japanese suffered heavy losses attempting to land troops at Shangwehpang, a mile upstream from Woosung forts.

China's Peiping Drive Presses Japan's Forces; Big Gap Cut in Lines

JAPANESE FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Lianghsiang, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Japanese army threw all available troops into action west of Peiping today in an effort to halt a sweeping Chinese flanking movement through a 20-mile breach in the Japanese lines.

Three strong Japanese columns, flanked by dozens of small patrols, were attacking the Chinese troops, attempting to drive them out of their fortified positions in the western hills.

There was no confirmation here of Japanese occupation of the key city of Kalgan to the north or even of penetration of the Great Wall as was claimed in Peiping by the Domei (Japanese) News Agency and official army press releases.

Japanese officers said that no such victories had been reported back here on the army radio linking the co-ordinated operations.

On the contrary, a general atmosphere of caution was perceptible among the Japanese field commanders to the west and south of Peiping.

Their advance to the southwest along the Peiping-Hankow railroad had been halted a few miles below this headquarters; their mechanized army was mired by weeks of unceasing rain; their flanks were harried by considerable numbers of Chinese troops operating in small patrols.

Roosevelt backs Hull's statement on Far East issues: Page 6.

Rogers Peet

Plowing Snow ! ! !

We're just reminding you that Winter is sure to come and you'll then appreciate the overcoat you select today from our—

Sale *of* Overcoats
(Fall and Winter weights)
719 were $65
928 were $55
267 were $50
692 were $45
$35 now!
113 were $85
182 were $75
693 were $65
789 were $55
$45 now!

Sale *of* Suits
(All weights)
642 were $55
719 were $50
917 were $45
$35 now!
426 were $75
931 were $65
293 were $60
987 were $55
$45 now!

Other SUITS of finest imported fabrics cut from higher prices to—
$75 now!

Sale *of* Tropicals
"Broken lots" of Tropical Suits reduced to one ridiculous price—and consolidated *at three stores only:*
WARREN ST. at B'WAY
13th ST. at B'WAY
35th ST. at B'WAY
Were $45 to $55—
$25 now!

Your vacation starts this week-end?
Sport jackets, from $25.
Flannel slacks, from $8.50.
Palm Beach suits, $16.75.
Lorraine Seersucker suits, $12.75.
Sir Rogers* suits, $19.75.

Clean-up *of* Furnishings
$2.50 and $3 FANCY SHIRTS 1.35
$3 and $3.50 WHITE SHIRTS 1.65
$2.50 PAJAMAS 1.65
50c WHITE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS 35c
$2 SILK CREPE HANDKERCHIEFS 65c
$5 and $7 SOFT HATS 3.95
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Mexico Extends Land Division To Large Estates in Yucatan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Land division on a scale approaching that applied to the Laguna Cotton district last October is to be applied to the large estates in Yucatan. The decree for the partitioning of the land was issued by President Cardenas during his latest trip to the southern peninsula.

Although the division is being made at a critical time in the development of hennequen, from which rope, binder twine, etc., is made, and which product is one of Mexico's principal exports, the program will be carried out. Such application of the Agrarian Law is viewed by President Cardenas as a social as well as economic measure and when immediate economic considerations interfere with the social, it is the latter which is given first place.

Economically, many factors militate against the land division being applied at this time. The first of these is that in recent years Mexico's dominant place in world markets as a producer of hennequen has been seriously threatened by the successful cultivation of hennequen and similar fibres in Java and East Africa.

A second consideration is that the hennequen export during the first five months of 1937 fell to 143,890 bales, which is the lowest amount sent from the country for any similar period since 1931. A third threat to the Mexican position in world markets is that reduced production almost inevitably follows land division, particularly in the early years of its application.

Program to Be Pushed

In the face of these economic handicaps the Government is proceeding with its program which will, in the words of President Cardenas, "guarantee permanent benefits to thousands of homes" in the Yucatan Peninsula. The division is to be applied "with the same speed as that realized in the Laguna," for which purpose 100 engineers have left the capital to make the necessary surveys.

The President not only initiated the works but is remaining in Merida, Yucatan, to supervise the establishment of the new regime and he has ordered all personnel and equipment necessary for carrying out the program to be transported to Merida.

Simultaneous with the land division a vast program of social improvements is being instituted. This includes reforms in education, communications, credit, industrialization of the hennequen industry, exploitation of new sources of wealth, increase of cattle raising, irrigation works, and hygiene.

It is by the introduction of such large scale improvements and reforms, under the supervision of government experts, that the Cardenas Administration is attempting to emancipate and develop Mexico's farmer-Indian population, following the actual granting of land to them.

The method of land division which is to be applied in Yucatan is that of partitioning the big estates into "ejidos" or communal grants which will be cultivated collectively by the farmers. Since hennequen, like cotton, is a crop requiring large scale production, this method, rather than individual allotments, is considered best adapted for the region.

Cardenas Explains Services

In an address to the Mayans following the announcement of the division, President Cardenas explained at length the services which the National Bank of Ejidal Credit is prepared to give to them. Primary among these services is the provision of credits for the purchase of farm machinery and for subsistence until the first crop is harvested by the new owners.

He also reminded the farmers that the Government has been holding a series of conferences, supervised by the Secretary of Finance, at which the farmers are permitted to explain their needs and work out with the Finance Secretary the best methods for making the bank useful to them. Such a conference is to be held in the near future in Yucatan.

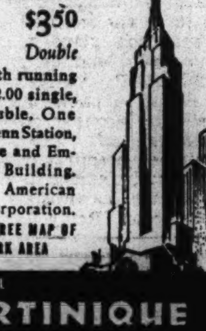
During his address to the farmers President Cardenas urged them to join unions and work for syndicate strength in their region. This encouragement of the workmen to organize is consistent with his labor policy which has been persistently favorable to the unions.

The President also took advantage of the occasion to remind the land owners whose estates are being divided, that they should exercise the same patience in the face of adversity as the Indians have during many decades of an "exploitation" which left them penniless but produced some of the biggest fortunes in Mexico.

He Can Go Where an Auto Can't

Primitive Mexican Oxcart Near Monterrey

IN NEW YORK
ROOMS with BATH
$2.50 Single $3.50 Double
Rooms with running water...$2.00 single, $3.00 double. One block to Penn Station, 5th Avenue and Empire State Building. Direction, American Hotels Corporation.
SEND FOR FREE MAP OF NEW YORK AREA



HOTEL MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY AT 32ND STREET

Syracuse Warns Jaywalkers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 25—City policemen, anticipating crowds of country visitors during State Fair week, have begun a campaign of education against jay-walking.

Movies to Depict Life in Each of 21 Latin Republics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A program for establishing better understanding among the American nations through visual education is being carried out by the Pan American Union, with headquarters in Washington.

The program as planned will include photographing the typical life, customs and scenic beauties of the 21 Latin American Republics during the next two years. It is being executed by William B. Larsen, chief of the Motion Picture Department of the Union, and his staff.

Two countries in the series have been photographed, the first of these being Guatemala. Photographs of the Guatemalan scene, recently shown here, included native fiestas, Indians weaving and bartering in the market places, and boat racing in primitive canoes.

During their trip to Mexico Mr. Larsen and his assistants photographed many spots of primary interest to travelers. These included views along the new Mexico City-Laredo Highway, a typical charro (Mexican cowboy) rodeo in Cuernavaca, scenes of the Bay of Acapulco, one of the favored Mexican resorts, and such archeological sites as the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon and the religious city of Cholula.

These motion pictures are being made both in black and white and in color. The ones made in color of the vivid tropical backgrounds and rich native costumes are particularly pleasing and highly convincing in conveying the brilliance of the Latin American life.

Part of the photography of the Mexican scene was developed in the form of a travelogue which tells the story of a typical American couple, driving to Mexico and the spots which they discovered to be of greatest interest. The part of the wife in the travelogue was played by Miss Dorothy Atkinson and that of the husband by Fred Mallery Packard. The travelogue is titled "Rollin' Down to Mexico."

The first showing of the Mexican and Guatemalan scenes was scheduled to take place at the Pan American Exposition in Dallas, beginning this month and it is hoped that the entire series will be completed and shown at the Palace of Peace at the 1939 World's Fair in New York City.

Such interpretations of native life and historic customs of each Latin American country, through the medium of the motion picture, will lead to a better international understanding, in the belief of officials of the Pan American Union. The pictures are to be released through the Union's headquarters in Washington to high schools, colleges, and other public and civic institutions.

Earliest Clock

The earliest complete clock of which there is certain record was made by a Saracen mechanic in the thirteenth century.

Dutch Line Plans Five New Vessels On Atlantic Run

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—North Atlantic steamship services will be augmented within the next two years by five new vessels for the Holland-America Line, according to William H. de Monchy, managing director of the Dutch shipping interests, who is here today for conferences with American agents.

To cost nearly $20,000,000, the new tonnage will include one 34,000-ton and two 10,000 ton passenger-freight steamships, and two freighters of 7500 tons each, he said. The largest vessel is to be ready for use next summer and the freighters are to be ready for service in 1939.

The building program was made with the prospect of continued European peace in view, according to Mr. de Monchy.

Specifications for the Nieuw Amsterdam, the largest vessel of the five and flagship of the line, will provide a passenger capacity of 1250. With a speed of 21 nautical miles an hour, the Nieuw Amsterdam is designed to make six-day crossings from the English Channel to Ambrose lightship. The itinerary would include calls at Boulogne and Southampton on the route from the home port at Rotterdam.

Holland-America vessels have berthed at Hoboken for many years, and will continue to make their American terminal there, Mr. de Monchy said. Improvement of transportation facilities between New York and New Jersey will make the port facilities in Hoboken even more desirable and within easy reach of the hotel and shopping district of Manhattan, he added.

Northern Europe's Trend Toward Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

European Commentary

PARIS—Realization of the importance of the Northern nations as an integral part of Europe is shown in the rapprochement of the Scandinavian countries, in the unity of the Baltic countries, in the formation of a "neutral" group which includes the three Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Norway and Sweden—besides the Netherlands, together with Finland and Belgium, and the more Central European Switzerland.

There have been conferences at Helsingfors and others at the Hague. The Finland Minister went to Moscow; the Swedish Minister to London, Paris, Brussels; and the Belgian Minister has gone as far afield as the United States. All these movements reveal a political activity which deserves special attention.

When the Foreign Ministers of the Northern countries—Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway—recently met to discuss their common interests, they showed an exceptional discretion, and deprecated even the comparatively small amount of publicity their assembly attracted. For while their methods are perfectly democratic, they do not believe that the best work is necessarily done in the limelight.

Finland Holds Aloof

Finland may now be regarded as a member of the Scandinavian bloc, which desires to remain aloof from any European conflict. It would seem that their conception of neutrality is approved by at least one of the leading Western Powers; and that so far from endeavoring to keep the Northern peoples apart, their rapprochement has lately been facilitated and encouraged. The Socialist elements which have considerable weight in the Northern countries—though their brand of Socialism is peaceful and moderate—will presumably seek and obtain the approval of the Second International for their joint policy.

But "neutrality" does not mean that these countries should be unprepared to defend themselves, and indeed there has been some talk of a military collaboration of the Northern nations. They were not willing to go far in that direction; and Norway and Denmark in particular have expressed themselves against the idea of anything that could be mistaken for an alliance.

It is noted, in diplomatic circles, however, that the military staffs of Finland and Sweden have already close relations. There is a resolve to do nothing to antagonize the German Reich, and there is no wish to appear hostile to Soviet Russia. But there is undoubtedly distrust of both these neighbors. The Northern countries do not intend to be drawn into any combination which will provoke protest or opposition. In Finland such sympathy as there was for Germany has now diminished but there is the strongest resistance to an association with Russia which would give Communism strategical advantages.

Further Extension

It is hoped to bring into harmony with this democratic and pacific bloc, the Baltic States which are conscious of the need of making common cause. There exist, naturally, different viewpoints in the various countries, but they are desirous of remaining at equal distance, politically, from Russia and Germany; and they see, economically, an opportunity of useful co-operation.

The rivalry of Germany and Russia may have untoward results for these smaller countries. Especially in the Baltic are there ominous signs of an eventual race for naval supremacy, which at present Germany has every prospect of winning. It behooves the Northern nations to move warily, to keep their liberty of judgment, without ever giving the impression that they are taking sides.

Curious incidents are reported, which show how exceedingly careful are the Scandinavian Ministers. Thus Dr. Peter Munch, of Denmark, in an interview with the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, was anxious to deny that his country had entered into special obligations to deliver foodstuffs to Great Britain in the event of war. He added that Denmark did not regard Germany as a "possible enemy." At the same time he quoted Richard Sandler, Foreign Minister of Sweden who, referring to the solidarity of the Scandinavian countries, remarked: "The Southern frontier of Denmark is the Southern frontier of Sweden."

Sandler's Peregrinations

Much comment has, in fact, been made on Mr. Sandler's visits to Brussels, the Hague, Paris, and London, and his proposed tour of the Baltic States. Warsaw, Moscow, and Berlin figure on his list of capitals.

"Sweden is actually developing a foreign policy," ironically observed a German newspaper. Sometimes, a certain irritation peeps through the comment. In its most fantastic form it suggests the construction of a "Balto-Scandinavian bloc under British control," for the "encirclement" of Germany. But that dark supposition need not be taken too seriously. The aim of Sweden, as of its fellow-countries, is purely defensive. There is some fear lest one or other country be attacked, and "collective security" in its more practical and local shape (together with an appeal to the League, for whatever it may be worth), still appeals to them all. But their chief preoccupation is certainly not how they can "get in" but how they can "keep out" of war.

The distinction should be clearly drawn between several planes of Northern understandings, which are to some extent superimposed. The first is that of Oslo, which admits countries which are scarcely Nordic, but which have an equal desire to remain outside a possible conflict, and which can profitably work together economically. The second is that of the four specifically Northern nations (to which Iceland may be added). The possibilities of the larger association are rather vague; but the more limited association is acquiring a sharpness of purpose since Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, are bound together by their common destiny.

Third Set-up

There are besides, on a third plane, the newly formed Baltic States, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, which separate Russia from direct contact with the Baltic. They doubtless merited their independence, but the diplomatic design in 1919 was to cut off Russia from the main Northern sea—to which, however, it has access by the Gulf of Finland. The British always took a keen interest in these States, and it is to be noted that this interest has been revived by official visits on the twentieth anniversary of the independence of the three States mentioned, and of Finland. The detachment of the Baltic States from Russia seemed to be a wild dream during the World War—in which, be it remembered, Russia was the ally of France and Britain. Only the double defeat of Russia and Germany made their creation—as it made the creation of Poland—possible.

Latvia and Estonia, not entirely reassured in respect to Russian demands, saw the wisdom of uniting their forces and their fate, and Lithuania, which has grievances against Poland, too, has come to a good understanding with its Baltic neighbors. These countries, above all, want peace.

As for the agreement of Oslo, regarding trading conditions, it is signed by the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands East Indies. They will not do anything in restriction of trade without previous consultation. They will examine proposals to eliminate unfair competition—notably, but not exclusively, the practice of dumping. There are cited among these unfair weapons of closing one's own market to imports while trying to enter foreign markets with exports, such expedients as deflation, the reduction of wages, the depreciation of currencies, subsidies, quotas, high tariff barriers.

They Have Ores

The Northern countries, on whatever diplomatic plane they may place themselves, are also interesting in that they may provide iron, copper, various other raw materials and foodstuffs. Apart from the "dementi" (official denials) of Dr. Munch—which is significant but should not be read as implying that Denmark will cease to supply England—there has been a struggle between Germany and England to obtain certain armament products of the great Bofors works in Sweden, as well as Swedish ore.

While these and other cross-currents necessarily exist, the real hope of the Northern countries is the conclusion of a convention which will limit armaments and the risk of war by calling for the exchange of information regarding military budgets and arms production.

"It is natural," said Thorvald Stauning, Danish Premier, "that the Northern nations, which nourish no hostile sentiments, should join their efforts in favor of peace, with a view to the protection of their territories. . . ."

And Mr. Sandler explained: "There is no question of concluding pacts like those of the Little Entente or the Balkanic Entente, but simply to establish permanent or periodic contacts between the smaller democratic States of Northern Europe, in order to co-ordinate diplomatic action for the better defense of their common interests and the safeguard of their independence and of peace."

The point on which he insisted most was that the Northern countries are opposed to a "policy of alliances," and of diplomatic combinations which will alienate their liberty and drag them into trouble. They stand for the largest possible understandings, among themselves, and with other powers, provided they genuinely make for peace, and are not an artful method of lining them up for war.

Sisley Huddleston

South Carolina Picks $1,000,000 Peach Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's 1937 peach crop, which first estimates placed at approximately $500,000, netted growers more than $1,000,000, according to the final check-up, Thomas A. Cole, U. S. marketing agent for the Clemson extension service, reported that orchardists shipped 1600 cars.

Of these, 1425 went by rail to northern and mid-western markets, and the equivalent of from 150 to 200 cars were shipped by truck to the same outlets, Mr. Cole said. Approximately 10,000 growers, shippers, packers and pickers shared in the $1,000,000 revenue, of which one third was estimated as net profit to the producer.

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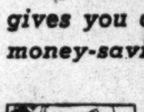

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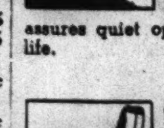

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Gunners' Tax Money Put to Protecting Birds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—A coordinated federal-state tax drive is about to be launched to give back to the birds and beasts at least part of what the white man has taken away from them in the last 300 years.

"Ducks cannot nest on a picket fence," used to be "Ding" Darling's comment on the march of civilization when he was chief of the Biological Survey. Now back at his cartooning, Mr. Darling is about to see one of his fondest dreams come true, with the initiation of the first federal grants-in-aid to states for wildlife preservation.

Under migratory bird treaties with Great Britain and Mexico, the Federal Government has already taken numerous steps to provide refuges and protect migratory birds from hunters' guns, but up till now it has had no responsibility for so-called "upland" game and birds which seldom move across state or national boundaries.

Now Congress has passed a bill, sponsored by Mr. Darling's General Wildlife Federation and other conservation groups, setting aside receipts from federal excise taxes on guns and ammunition for a wildlife restoration fund, from which Congress could make appropriations. In the past such tax receipts have amounted to approximately $3,000,000 a year.

According to Square Miles

The new law provides that half the federal fund, after administration expenses are deducted, shall be divided among the states according to their acreage. The other half would be distributed according to the number of hunting licenses sold. Officials of the Biological Survey estimate that on a 1935 basis each state would get about 46 cents for each square mile and 23 cents for each hunting license sold.

It is logical, backers of the program say, that money from firearms taxes should be used to pay for the damage to which guns have contributed. Hunters, required to pay these taxes anyway, should be glad to see wildlife stocks built up, they argue.

An important feature of the new law is the impetus it is expected to give to state wildlife conservation programs. At present money from hunting licenses goes for a wide variety of things far removed from game preservation.

To be eligible for federal wildlife funds hereafter, a state must act as follows:

1. Agree to use money from hunting licenses only for fish and game preservation.
2. Appropriate wildlife funds equal to one third the amount allotted by the Federal Government.
3. Adopt certain federal standards for state projects.

No state would get more than $150,000 from the federal funds, nor less than $15,000, if it is eligible for any at all. Money not apportioned to a state could, under the law, be turned over to the Biological Survey for expenditure on federal migratory bird refuges.

Most of the fund will go toward the purchase and development of refuges, giving back to the birds and beasts environment similar to that they had in pioneer days, before swamps were drained, forests cut down and cities built.

Providing Habitat

In the amount of money it provides, the new law is not especially important. Three million is not a large sum, compared with the average of $7,000,000 spent by the Biological Survey Bureau during the darkest years of depression and drought for nation-wide migratory bird restoration.

Conservationists consider it a long step forward, however, because for the first time the Federal Government is taking a hand in the perpetuation of resident bird and animal species; because it should stir up interest in wild life on the part of states; and because it extends further the idea of environment restoration as the most important way of curbing wild life depletion in the United States.

A constructive program of this sort was one of the chief aims of Mr. Darling when he left his lucrative political cartooning in 1933 to become chief of the Biological Survey. Though he was successful in getting large amounts of emergency funds for wild life conservation, he soon came to the conclusion that he could do more toward establishing a permanent program as a private citizen.

Saying he was tired of holding out a "tin cup" for the birds, he resigned his post over to Ira Gabrielson, and set about to mobilize conflicting viewpoints of sportsmen and conservationists into a General Wildlife Federation. The new law is a monument to Mr. Darling's success.

Queensland Water Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queens. — Miss Majorie J. Whitehouse, a graduate of the University of Queensland, is at present engaged in research work in the department of geology on the ground surface entry of the intake beds in the Queensland section of the artesian basin.

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Austria: Schuschnigg's Three Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg has just concluded his third year as Chancellor of Austria and the press here has given much attention to the occasion.

Most neutral observers consider it too early for a final opinion on his services to his country. But they agree that the Chancellor has brought improvement to Austria's situation. A certain stabilization has been effected.

This does not mean that harmony or a normal state of affairs has been reached, but that the emergency regime is working somewhat more smoothly, and that the dictatorship is a little less oppressive than at first.

Dr. Schuschnigg took control of Austria at a troubled moment. Dr. Dollfuss had just been assassinated, many National Socialists throughout Austria were in revolt and bitter rivalry existed between the armed Heimwehr under Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg and the armed Clerical forces under Dr. Schuschnigg. At first these two leaders shared power in the dictatorship, but step by step, without open friction and without using force, Dr. Schuschnigg kept gaining ascendancy until he was able finally to dissolve the Heimwehr and to discard Prince Starhemberg completely.

Adopts Moderate Policy

It was a masterly political achievement, by which a quiet, clever, industrious man crushed a powerful-appearing, flamboyant antagonist, without so much as shaking his finger. That happened more than a year ago and ever since, Dr. Schuschnigg has been practically unrestrained dictator of Austria.

He was left with two vital and difficult internal problems, namely, his relations to the former Socialists and National Socialists. He has failed to solve either of these, but has worked out a rather moderate policy which makes the crasser forms of brutality unnecessary.

He has not yet "won the Socialists," but on the other hand he has given them some leeway. They have no press and can hold no public meetings, nor can they openly criticize the régime. Yet they can bring some influence to bear through the State Labor Union. They retain most of the rights established by the Republic's social legislation.

Politically the workers here are still better off than their colleagues in Germany, Italy, or Hungary. One may say that a kind of silent truce is being observed. The workers are dissatisfied, but realizing the situation might be worse, are not carrying on a dangerous opposition. They prefer Dr. Schuschnigg to the National Socialists or more extreme Clericals.

Minimum of Friction

Much the same might be said of the National Socialists. They are numerous in Austria and represent a vital force. They are also active, but they are not militant. They dislike Dr. Schuschnigg's dictatorship, but prefer it to a sharper, more intransigent course that might follow.

So the Chancellor is able to keep the National Socialists under control with a minimum of friction. He gives them enough rope so that they appear to excercise a certain amount of political influence, but not enough that they could develop a dangerous political movement. His policy toward them is a long series of half measures.

They are allowed to vent their feelings at sport meetings, song festivals, old soldier reunions, and the like, but then enough arrests always follow to keep them in line. He gives them the appearance of some power without any reality, and lures them with bright hopes, ever unrealized.

Still, even this policy of outward conciliation, accompanied by strict control, seems better than persecution, such as might come if Dr. Schuschnigg were overthrown. So the National Socialists, in spite of all the arrests and humiliation, prefer the Chancellor to most possible successors.

Friendly Toward Germany

To this description of Dr. Schuschnigg's attitude toward the Red and Brown may be added his relation to the "Blacks," that is, the Clericals. He is, of course, a leader of the Catholic Party, is himself a Clerical, but not an extreme one. Many Clericals, including most bishops, think he is too lenient toward the National Socialists.

So, in a word, Dr. Schuschnigg is rather conciliatory, a dictator who avoids brutality, and who treats his opponents rather mildly. He tends to favor friendliness toward Germany.

So far Dr. Schuschnigg would seem to have solved no fundamental political problem. His Patherland Front, the one political organization allowed in Austria, and the one legal organ of public opinion, has by no means become a real force. It is a formal, coercive union without devotion, enthusiasm, or vitality.

The new Constitution has not been put into application either, a corporative system has not been worked out, a real Parliament has not been formed, nor has a social order, modeled on the Pope's Encyclica, been inaugurated. The system is little more than masterly maneuvering and skillful improvisations, but in the circumstances that may be statesmanship.

Foreign Relations Improved

In foreign affairs, Dr. Schuschnigg has improved relations with all neighbors, including Germany. It is a policy of equilibrium and is quite successful. He is moving slowly toward closer co-operation with Germany, but still remains reserved and independent. He knows whither he is tending and foresees Austria's taking a place in the German world as a free and sovereign German state. He hopes to accomplish this without alienating the friendship of any other power. An agreement, signed with Adolf Hitler in July, 1936, brings him closer to Germany, but not under its domination.

In economic matters the regime has fostered improvements. These coincide with a general world recovery and are not Dr. Schuschnigg's peculiar achievement. In fact, Austria lags behind much of the rest of Europe. Still it is going ahead and not backward. In many ways it is better off than three years ago. A few more people are working, more metal and textile wares are being produced, roads are being built, the banks are more stable, the currency is secure, dividends and stocks have gone up, tourist traffic has improved, and trade has grown.

Better Order and Security

This has not brought much prosperity, if any, to the masses and the newly-made wealth remains in the hands of the few people. Still, the rain that has fallen upon the world and served other fields has brought better harvests to the Austrians also. Dr. Schuschnigg has presided over this improvement, and has helped it in certain ways.

He has also brought more order and security. He did away with private armed bands which were dangerous and disturbing organizations, has unified and greatly strengthened the state army and improved the police. Private armies on a small scale have recently been revived, but are not yet formidable.

Public order in Austria is altogether coercive and the police exercise enormous power in many domains of public life, but still there is less brutality here than in most other dictatorially-governed states.

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Chancellor on Holiday

International

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria
Vienna "Dictator" and His Son, Kurt, on the Grounds of Their Villa on the Shore of St. Wolfgang Lake

Crossroads Store Is a Place to Eat But No Restaurant

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 25 (AP)—The crossroads store—that kerosene-scented stronghold of bucolic wisdom and whittling leisure—bore official recognition today as an "institution within itself."

The accolade was bestowed yesterday when the recently created state hotel and restaurant division asked if grocery stores selling cheese, sardines and other edibles to be consumed on the premises should be required to apply for restaurant permits. Asserting the answer is "definitely 'No,'" Assistant Attorney General Harry Phillips went on to expand his opinion.

The country store, said he, is "the neighborhood bureau of information, the community political arena, a favorite loafing place, where neighbors meet and exchange greetings, ideas and choice morsels of gossip. The nail keg, the cracker box and ample whittling facilities are customary appurtenances. One of its functions is to feed, not only neighborhood customers, but hungry travelers, salesmen and political candidates."

But, he concluded, still it is no mere restaurant. No. It is an "institution within itself," filling its customers' philosophical, mental and social needs as well as catering to their physical wants.

Hyde Park Echoes With Tuneful Airs Of Scottish Pipers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The sound of bagpipes playing Scottish reels recently resounded on the stillness of Hyde Park, much to the delight of Londoners seeking the coolness of this open space on hot summer evenings. For the Cameron Highlanders were visiting London.

Each night of their stay they played their highland music, sang their Scottish songs and performed highland flings on the bandstand in the park. An appreciative audience encouraged the performers at the right places with whoops and calls.

A grand march of flashing kilts to the music of the pipes brought the program to a close. The lights on the bandstand were extinguished, but little patches of light among the crowd showed where, to the flickering of matches, the Camerons were giving autographs to admiring Londoners.

Free Ads and Ban on Male Reporters Mark Richmond's Publishing Venture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. Aug. 25—Richmond has a new newspaper, which has introduced some revolutionary methods into the publishing profession.

It employs only girl reporters and its advertisements are free.

The new paper, which is published at 1325 Amherst Avenue, is a semiweekly, called "The Bulletin," and it publishes mainly news of the Northside, although it accepts advertising from other sections of the city.

The publishers are Billy Baylor, 10, and Stuart Barret, 11. The reporters are: Helen Barret, 8, and Jean Buchanan. The old question of lower wages for women determined the publishers to employ only girl reporters, they said.

"Boy reporters were too expensive. We only pay the girls two cents a week apiece and after all they are pretty good," Publisher Baylor explained. The first issue of the paper, which sells for 5 cents a week, grossed the publishers about $1.10.

All profits will be saved to buy a printing press, they declared. At present the news sheet is typewritten by the mother of Publisher Baylor.

The little paper contains personals, news of people, of movies, of animals and a weather forecast. The advertisements are mainly concerned with stores which dispense ice cream and candy.

The reader picks up many interesting tidbits about the dwellers on Amherst Avenue. For instance, they find that there are three new babies on the street, that Skippy Parker went to Yorktown last week, that the Stephensons, the Coxes and the Raubs went swimming and fishing and caught 25 fish, that Alma Rector is having a free circus and that there are 25 dogs and one cat in the 1300 block of Amherst Avenue.

The second and third pages of the sheet were given over to comics, but Publisher Baylor says that different issues have varied features. Some have recipes instead of comics.

American Canoeists Try England's Canals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A small canoe "Song o' the Winds," clipped out of Regent Dock here recently and made its way down the River Thames.

Its occupants were two young Americans who were starting off on a tour of England's inland waterways.

The leader of the trip, Mr. Amos Burg of the Explorers' Club, New York, brought his canoe more than 6000 miles from California to take part in the journey.

The travelers are carrying all their requirements in the canoe, including cameras and film apparatus, which weigh approximately 500 pounds. At night they sleep on the canal banks and use a small oil stove for cooking meals.

The canoe, which is Canadian built, is the type used by prospectors, traders, and Indians in Northern Canada.

Unspoiled Landscape Awaits Public On Hatteras Island Being Made Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—If Hatteras Island becomes a coastal national park, as legislation pending proposes, the Government need do little to "restore" the area to its wild beauty. Restoration has come first in other park developments, but at Hatteras the task will be how to make the place more accessible.

For Hatteras, a creature of the Atlantic, is more responsive to the moods of the sea than to the ministrations of men. The proposed park would embrace that long thin strip of sand which forms a barrier to the North Carolina coast, running from Oregon Inlet to Ocracoke Island. It is about 85 miles long, and its width varies from a mile to a few hundred feet. It is nothing for the Atlantic to mold and remold this sand cake, taking from a section which has, and giving bountifully to one which has not.

Hatteras Lighthouse once stood two miles from the Atlantic, according to those who live on the outer banks. One old-timer said his father used to plow "out yonder," pointing eloquently beyond the breakers riding toward the base of the light tower. The light has been abandoned in the face of the encroaching sea and has been replaced by a new one, located over toward the sound. The old brick tower has become the property of the State of North Carolina and is being scraped and painted, to be viewed by those who journey down to the cape.

But only the traveler willing to depart from the beaten path and sacrifice the luxury of twentieth century travel is advised to visit Hatteras by motor. "Every man makes his own highway on Hatteras" is one of the maxims of eastern Carolina. On the beach the sand is furrowed by tracks of drivers seeking with futile persistence the firmest footing down the strand. Since there are no roads, such inhabitants as own automobiles are not required to have State license tags for their cars.

The plan to form a park has revived talk of a hard surface road on the strand, but people say that no road yet devised can be anchored on the sandbar. Not infrequently, storms drive the sea completely over the land, a contingency the islanders have met by building their houses on a foundation of piling.

Tax Exemptions Hit As Aid to Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Special tax levies rather than tax exemption or remission of taxes should be used to finance subsidies for public housing in connection with the administration of the Wagner-Steagall Act, Clark Dailey, president of the Real Estate Board of New York, advocates in a statement commenting on Federal housing activities.

"Aid to housing projects in the form of tax exemptions would place the burden of such assistance not upon the entire community, where it belongs, but upon the shoulders of other payers of realty taxes, already overburdened, whose tax bill thereby would be increased," he said.

Mr. Dailey urged that local subsidies or contributions be withheld until the guarantee had been given that any new housing construction would be accompanied by the removal of an equivalent number of slum dwellings.

WPA Chief Promises Marchers Labor Study

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Administrator Harry L. Hopkins told a Workers Alliance delegation today that he planned a thorough study of Works Progress Administration labor relations.

"Labor relations are one of the most serious and important problems we have to deal with," he told delegates representing a "march" of the Relief Workers' Union. "We're going to review all criticisms of the present machinery and see if out of it we can't bring some better system."

Filipino Workers Bring Unrest On Hawaii Planters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, T. H.—Filipinos in Hawaii, approximately [illegible] of them, are experiencing a critical wave of unrest which is expected to have a significant effect upon the economic and social structure of the Territory.

Most of the plantation workers in the islands are in a dilemma. They are pulled from the east by the American labor movement which appears to have attained a foothold in Hawaii's plantation industries. They are attracted from the west by homeland ties and by a desire to return to the Philippines.

To help his countrymen past these puzzling economic and social crossroads, Francisco Varona, Manila editor, was sent to Hawaii to make a special labor survey for President Quezon. In a statement prepared for the Honolulu press Mr. Varona said:

"The Filipinos are only transient in Hawaii. They have come to work here for a while and earn due compensation for their labors and then return to the Philippines. The Filipinos in Hawaii are a part of the homeland and the home government is expecting them to return."

He said one of the purposes of his visit, in addition to studying labor relations, was to see what the Filipinos were being taught which would be of use to the commonwealth.

Mr. Varona's more immediate task, however, was to investigate the series of sporadic strikes and stoppages of work which have swept the plantations since the shipping tieup last winter and the subsequent organization of plantation workers by maritime union leaders.

Mr. Varona said he believed the unionization of plantation labor in Hawaii is inevitable, particularly if the islands would maintain social and industrial standards which are claimed to be on a par with those of the mainland. His views on this matter were substantiated by the seventeenth territorial conference of social workers. Two special labor survey reports read before this group admitted organized labor is in Hawaii to stay and recommended the employers recognize it.

In anticipation of an eventual exodus of Filipino labor from Hawaii the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has recently conducted successful experiments with labor saving machinery, including mechanical sugar cane cutters, cultivators and weeders. In the operation of some of the machines four men can do the work of 90 regular field workers.

Liquor Shut From Sun Valley As East and West Hold Reunion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHUM, Idaho, Aug. 25—While it lasted, the day-and-night run of open saloons in Ketchum provided a raucous note in the high Sawtooth mountains of central Idaho this summer. When state officials called for a complete clamping down on the sale of liquor over the bar during a celebration at Ketchum, Aug. 14 and 15, people greeted the order with relief. They appreciated it more when announcement was made that a similar call prohibiting gambling would probably be issued soon.

Establishment of Sun Valley Lodge amid the mountains was at first, and still is, a source of pride to most Idaho people. Besides its economic advantages, it has brought in thousands of visitors the past year to view the scenery in the craggy Sawtooths and on the winding highways of the State.

Then the sudden blossoming of various drink and gambling establishments in Ketchum, obviously to capitalize on the enhanced tourist traffic, caused apprehension as to how far that influence might develop. It was stopped in its tracks, however, during the big outdoor celebration in mid-August by the state police suddenly cracking down on every drinking "joint."

Neither Idaho people nor out-of-state guests and sponsors of Sun Valley Lodge have wanted the development of any such places as were in the making at Ketchum.

The outdoor celebration at Sun Valley was genuinely democratic, as its sponsors hoped it would be. It brought together a maximum crowd of nearly 10,000 persons. There eastern citizenship and western intermingled. As one big celebrating crowd, they mutually enjoyed western sports and frontier recreation.

When it was over, the blue-stocking guests from the east, and the native westerners went their respective ways. For the better part of two bright summer days amid the magnificence of the towering mountain ranges, distinctions were discarded. In that respect, Sun Valley might well develop as a small melting-pot within the larger one of the United States.

The experience of a mutual holiday like that, bringing together different social groups from all America, was a pleasant experience for every participant. But the encroaching discord of clinking whiskey glasses and the shady gambling games, it was felt by authorities, would soon have a disillusioning effect, and probably spoil the entire picture.

By their emphatic closing order at this Sun Valley gathering, police authorities put a stop to whisky bottles littering the verdant meadows, the lush patches of wild flowers, and the sylvan shores of the lakes. For Idahoans do not want visitors to get the perfume of these wild mountain flowers mixed with the intruding vapors of hard liquor nor experience shock of discovering hilarious folks staggering along high-winding trails. They want to keep their mountain scenery as it has always been. They want the luxurious and beautiful Sun Valley to represent the best of America's scenic grandeur.

Beauty Title for Coal Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's best building in 1936 was a coal preparation plant, according to Prof. C. H. Reilly in his annual article in the Architects' Journal.

The plant, at the Rising Sun colliery at Wallsend, Northumberland, was designed by Prof. R. A. Cordingley of Manchester University.

After an exhaustive survey of many buildings, Professor Reilly writes: "The Wallsend new colliery preparation plant structure, white and clean, and carefully arranged by Prof. R. A. Cordingley to express its functions and do its work well and economically, is the best building of 1936 — cathedrals, churches, hospitals, cinemas, schools, flats, and country houses, King's or otherwise, notwithstanding."

Professor Reilly emphasized the significance of his conclusion: it meant that a building with a purely utilitarian purpose could have architectural beauty.

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Method of Ratification Fixed

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Aug. 31, 1787.

Nine states may put the new American Constitution into effect without participation of the remaining four, if they so decide!

This revolutionary provision was written into the now nearly completed document by the Federal Convention today over the remonstrances of adherents to the Articles of Confederation who pointed to the requirement of unanimity in making any alteration of that compact, and in the face of declarations against the new system by some of the men who have taken leading parts in framing it.

That the meeting would authorize establishment of the new Constitution by something less than a unanimous ratification of the states has been expected for some time in the convention though probably not by the populace outside. The committee of detail had left blank, however, the actual number of states whose approval should be required, saying simply, "The ratifications of the Conventions of —— States shall be sufficient for organizing this Constitution," and adding that the document should be laid before Congress with the recommendation that it be submitted to conventions in the various states.

Seven Is Proposed

James Wilson, a strong nationalist, immediately proposed to fill the blank with "seven," a bare majority. His colleague, Gouverneur Morris, suggested setting two standards, depending on whether the ratifying states shall be contiguous or separated.

Roger Sherman was dubious about action by less than all the states, considering the rule of the existing confederation, but thought 10 states at least ought to be required.

It was Mr. Randolph who first recommended nine, "that being a respectable majority of the whole," he said, "and being a number made familiar by the constitution of the existing Congress"—in which the concurrence of nine states is needed for most actions of consequence.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina seconded him and added, "I revolt at the idea that one or two states should restrain the rest from consulting their safety."

Plea for Unanimity

A stand on the letter of the present articles was at length demanded, however, by Mr. Carroll of Maryland. "Unanimity," he declared, "is necessary to dissolve the existing Confederacy which has been unanimously established."

Mr. Madison proposed requiring "any seven or more states entitled to 33 members at least in the House of Representatives," this to assure concurrence of a majority both of the states and the people.

Before the vote, however, Rufus King moved to add at the end of the article the phrase "between the said states," and this was done, obviating the possibly dangerous attempt to impose the system on non-concurring states. Mr. King states his conception of the powers of the convention, "We have power to propose anything, but to conclude nothing."

There was also some discussion about the stipulation of ratifying conventions in place of possible action by state legislatures. Mr. Morris thought leaving the method open might facilitate matters, but Mr. King protested that to do so would be equivalent to giving up the business altogether, and Mr. Madison joined him in saying the greatest obstacles probably were to be anticipated in the legislatures.

The convention method was retained. Only Maryland voted for the requirement of the full 13 ratifications. And on the question for inserting "nine" in the blank the vote was eight states to three.

Maryland Opposed

The amended article was then adopted by the agreement of all states except Maryland. Mr. Martin and Mr. McHenry in that deputation stood with Mr. Carroll for state sovereignty, only Mr. Jenifer voting for the article. The division was the same on the succeeding article for the manner of submission to Congress and the states.

Debate at this turn became sharp, after Mr. Morris urged a wording "to impress in stronger terms the necessity of calling conventions in order to prevent enemies to the plan from giving it the go by." He believed the people would first be favorable to it, but might later be turned against it by the intrigues of state officers.

Mr. Martin snapped up this statement. He believed Mr. Morris was right, he said, that the people after a while would be against it, but for a different reason than that alleged, and that they "would not ratify it unless hurried into it by surprise."

Dangers Pointed Out

Mr. Gerry concurred in this idea and enlarged upon it. He represented the system as full of vices, and dwelt on the impropriety of destroying the existing Confederation without the unanimous consent of the parties to it.

Today's action does indeed confirm the departure of the deputies from the credentials and make it plain the convention is proposing not merely revision of the Articles of Confederation, but substitution of a complete new document for them. It is, as Mr. Madison says, going back to "first principles," and resorting to the people as "the fountain of all power," on the theory "they can alter constitutions as they please."

Some of his own fellow Virginians, though, do not go along with Mr. Madison. Col. George Mason rather surprisingly declared, "I would sooner chop off my right hand than put it to the Constitution as it now stands." He explained that if some points, yet undecided, should be "improperly settled," he would wish the whole subject to be brought before another convention. Mr. Randolph, who voiced his doubts the other day, joined in his point of view.

Mr. Sherman brought in a committee report on regulations of commerce in accordance with questions referred a few days ago and the clauses were adopted as reported. These bind the powers of the National Legislature with the provisos, "nor shall any regulation of commerce or revenue give preference to the ports of one State over those of another, or oblige vessels bound to or from any State to enter, clear or pay duties in another, and all duties, imposts and excises, laid by the Legislature shall be uniform throughout the United States."

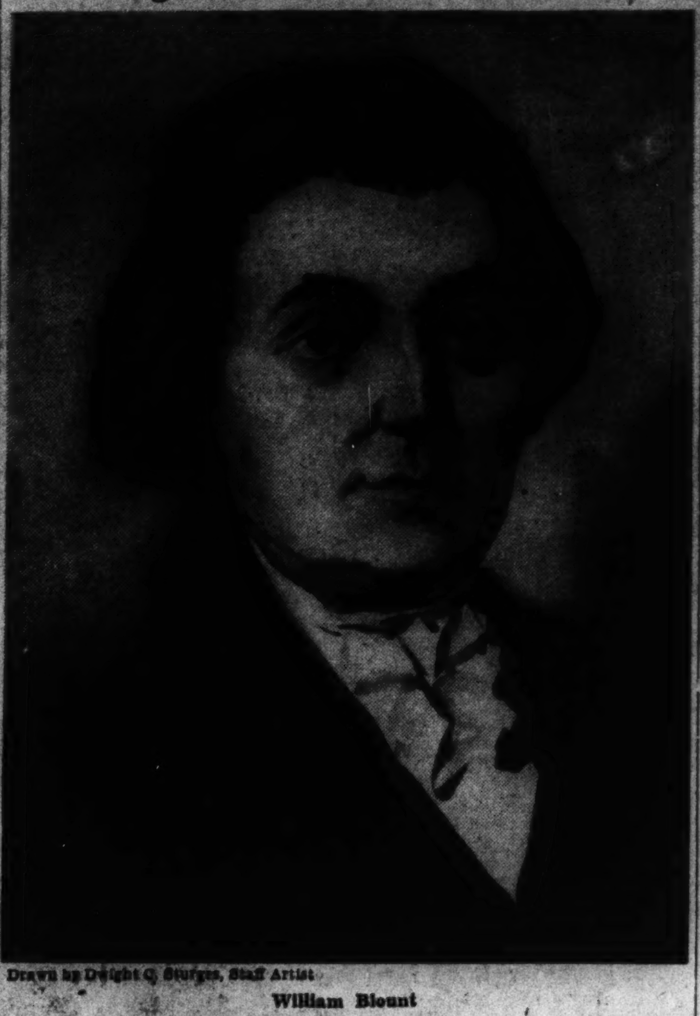
1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

After the major compromises on representation and the slave trade, the convention had largely completed the framework of its proposed system of government and settled down to the rapid whittling away of details which remained in order that the delegates, now more than three months in session, might go home. Today: Delegates decided nine states may put the Constitution into effect without participation of the remaining four.

Tomorrow: Convention decides members of the National Legislature will be eligible for appointment to public offices except those created or increased in salary during their presence in the lawmaking body.

Delegate to Federal Convention



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

William Blount

Resident of North Carolina, He Was Paymaster of Troops During the Revolution, Member and Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons and a Member of the State Senate. He Was a Delegate to the Continental Congress and to the Constitutional Convention. Afterward He Obtained Appointment as Territorial Governor of Tennessee, and When That Territory Became a State Was Elected to the United States Senate. He Was Expelled From the Senate for Encouraging Indians Against Spanish Florida and Louisiana, but Was Made Speaker of the Tennessee State Senate

New York-Bermuda by Air: Just an Afternoon's Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

end after all, for we saw it once after a shower, a perfect circle of glimmering colors far beneath us, and the shadow of our ship right in its center.

Recording Wind Drift

From time to time, the navigator would open a porthole and throw out a shining bulb filled with aluminum powder. When it struck the water it broke and the powder trailed brightly through the waves, giving the navigator the wind drift, which he carefully recorded on his instruments.

From time to time, too, we were all asked to remain quiet, while the navigator took the sun's bearings on the sextant.

The door to the crew's compartment was open all the way, and we could see the bronzed white clad men bending over their charts in a room not unlike the chart room of a dirigible.

Dinner was served presently—a real chicken course dinner, with fine linen and silver on the tables. The captain came in and ate at a captain's table near by.

First Glimpse of Bermuda

Towards afternoon the first pale green coral reefs—outposts of our island—came into sight as we pressed against our windows, gazing at the panorama of colors.

Vivid blue waters, green coral reefs, blending into darker green and pale pinks and finally a tiny scarlet-sailed fishing boat.

We swung low over the pink and yellow and pale green roofs of Bermudan guest houses and saw native boys waiting in boats to tie us up to a floating mooring buoy.

A trim speed boat manned by natty English sailors took us off the clipper and sped us to Hamilton wharf where coachmen waited to take us to our hotels.

As we climbed up the hill of this amazing island, we caught our first glimpse of a banana tree. And on either sides of the winding dusty road, scarlet hibiscus welcomed us to the semi-tropics.

Six days later it was the English "Cavalier" which brought us back to a land of hustle and bustle, after nearly a week spent in an auto-less country.

English Flying Service

The Cavalier, giant two-decked flying boat of the Imperial line, is named for the old British pioneers who came to the New World, and who divided their ranks, some settling in Virginia, others on this very isle of Bermuda.

There were many novelties on this English ship, and we found it even roomier than the clipper. Its upper deck is reserved for the crew's quarters so that unlike the clipper, the passengers cannot see the operation of the ship.

There is a promenade deck on the Cavalier, too, if you please—"so that you don't have to crane your neck to look out, don't you know," one of the British officials explained it.

The captain of our ship revealed that he has been flying since he piloted single-seater fighters in the World War.

Flying Through Storm

Once on this return trip we passed briefly through a storm, but we were going so fast that the storm was left far behind.

And again, in five brief hours after our take off, we saw the golden thread of Long Island sands, and in another brief few minutes were through the customs and in our bus headed for downtown New York.

From the palm trees and peace of Bermuda to the heart of the metropolis in a single forenoon.

And the enthusiastic Bermudan who takes these trips for fun, immediately signed up for the first transoceanic passenger carrying clipper flight, when it should be held.

For that is what a flight like this does. It inspires the traveler to keep on and on, discovering, chasing new rainbows.

Britain Announces Faster Air Mail To Far Colonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The details of the Empire air mail scheme, which was announced to Parliament at the end of 1934, have now been issued in a White Paper. The scheme aims at a flat postage rate of 1½d. per half-ounce for letters and 1d. for postcards. It will also provide accelerated and more frequent services between Great Britain, India, Australia, and South Africa. The initial stage of the scheme has already been put into operation.

It is proposed that the 1½d. mail to South Africa via Egypt shall be inaugurated during the summer of 1937; similar services to India, Burma and Malaya, by the end of 1937; and to Australia by the beginning of 1938.

The full scheme will have an initial duration of 15 years from January 1, 1938. There will be nine services a week to and from Egypt, five a week to and from India, three a week to and from East Africa and the Straits Settlements, and two a week to and from South Africa and Australia.

The routes to be followed will be those now operated except that the African flying-boat route will be diverted to the cost from Kisumu on Lake Victoria and proceed via Mombasa, Mozambique and Beira to Durban. The Australian route from Port Darwin will go via the Gulf of Carpentaria and the east coast to Sydney. The land-plane route to Egypt will be via Malta and the North African coast.

By the organization of night flying it is intended to attain a schedule which, with the initial fleet, will bring Sydney within seven days of London; Cape Town and Singapore within 100 hours (four days and four hours) of London; and Karachi and Kisumu within 60 hours (2½ days) of London. The attainment of this schedule depends on the provision of the necessary ground equipment for night flying.

Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

actually fell below production for previous months this year. July production of coal, which is the present weak spot in Soviet industry, reached the lowest figure in 1937, more than two million tons below the plan for the month. Pig iron production was 162,300 tons below the plan; steel ingots 366,700 tons, rolled steel, 348,600 tons. Factories reported they were standing idle for lack of fuel and materials.

Production figures for industries where "Trotskyists and wreckers" had been reported most active showed that new and presumably loyal managements had done worse than the "wreckers." The latter at least seemed to know their business. New executives have been selected apparently with more attention to their "loyalty to Communism" than to their executive ability. The Communist higher command seems still to believe that unquestioning obedience to itself and its political principles is the chief requisite for high position in its vast hierarchy.

It is not surprising that industrial break-downs occur frequently in Russia, where industry is being expanded at an abnormal pace, before competent labor and managers can be properly trained. Under the circumstances, actual production is impressive. In July, the country produced 1,254,000 tons of pig iron, 1,428,000 tons of steel ingots, 1,003,000 tons of rolled steel and 10,030,000 tons of coal.

Responsibility Avoided

But the severe pressure upon managerial staffs to speed up production abnormally, the tendency to brand as "wreckers" all who fail to produce the amounts fixed for them by Communist planners, does not build up a wholesome atmosphere. Knowing that thousands of executives have been arrested recently, competent directors and engineers hesitate to accept responsible positions, or to risk taking responsibility when they do accept them.

It is a favorite pastime at present for one Communist director in industry to denounce another. This is called "self-criticism," and frequently has painful consequences for those brought under fire. The Soviet official press plays this game zestfully; sometimes real abuses are uncovered in this fashion, but much of the criticism seems vindictive. Industrial directors, who certainly have a full-time job running their enterprises under difficulties, are attacked for failing to keep up with the shifting political views of the party.

For example, the chief of the automobile-tractor industry, one of the few which succeeded in fulfilling its plan during the first half-year, was savagely attacked by the Communist organ Pravda because he "acted like a business-man, not like a leader of the party and government."

Radiocasts to South America Planned From Station W1XAL

News in Radio

Plans for additional radio program service to the West Indies and Central and South America took a front seat last week as Walter S. Lemmon, president of the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation and operator of Station W1XAL, Boston, filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for an additional 10,000-watt transmitter to supplement the present 20,000 watt transmitter.

Mr. Lemmon wants to radiocast a series of short wave educational and cultural programs designed especially for South American listeners. Using the new transmitter simultaneously with the present one, Mr. Lemmon expects to cover Central America, the West Indies and South America at the same time. Germany and England at present are the only two nations which radiocast short-wave programs simultaneously on several wavelengths.

Employing a beam antenna Mr. Lemmon will focus the waves of W1XAL—heard on 6040, 11,790, 15,250 and 21,460 kilocycles—like a searchlight over the particular countries to be covered.

In collaboration with Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union, Mr. Lemmon is working out educational radiocasts in co-operation with educators at the Universitys of Montevideo, Santiago, and the National Library at Bogota. Electrically transcribed programs will be furnshed to a selected group of Latin American stations in connection with local educational work in those countries. This service will be provided without charge to these stations as a part of the educational work which the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation is doing with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Set Census in 1940

Radio sets are to be counted along with the population in 1940 when the next Federal Census is taken.

In 1930 when the census was taken a count of radio sets was made for the first time. Tabulations showed then a total of 12,048,762 sets, which multiplied by 4.1, the size of the average family, revealed a population of approximately 50,000,000 listeners.

Allied groups in the manufacturing end of the radio industry have taken unofficial censuses every year since 1930. Beginning Jan. 1, 1937, there was an aggregate of 24,500,000 sets in United States homes. In addition there are some 3,000,000 automobile receivers. This in combination with the number of houses which have two receivers, brings the grand total up to 30,000,000 receivers for the present. Now the figure of 4.1 cannot be used to estimate listening population on account of the obvious duplications based on automobile receivers and other sets in the home. Roughly, however, it is estimtaed that some 90,000,000 of the 130,000,000 people in this country have radio reception.

The 1940 census will also make a breakdown between rural and urban sets and also determine whether they are being powered by regular lines or by battery. Information of this type is expected to be valuable to manufacturers in concentrating their campaigns and also to radiocasters in determining what and where their audiences are.

CBS Active in Television

Important events in television are hinted by the appointment by the Columbia Broadcasting System of Gilbert Seldes, writer and critic, to the post of "picture program director." Mr. Seldes assumes his new duties on Sept. 1.

Columbia also has leased space for television studios in the Grand Central Terminal Building immediately across the street from the Chrysler Building where the CBS television transmitter will be located. Construction of the studios will begin in the autumn with first experimental programs expected in a year or so.

Behind the Scenes

Robert Eichberg's book, "Radio Stars of Today," which has just arrived on our desk, does the next best thing to seeing a popular radio program in action in the studio. It supplies excellent "candid" photographs of many of the radio stars and programs at work.

With somewhat like 90,000,000 listeners in the United States and networks and single stations unable to supply the demand for tickets to watch programs being radiocast it is estimated that only 2 per cent of the listening population ever sees a program radiocast. Considerable "fan" curiosity about radiocasting therefore, should be answered with this book.

Mr. Eichberg, a radio columnist and feature writer, by his book conducts the reader behind the scenes in the stations; shows where popular network programs originate; and in general explains what makes things in radiocasting go. He has supplied biographies of stars and acts ranging from the Easy Aces to Walter Winchell.

There are chapters devoted also radio police work, amateur radio, aviation and marine transmission. Also a sample script of Jack Benny's radio program is included. The book contains forewords by Lenox R. Lohr, president of the National Broadcasting Company, and William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System. It has more than 275 illustrations.

A. D. H.

1933 High Year for Storms

The greatest number of tropical storms in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean recorded for any one year was 21 in 1933. The lightest hurricane year was 1890 with only one.

Disarmament and Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

League secretary-general, and Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, urging the removal from the Covenant of all sanctions obligations—economic, financial and military—in order to make the Geneva membership more universal.

"By thus abolishing force as the basis of international authority," the resolution added, "the co-operative efforts of the nations in the direction of conciliation and appeasement will effectually build up a representative body for the expression of the desire of the people of the world for the abolition of war."

A plea was made for converting the Geneva organization into a League of All Peoples by more direct representation. Furthermore, it was held the League should be made a more effective instrument for promoting peace through the following methods:

1. Development of its powers of conciliation, treaty revision, and to ensure territorial change;
2. Transformation of the mandates system into a general international control in all undeveloped non-self-governing areas. Further, economic and civil rights should be accorded to native peoples for their more rapid development and emancipation. No nation should be able to obtain for itself trading or financial advantages not accorded to others;
3. Development of a planned world production and supply, according to the world need and the supervision of international land, sea and air routes.

Fresh from his recent talk with the Duce, Mr. Lansbury told the conference that the members of the W. R. I. who based their resistance to force on the teachings of Jesus did so because he was a realist, "not a mere sentimental dreamer and he taught mankind that love, not hate, is the true law of life."

One of the reasons for the danger of war was the unfair distribution of raw materials, Mr. Lansbury declared. The wealthy countries—America, Britain and Russia—should be willing to give their raw materials to other countries, he said and this should be arranged at a new World Conference at which all economic and territorial grievances should be examined and settled by mutual adjustment and, if necessary, sacrifices.

Finally, Mr. Lansbury held, the present restrictions on trade and migration should be replaced by the proper organization of the world's supply and exchange or raw materials and necessities on the basis of equal rights of all nations.

That war resistance, absolute pacifism, "combined with intelligent action to right economic wrongs, is the most revolutionary impulse which actuates the men and women of today was the claim of Mr. H. Runham Brown, honorary secretary of the W. R. I. "It is a dynamic revolutionary force," he added, "which, when understood, will begin the new social order."

Plane Lands Alone Under Automatic Electric Control

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Army airmen studied today the first successful automatic landing of an airplane for its further development toward a long-sought goal of the air corps—complete blind flying.

Engineers at Wright Field hoped the blind flying apparatus, small enough to be "packed in a small-sized locker trunk," might hasten the time when a plane could be sent far distances without a pilot.

A cargo-type plane was brought down to a three-point landing yesterday by means of electro-mechanically operated controls. The flight was conducted by Captains Carl Crane and George V. Holloman and Raymond Stout, civilian project engineer.

The device controls engine speed, angle of descent, turning and necessary "banking," the officers reported. With the exception of the gyro-pilot, all of the equipment was designed by Wright Field technicians.

Strikers' Co-operative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—With money donated for the purpose by owners of a furniture manufacturing establishment, 40 workers, who joined in a strike against the firm, are forming a co-operative to make furniture whose sale is guaranteed by the very factory donating funds for the co-operative.

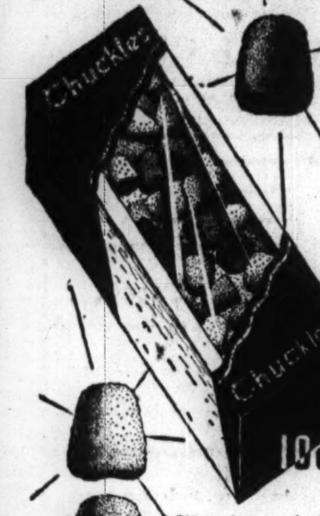
Dog Racing Is Again Under Federal Eye

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals set aside yesterday a temporary injunction granted by Federal Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo against interference by state and county officers with dog racing on the Nassau Kennel Club track at Mineola, N. Y.

In an unanimous decision, the court reversed the decision of Judge Abruzzo, of the District Court in Brooklyn, in the suit brought by Percy Campbell Reed, owner of the track, against Maj. John A. Warner, state superintendent of police; Martin W. Littleton, district attorney of Nassau County; Henry K. Hendricks, sheriff of Nassau County, and Arthur Vanderwater, chief of police of Garden City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Operators of two dog tracks, at Syracuse and Nyack, respectively, yesterday consented to withdrawal of applications for temporary federal injunctions restraining state and federal officials interfering with operation of their businesses.

Chuckles SPICED DROPS



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Hull and Arbitration—How It Works

Canada and U. S. Sit at Table to Solve Damage Done by Smelter

OTTAWA, Aug. 25 (CP)—Erection of giant smokestacks for the greater diffusion of gases, and installation of plants to extract sulphuric content from the fumes of the Consolidated Smelter Plant at Trail, B. C., were being described before the international tribunal appointed to study damage to United States farm lands adjacent to the border refinery.

S. G. Blaylock, general manager and vice-president of Consolidated Smelters, is appearing before the commission at its first hearing held in Canada.

Under the chairmanship of Jan Francois Hostie, Belgian jurist from Antwerp, the tribunal has held sessions at Spokane, Wash., and at Washington, D. C., where the United States' evidence was presented.

At the sessions which opened here Aug. 23 the Canadian case is being presented after which there will be a reply from the United States and argument by counsel. Volumes of printed evidence have been filled since the hearing opened some months ago.

Justice R. A. E. Greenshields of the Quebec Superior Court represents Canada on the tribunal while the United States is represented by Charles Warren, a former assistant United States attorney. A large array of counsel and experts have been gathered by both countries.

Damage allegedly resulting to farm lands over a wide area of United States territory adjacent to the border town of Trail, where the smelter is located, from fumes issuing from the plant, has occupied the International Joint Commission for many years.

As a result of a report of the commission a settlement was made for all damage up to the end of 1930, by which $350,000 was paid in settlement of claims up to that date, with the understanding that this independent tribunal would be set up to consider further damage, if any, and steps that should be taken for a permanent settlement.

By terms of that agreement the smelter was to put into operation a series of reduction plants which would remove from the fumes the sulphur dioxide allegedly destroying vegetation over United States farm territory.

Mr. Blaylock described the operation of these reduction plants and gave detailed information on the extent to which they had absorbed the sulphuric content of the fumes, expressing the opinion that no damage had occurred to vegetation since the change was made in 1931. With all facilities in operation, all sulphur could be removed from the fumes, Mr. Blaylock said.

Seated at a Table To Solve Problems

Arbitration pushes to the fore in the news of two continents.

While Secretary of State Hull writes of the importance of arbitration in international business, an international tribunal studies smoke-damage claims on the U. S.-Canadian border.

Meanwhile pay demands of more than 600,000 workers in Australia show the working of the Australian Arbitration Court.

The three developments are detailed on

This Page

Secretary Would Apply Same Means to Trade and Diplomacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 — The importance of arbitration in international business as an underpinning for the larger structure of arbitration between governments is set forth in a Foreword by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in the current issue of The Arbitration Journal. He said:

In this broad scheme for the maintenance of peace and well-being among nations, the governments need the co-operation of business interests in these States. It is these business interests who write the contracts and make the shipments under trade pacts. It is they who are the carriers of goodwill through their commercial relations. It is they who establish trade agencies and have the intimate and constant contacts which promote international amity and friendship. It is they who maintain or mar the policy of equality of treatment as the basis of acceptable commercial policy approved at the Montevideo Conference.

The deep and abiding interest of the United States in helping to rebuild a peaceful world out of the animosities, tensions and fears that hold sway at the present time, is expressed in many of its economic policies. But no phase of this economic rehabilitation is more vital than a restoration and expansion of foreign trade through the re-establishment of fair and friendly and co-operative trade relations among the nations.

It is for this reason that I welcomed the establishment of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, authorized by the Seventh International Conference of American States. This seems to constitute a realization by business men engaged in foreign trade of their full responsibility for maintaining peace and good neighborliness through their own business contracts and agencies.

The fact that business men in all of the American republics have a unified peace organization of their own to dispose of their own commercial differences and that they endorse and use arbitration, not only to settle existing controversies, but to provide for the settlement of future disputes is most gratifying as a supplement to official endeavors. That business organizations are willing to educate their associations in the maintenance of peace and good will through trade relations and to make their contracts the carriers of good will, constitutes one of the strong economic foundations which the United States is building for peace.

The Arbitration Journal, in its first year of publication, is the organ of the American Arbitration Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission.

Aliens in U. S. Army Must Become Citizens

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The War Department issued orders yesterday permitting aliens to re-enlist in the United States Army provided they agree to complete their naturalization and become citizens as soon as possible.

The orders were issued following approval by President Roosevelt of a congressional act authorizing such re-enlistments.

Original enlistment of aliens will not be accepted under the new law, the department said.

They Help Australian Labor Arbitration

Australia's Arbitration Court

George A. Deathbridge, Chief Judge — George S. Beeby, Associate Judge — Edmund A. Drake-Brockman, Associate Judge

Arbitration Court Raises Pay of Australian Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — While the United States wrestled with the problems of strife on the picket lines during the current strike wave, Australia was meeting the demands of more than 600,000 of its workers in the calm of the Australian Arbitration Court.

The Full Court found unanimously for a workers' increase—6d. a week in the cases of Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, and 4d. a week for Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.

The new basic wage weekly rates are £3 18s. for Sydney, £3 15s. for Melbourne, £3 14s. for Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide and £3 12s. for Hobart. There are slight variations for country centers in each state but the general increase of 6d. a week in the more heavily populated and industrialized eastern states and 4d. for S. Australia, West Australia and Tasmania apply throughout. Female wage rates rise in the same proportion.

The court's decision affects every section of the Australian people, the pay envelopes of more than 600,000 workers being direct participants in the increase which becomes fully operative by early October.

The unions' application was made mainly on the ground that economic recovery since 1934 justified more than the mere restoration of the 10 per cent cut of 1931. Productivity and national income were back to 1929 levels and economic arguments advanced by employers' representatives for the 1931 reduction could be reversed now and used in favor of an increase.

Summarizing evidence of economic recovery since the 10 per cent cut was imposed in 1931, the court used Government statists' figures to show that production in the principal primary industries had risen 25 per cent between 1925-26 and 1934-35; rural industry workers had increased by only 5 per cent; and the general average of export prices prevailing in 1928-29 had been restored. The total value of production between 1928 and 1936 had increased from £93,906,600 to £102,592,700 with less than 1000 increase in the number of employees. Also, the value of production per employee had jumped from £208 in 1928-29 to £228 in 1934-35 and this increase had been maintained since 1936.

Although some of the states still faced budgetary difficulties—largely owing to railway deficits—Australia's public finance had greatly improved and, with increases of revenue which invariably kept pace with general increases of prosperity, the Governments should soon be paying their way. In the general field of commerce, reserves and profits had been steadily increasing since 1934, and increased values of shares in public companies indicated that confidence in the present and future stability of private enterprise had been re-established.

Employers' representatives urged the court not to regard that return to pre-depression prosperity as likely to continue; they mentioned the possibilities of another war. Such a contingency, the judges say in their finding, could not affect the court's decision which had to rest on existing conditions. If such disaster again overtook civilization, decisions of industrial tribunals would be of little importance in the inevitable economic collapse that would necessarily follow.

It was also urged by employers that the restoration of export prices and expansion of manufacturing industries might only be transitory—but the court again intimated that it could not be guided by possibilities of the future but had to bear in mind the upward trend which; since 1935, had returned the Commonwealth to pre-depression levels.

Taking into consideration the comparative suitability for industry of the different states, and their industrial development advantages and handicaps, the court then assessed the loadings for each State. It was explained that imposition of a basic wage which would bring South Australian wage costs to the level of the major eastern states, would probably accelerate the tendency to concentrate the motor industry in one of the eastern capitals and the court had no wish to disturb the present inter-state distribution of industrial activity.

This basic wage decision means alteration to budget estimates of the various states — New South Wales estimates its additional gross costs at nearly £1,000,000 and, in Victoria, the new rate allied with the same court's determination that railway employees shall work a 44-hour instead of a 48-hour week, bumps State railway department costs alone up an estimated £500,000. But it is anticipated that State cost increases will be partly offset by increased revenue from existing sources. Cost of living figures are already showing slight increases but the decision should leave workers with more wage-money than they actually require for every-day necessities.

Guffey Declares Enemies of C. I. O. Anti New Dealers

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania declared industrial unionism had proved "a definite success in industrial America" and denounced those "economic royalists" of the steel industry who had refused to sign contracts with the C. I. O.

Asserting many indications pointed to national co-ordination of what he called a "highly financed propaganda campaign against the C. I. O. and the labor movement in general," he said:

"It seems to me that the present anti-union campaign is simply the same element which about a year ago was preparing to launch its pre-election attacks on President Roosevelt—the same element which shouted with all its might that the Social Security Act would rob the workmen by taking money out of their pay envelopes—the same element which predicted dire consequences to our homes and churches if Mr. Roosevelt were re-elected. It is only another way of saying that the grass will grow in the streets."

Senator Guffey, who last week assailed senatorial opposition to the President's court bill, spoke over Station WEVD on the eve of his departure Monday for Europe.

Before going to the broadcasting studio, Senator Guffey predicted a "new, more liberal Democratic Party" would make itself felt in the 1938 congressional campaigns. He ridiculed talk of a "third party" movement.

He also predicted, in an interview prior to the radiocast, that a special session of Congress in November would pass the wages and hours, anti-lynching and farm loan bills.

His speech was devoted principally to a castigation of the anti-union campaign.

He cited as a "most horrible example of how industry controls some municipal authorities" the recent testimony before the National Labor Relations Board that the Republic Steel Corporation supplied the police of Massillon, Ohio, with guns and ammunition and caused the appointment of hand-picked employees as special police.

Asserting the labor movement was given new life when it found expression of its power in backing the New Deal, Senator Guffey said:

"There is a new era coming in labor-capital relationship. The people of America are demanding it. Many industrialists are realizing that fact and are meeting this new trend in the right spirit—that is, by dealing with and making contracts with the union of their workmen."

Ford Is Warned of Strike To Force Him to Join Union

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Milwaukee, Wis.: A C. I. O. chieftain said today factional strife within the United Automobile Workers of America was "cooling off" as the membership rallied for a fight which its president, Homer Martin, declared would "lick Henry Ford."

Enthusiastic delegates to the U. A. W. convention cheered Mr. Martin's prediction "Henry Ford, or someone for him, will sign an agreement with the U. A. W."

"We'll get the agreement, no matter what it costs or what it takes," Mr. Martin told the convention in his annual report as he challenged Mr. Ford to "get ready" to put the union label on his cars "if he wants to continue making and selling them in America."

Admitting he was here to smooth inter-union differences as John L. Lewis's representative, John Brophy of Washington, executive director of the C. I. O. with which the U. A. W. is affiliated, said "our efforts have been toward conciliation but this situation is not a split."

Atlantic City, N. J.: Homer Martin's statement that the sit-down strike would remain "an effective weapon" for the United Automobile Workers drew a cry of "communism" from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Detroit: Harry H. Bennett, personnel director of the Ford Motor company, declared today that the company had made no agreement with the United Automobile Workers of America, "and never will." He was commenting on the statement by Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., at the union's convention in Milwaukee that: "Mr. Ford has said he will never sign. Mr. Ford, or somebody for him, has already changed his mind."

Chicago: Railroad operators told union employees if wage increases demanded now had been paid in 1936, the $158,000,000 profit of 86 railroads that year would have been wiped out and a $37,000,000 deficit incurred.

This was one reply of the railroads to the demands of the "big five" railroad brotherhoods for a 20 per cent wage increase for their 350,000 members.

Madison, Wis.: Official spokesmen for the American Federation of Teachers convention said they were convinced a national referendum on the issue of C. I. O. affiliation was the only solution to the clash which threatened to disrupt the meeting.

They expressed the belief after several hours in executive session, at which opposing groups expressed their preferences for either the C. I. O. or the American Federation of Labor. Submission of the troublecome question to all members, the spokesman said, probably would constitute the only basis on which the federation could avoid a permanent out and out split.

New Cumberland, W. Va.: Counsel for the Weirton Steel Company criticized the Labor Board for "personal politics" in its hearing on complaint that the steel company intimidated workers.

William T. Fahey, representing the company employee representation plan, charged "the board has apparently made a studied effort to get into the record of this case on every occasion possible the names of Roosevelt and John L. Lewis." Company counsel asserted they would call 10,000 "satisfied" employees to testify concerning union "atrocities."

Pittsburgh: A patrol wagon flanked by 25 policemen took out 11 men from the strike-bound Heppenstall Steel Company's plant while several hundred spectators and pickets booed. One brick was tossed but none was struck.

During most of the day 10 policemen mingled with the crowd at the plant's gate where 13 men were injured in rioting.

The tenseness diminished after William Hart, head of the S. W. O. C. local at the mill, withdrew most of the 700 pickets he had massed following the fight between strikers and four carloads of non-strikers headed by C. W. Heppenstall Jr., general manager of the company.

Gadsden, Ala.—The National Labor Relations Board was told the Etowah Rubber Workers Association solicited memberships in the Goodyear plant here while such solicitations by the United Rubber Workers, CIO affiliate, were banned.

The union charged the Etowah group is company dominated. The association gets its name from Etowah County, of which Gadsden is the seat.

Report Says A. F. of L. Amazes C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25 —The split and strife in the labor movement has been met better by the American Federation of Labor than anybody expected, it is conceded among leaders of the rival C. I. O.

Financially, the A. F. of L. has suffered seriously from the loss of income from 1,000,000 members, the C. I. O. points out, but Lewis men grant that otherwise the federation has stood up well under the change.

The recuperative powers of the A. F. of L. they credit to three sources: a new policy permitting unions to take in anybody. The sudden willingness of some non-union employers to open their doors to the A. F. of L. in order to evade the C. I. O.; and the federation's charges against the C. I. O. of Communism and foreign influence. While the federation's attack on radicalism is disputed and criticized by the C. I. O. it is proving more effective, it is admitted, than anticipated.

Cite C. I. O. Expulsions

Despite pressure of the C. I. O. to pry away new sections of the A. F. of L. structure, the federation reports the organization is sticking together in good shape.

The chief evidence of this cited by them is the way in which city federations of labor are expelling C. I. O. unions and standing by the A. F. of L.

Some city federations have gone over to the C. I. O., as well as certain state federations of labor, but these defections are confined to a minority, it is said, and are not questioned.

The orders of the A. F. of L. for city labor councils to purge themselves of C. I. O. unions have thus disclosed a geographical strength in the A. F. of L.

Its members are more evenly distributed throughout the country and are concentrated in the larger cities. In contrast, the coal miners' union, led by John L. Lewis, naturally clusters about the mines, and these are as a rule close to the smaller cities.

Full List Is Withheld

The rest of the original C. I. O. unions have the bulk of their membership in the East, it is said, to a considerable degree in New York City. The newer C. I. O. unions, such as the automobile and rubber workers, are conspicuous in Michigan and Akron, Ohio. The C. I. O. steel union has members in many steel cities.

The list of cities which have ousted C. I. O. units is long. Estimates heard here run into the hundreds. No official total is given out. However, authorities name the following among the big cities as a partial roster of those which have thrown out C. I. O. organizations:

Los Angeles, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; St. Louis, Mo.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago; Cleveland, Toledo and Cincinnati, Ohio; Philadelphia and New York City.

A general carrying out of the order of expulsion has resulted, it is reported, and on this basis the claim is made that the labor movement in a broad way is still A. F. of L. The C. I. O., now issuing membership statements as large as those of the A. F. of L., contradicts.

Where C. I. O. Dominates

On the other hand, the labor organization in various cities, such as Detroit, is held by C. I. O. friends. Where the C. I. O. dominates, the local labor federation is sympathetic. Certain cities like San Francisco are also said to have refrained from carrying out the expulsion edict.

Complaint is heard from the C. I. O. that city federations were not allowed to vote on expulsion. But that the C. I. O. units were simply dropped by order of the local officials. The reply of the A. F. of L. is that a city federation is an agency of the national federation, and that as the national organization has the right to determine its membership, it also has the authority to pass on the composition of the local groups which it charters.

The split-up in state federations has not been so complete as yet. New York, Illinois and Ohio are reported among those expelling. Here again the A. F. of L. will have more state federations staying with it than the C. I. O. Yet the C. I. O. will control those where its members are most numerous. In West Virginia and Georgia for instance the majority refused to unseat the C. I. O. A number of states have not yet acted. Some have plainly sidestepped division.

In one state, out of 85 city central labor bodies, only two defied the expulsion order. Their charters were revoked by the A. F. of L. The other 83 cities ousted the C. I. O..

Claim Smaller Revenue Loss

Part of this renewed support has taken shape, it is said, in freer financial support of A. F. of L. organization in the field. The loss of revenue in some state federations, due to cutting off of dues from former C. I. O. members, it is said, has not been anywhere near what was expected. A measure of the A. F. of L.'s strength is credited to the wave of organization sentiment abroad this year. The impetus to unionize has brought throngs of members to both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. It has opened new fields for unions, as in the automobile industry and the major part of the steel business. The C. I. O. has been the principal reaper of the new harvest.

The membership question is relative. Had the C. I. O. units stayed in, the A. F. of L. would be vastly bigger than today. As it is, it expects by the time of its fall convention to have almost as many members as before the split. At the same time, a great parallel labor organization has grown up in the C. I. O., also numbering its members by the millions.

At this moment, what seems particularly significant, as brought out here, is that the A. F. of L. is not crumbling, as predicted by various adversaries, but that it is making a come-back which even its foes did not look for.

New Jersey Has Big Crop Of Apples and Potatoes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25—New Jersey farmers are busy today making preparations for the harvest of an enormous crop which they anticipate will be marketed at favorable prices, officials of the the State Department of Agriculture announced here.

The potato crop alone, it was estimated, would exceed that of 1936 by 1,000,000 bushels, while New Jersey expects to harvest nearly 2,000,000 more bushels of apples this year than it did last.

Women Take to Air Travel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Women journeying this year over Transcontinental & Western Air have jumped to 26 per cent of the total passengers flown, with a grand total of 9664, most of them accompanied by children, the company's officers here announce. Airline hostesses, experienced in the care of children, are believed partly responsible for the interest of women in travel by plane.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

#	#	A	B	A	T	E
#	T	R	E	T	#	L
B	R	A	G	#	M	I
R	I	B	#	T	A	T
I	O	#	L	A	C	E
N	#	B	A	K	E	#
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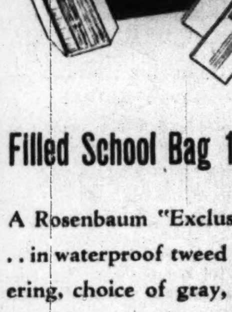
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China's Once Rebel Province Seeks to Be Made Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although the anti-Nanking revolt instigated last summer by Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi, joint overlords of Kwangsi province, ended in failure, Kwangsi continues to figure largely in the Chinese political scheme despite its remoteness and comparative poverty.

Since 1930, under the direction of Pai Chung-hsi, the more dynamic member of the partnership, the province has been remodelled along lines which, some observers predict, may conceivably influence the future development of China's political structure. This has been achieved through the organization of an ingenious militia system which makes provision not only for military preparation for a possible war but also for a mobilization of the civilian population to meet a similar emergency.

"The militia of Kwangsi is organized to meet the demands of modern times," Li Tsung-jen declared in outlining the basic aims of the scheme. "Its aim with the reconstruction of Kwangsi and ends with the rejuvenation of China. As a member of the community, the militiaman's mission is to preserve order in his home town or village; as a citizen his mission is to defend his nation against aggressors."

Democracy Its Aim

"The second meaning of the Kwangsi militia as an organization is to bring about the realization of political democracy. In government administration we oppose dictatorship. We recognize democracy, not dictatorship, as the political highway. The principal element of a state is its people, whose political rights should be nurtured not suffocated so that their self-governing powers may be developed. Then, and only then, can the nation be said to be a nation of the people. For it is only when public opinion commands respect that democracy can be said to exist."

Pai Chung-hsi takes a still wider view, envisaging the possibility of Kwangsi's participation in a future world war. "Our aim and purpose in training the militia," he pointed out "are that, politically, they may be capable of self-government; economically, they may be capable of self-support; and militarily, they may be able to defend themselves. It is only when the people of the entire nation are able to govern themselves, and to protect themselves, that the Chinese race will be able to rise from the last struggle in the vortex of the next world war."

In organizing the Kwangsi militia, stress is laid upon developing the strength of the lowest stratum, the village or, in the case of a town or city, the street being taken as a unit.

Group Training

All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 who are not serving in the Regular Corps are required to serve in the Reserve Corps and to undergo training in the neighborhood of their homes. Each troop is commanded by a captain, with a group-captain to each district or town and a county-captain to command the groups in a given county. The post of captain is usually filled by the village "elder" or the chairman of the street committee, that of group-captain by the district mayor, and that of county-captain by the county magistrate.

Last June a training school for militia officers was established for the purpose of centralizing the work of training those who will guide the movement. At present there is an enrollment. At present there is an cruited from senior and junior middle school graduates. In addition to the usual military and physical instruction, the training given to these young men includes the rudiments of good citizenship, an elementary knowledge of political organizations, simple birth control, afforestation, scientific agriculture, cattle raising and road construction. All of these subjects are taught by means of lectures, practical demonstrations, group discussions and investigations of the machinery of village government.

Ready to Lead

Upon graduation the cadets are considered capable of taking the lead in helping their fellow-citizens to reach the three-fold objective of the movement—political, educational and military—and to take a responsible part in the administration of government in their own districts. Through their assistance it is hoped to reorganize the whole rural constitution of the province until the very last man, woman and child is aware of his responsibilities toward the province—and ultimately the nation—and is fitted to carry them out.

The peasantry are given the elements of military training and are also instructed in the national laws and ordinances, political organizations, police regulations and the punishments inflicted for breaches of them, and other items calculated to improve their efficiency as citizens. Each man is taught how to handle and care for a rifle, even though at present there are not enough rifles to go round the whole population and very far from enough to make the training effective in an emergency.

Other Special Corps

In addition to the Reserve Corps, there is an emergency corps, which is called up for training once a year, and a public employees corps, composed of public employees who have had previous military training. Members of the reserve corps are expected to put in 180 hours of training, spread over a period of from two to three months. According to recent statistics, militiamen who had completed the prescribed course up to last June numbered 818,237 for the whole province.

In Kwangsi banditry has been so prevalent for centuries as to have given rise to the local saying, "If there are mountains, there must be caves; if there are caves, there must be bandits." One result of the introduction of the militia system, it is claimed, has been virtually to eliminate bandits from the province.

On the other hand, the experiment has not proved an unmixed blessing. One of the most serious disadvantages is that it cuts heavily into the earning time of peasants, who have to work almost the clock around in order to make a living. It is also open to the objection that people accustomed to the hardships of an unfertile soil are taught the use of firearms by which they may intimidate their neighbors.

Democratic Militia

By a Staff Artist

Kwangsi Is Ready

Southern Province Achieves Ingenious Militia System to Meet Possible Emergency

Prime Minister Back in London For Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned from Scotland today to London where he has been in consultation with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Viscount Halifax, Lord President of the Council. This consultation is understood in informed quarters to have covered the question of further protection for British interests in the Far East and in the Mediterranean.

Material additions are already being made to the British force in Shanghai where the evacuation of women and children to Hong Kong and other parts of China, outside the area of Sino-Japanese hostilities is proceeding.

The situation in the Mediterranean is regarded as also exceedingly serious. Recent attacks made upon British merchantmen engaged in legitimate trading in those waters are freely characterized as "piracy."

Defends Shipping Rights

The British Government has already made it clear that is does not regard existence of civil war in Spain as conferring authority upon either side there to interfere in any way with United Kingdom vessels on high seas. The Royal Navy already has orders to enforce this, but feeling here goes much further.

It is recalled that on Nov. 6, 1936, a "procès-verbal" was signed in London declaring it to be part of international law that no merchant vessel of whatever nationality should be sunk or rendered incapable without first placing passengers, crew and ship's papers in safety. Yet this is precisely what is now happening in the Mediterranean.

The fact that those engaged in Spanish fighting were not signatories of this declaration is not held to exempt them from its implications. Demand is thus being made for Britain to take a lead in devising means to make this declaration effective in interests of world civilization.

Ship Applications Scrutinized

Meanwhile, steps are being taken to meet allegations which have been made that foreign vessels have been sheltering to an undue extent under the British flag. For this purpose official instructions have been issued to British consular offices in Europe to scrutinize more closely than in the past all applications for the registration of such vessels.

In discussing the Far Eastern and Mediterranean questions, Mr. Chamberlain has not had the advantage of Parliament's being assembled to confirm any decisions reached.

But this, it is pointed out, is no serious disability, because when Parliament separated last month for the autumn vacation it did so without ending the official "session." One of the effects is that Parliament can now be called together at any moment if need for its presence should arise.

Chinese to Center Major Offensive On the Northwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25—A letter from Agnes Smedley, American writer now in Shensi with Chinese Reds, indicates that the army is on the eve of a campaign against the Japanese in the northwest.

This confirms information from Chinese sources that there is no intention of spending any great strength in the Shanghai area or elsewhere except the northwest, where a drive is contemplated. In other sections meanwhile they are playing rather a waiting game with the aim of draining Japanese resources.

Aside from occasional night bombing raids and some artillery and rifle activity, mostly at night, the Chinese are relatively quiet about Shanghai, which is watching for results of possible Japanese flanking movements without much information on what is occurring.

However, apparently there is general agreement with the view expressed by Commander Takeda, chief of staff of the Japanese landing party, who said that the peak of the Shanghai travail had passed and that conditions are due for a rapid improvement and the removal of hostilities inland.

Democratic Yearbooks Cause of Chicago Suit

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Attorney Robert Kewley, Swift & Company stockholder, filed suit in Superior Court yesterday against the packing concerns's board of directors for recovery of $3000 which he alleged was spent by them for yearbooks issued by the Democratic National Committtee. The bill asked that the corporation be restrained from further contributing to the campaign funds of political parties.

Educators Urge Tolerance

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 25 (AP)—Educators voted here Aug. 23 to appeal to all American countries to replace teachers ousted because of revolutionary ideas. The resolution was adopted at the Pan-American Conference on Education, but United States delegates, having decided to abstain from all controversial questions, did not vote.

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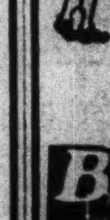
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Indian Powwow Oak Crashes in Delaware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUREL, Del., Aug. 25—Sussex County's largest oak, a 300-year-old tree under which Indians were said to have held their powwows and which has sheltered succeeding generations of Americans since the first European settlement in this part of North America, has collapsed under the weight of years and crashed on the farm of John G. Kinnikin near here.

Like the One Hoss Shay, the ancient oak apparently went to pieces all at once, for up to the time of the fall there had been no symptoms of decay in evidence. The tree was 35 feet in circumference at the base, and in falling it split almost in half.

While Mr. Kinnikin voiced gratitude for the 40 or 50 cords of fine oak firewood the tree is expected to yield, he felt the fuel would be poor compensation for the loss of the great oak which had been admired by thousands of visitors and given shade to the farmstead for so many years.

Albert Roussel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 25—Albert Roussel, who passed on yesterday, was one of France's leading composers. Studying at the Ecole Navale and serving as a naval officer in Cochin-China, he only began to study music seriously at the age of 25. Associated for many years with the Schola Cantorum at Paris as student and professor, he did not attain his full meed of fame until the age of 60. His symphonic works gradually became known across the Atlantic and in 1930 he went to Boston as guest when his latest symphony was played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra as one of the features of its fiftieth anniversary program.

President Backs Hull's Policy On Far East Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—President Roosevelt added his approval here late yesterday to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement of policy on the Far Eastern situation, officially confirming that document and its pointed implications.

Asked at his press conference about the Hull statement, the President said that he had read it carefully before it was made public and that the original draft of the document bore on its face "O. K., I heartily approve. F. D. R."

The presidential endorsement contributed a final note of authenticity to a statement of policy the implications of which have come as something of a surprise to foreign policy experts and observers of American diplomacy.

Instead of pursuing a completely neutral policy and so declaring by application of the Neutrality Act itself, the United States, by this statement, is seen as once more doing as it did in 1931—emphasizing its commitments and obligations in the Far East and pointing to the treaties which Japan is violating in its aggression against China.

Warning to Japan Implied

Such a policy contains in itself no direct challenge to Japan. But it is seen here as warning Japan that its apparent course lies across American interests. What the United States will do if Japan chooses to ignore this calling of attention to American rights and interests is a question which will not be asked unless the occasion arises.

In the meantime, however, careful attention is being given by observers to the similarities and differences between the present Hull policy and the policy pursued by his predecessor, Henry L. Stimson, at the time of the first Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

Two Pacts

At that time Mr. Stimson called attention to the Nine-Power Pact and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. There was no overt or public warning to Japan against violating those pacts. But it is now known that behind the scenes, Mr. Stimson sought the vigorous co-operation of Britain which Sir John Simon, then British Foreign Minister, refused to grant.

There is no evidence here for any belief that the Administration is prepared to back up its policy with force as Mr. Stimson was prepared to do. But it is considered perhaps significant that the United States navy is larger, more efficient and much more modern today than it was in 1931 and that there is reason to suspect closer harmony between the State Department and the British Foreign Office on Far Eastern matters now than there was in 1931.

Victory Claimed As Job Marchers Start for Homes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Job marchers of the Workers Alliance of America abandoned their rain-sodden tent city on the Potomac today and started on their way home.

The marchers, estimated by leaders at more than 2500, left by train, by bus and in battered automobiles. A few late arrivals remained to present local grievances to Works Progress Administration officials.

David Lasser, national president, told a cheering mass meeting last night the march resulted "in a series of real victories."

President Roosevelt, through a secretary yesterday, informed the group that reduction in WPA rolls had reached the point "where further dismissals will not be necessary and will therefore be made only for cause."

"Moreover," said the letter, "the policy of the WPA in regard to the re-employment of persons with temporary private employment will be definitely adhered to."

Mr. Lasser characterized the communication from the White House as "vague and evasive," but holding out hope of eventual reinstatement of dismissed workers.

Mr. Lasser asserted early threats of the "national job march" led Harry L. Hopkins to promise there will be no layoffs without cause and that WPA workers will be furloughed to private employment.

Alaskans Protest Japanese 'Threat' To Salmon Supply

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 25 (AP)—Alaskans spoke out yesterday against what they termed a Japanese menace to the world's richest red salmon fishing area in Bristol Bay. Arrivals from the north territory said the presence of Japanese fishing boats off the Bristol Bay shore during the season just closed emphasized what they considered a tacit threat to American fishing grounds.

Technically the Japanese or any others are within their legal rights if they fish beyond the three-mile limit, but Americans claim a prior right to the salmon of that area on the ground they were spawned in Alaskan streams.

Packers put up 1,434,388 cases of red salmon in the Bristol Bay area during the season ending a month ago. This was the largest pack in four years but the controversy continued.

Pacific Northwest Senators and Representatives recently took the issue to Congress and the State Department sent investigators to the area. Planes were used to take pictures of what fishermen said were Japanese boats.

Japanese fisheries officials at Tokyo denied wholesale fishing was being carried on off the Bristol Bay coast.

Aid From RA

Of 85,000 farm families in North Dakota, nearly 45,000 families depended on the Resettlement Administration for aid in 1936.

President Ends Court Fight—Signs Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

to the courts' blocking of his measures with a touch of the old feeling, but it was a rapier touch and not a big stick. He said:

"We have wanted to bring to an end a trying period during which it has seemed that a veritable conspiracy existed on the part of many of the most gifted members of the legal profession to take advantage of the technicalities of the law and the conservation of the courts to render measures of social and economic reform sterile or abortive."

Some Preferred Veto

And he reverted to a pre-court plan argument, heard in his message to Congress last January, when he said "It is necessary for it (representative government) to attain a high degree of co-operation among its three co-ordinate branches." This is reminiscent of the appeal to the SupremeCourt to co-operate with President and Congress which the Chief Executive launched in January, a month before his enlargement plan was released.

Though the President signed the forlorn legislative relict of his original proposal, and even found some comforting words of praise, these views were not shared by some of his legal advisers. Many of them believe the bill could have been vetoed on its own demerits.

In its most important proviso, intended to give the Attorney General right to appear in cases between private litigants where constitutional issues are raised, there is doubt whether he can do more than present arguments, a power he already has. It was the desire of New Dealers to give the Attorney General right to show that a case might be collusive, and to interfere early in its progress.

Another Flaw Pointed Out

Another flaw is that the bill gives the Government right to appeal from a federal district court straight to the Supreme Court only in cases involving constitutionality of an act of Congress only when it loses. It is argued that it may be just as important to take direct appeal in cases the Government wins, since the other party to the case might appeal to the Circuit Court and thus hold up the procedure just as long as ever. It might therefore be preferable for the Government to lose a case in the district court just so it could hasten final judgment.

A further defect is that the bill provides for a three-judge district court when the constitutionality of an act of Congress is concerned only if an injunction is sought.

Moreover, the bill does not add new justices to the lower courts "on the basis of need" although that was agreed upon in the final compromise between the President, the Vice-President, and Senate leaders.

But the President did not point out these defects in his statement, referring instead to the failure to meet his original objectives.

Text of President's Statement

The text of President Roosevelt's statement on the signing of the lower court bill follows:

On the fifth day of February, I brought to the attention of the Congress the necessity of a careful and thoroughgoing reformation of our judicial processes and submitted tentative plans outlining essential objectives.

These objectives, recognized as desirable by most of our citizens, were predicated on the necessities of a great and growing nation. Many of us have viewed with concern the widening chasm between the people on the one side and the courts and the bar on the other—a chasm recognized and deplored by many of our ablest and most enlightened judges and lawyers. It can hardly be doubted that our people are restive under the slow and uncertain processes of the law.

I spoke, therefore, for an upbuilding process, not only to preserve the independence and integrity of the judiciary, but to reinforce it and strengthen it as an essential and honored part of our institutions.

In effect, I spoke in behalf of the American people in their desire for increased respect for, and confidence in, speedy and fundamental justice as represented by the federal courts.

Brought to End Trying Period

We have wanted to bring to an end a trying period during which it has seemed that a veritable conspiracy existed on the part of many of the most gifted members of the legal profession to take advantage of the technicalities of the law and the conservatism of the courts to render measures of social and economic reform sterile or abortive. Because representative government, in order to succeed, must act through the processes of law, it is necessary for it to attain a high degree of co-operation among its three co-ordinate branches

In the light of the above, therefore, let us examine H. R. 2260 which is a bill effectuating certain changes in judicial procedure. It contains meritorious provisions and registers a moderate and limited advance into a field which calls for further and more complete exploration.

On the side of omission, it leaves entirely untouched any method of elieving the burden now imposed on the Supreme Court.

It provides no increase in the personnel of the lower courts—an increase confessedly necessary.

It provides no effective means of assigning district judges to pressure areas.

Again Where It Fails

It sets up no flexible machinery, with methods of administration readily adaptable to needs as they arise.

It leaves untouched the crowded condition of the dockets in our lower courts.

It provides for no flow of new blood to any of the federal benches.

It does not touch the problem of aged and infirm judges who fail to take advantage of the opportunity accorded them to retire or resign on full pay.

All of these are objectives which are of necessity a part of any complete and rounded plan for the reform of judicial processes.

The bill, on the other hand, contains several provisions which are definitely a step in the right direction. It provides that the attorney general shall be given notice of constitutional questions involved in private litigation and accords the Government the right to defend the constitutionality of the law of the land.

No Longer Stands Idle

No longer must the Government stand idly by, a helpless spectator, while acts of Congress are stricken down by the courts.

It expedites appeals to the Supreme Court in such matters.

It seeks to improve intolerable situations created by the reckless granting by the lower courts of injunctions to restrain government officials in the operation of federal statutes.

It tends slightly to relax the rigid system within circuits of assigning district judges to congested areas.

All of these provisions possess merit and are either a part of, or consistent with, the plans originally submitted to the Congress.

Under this Administration the Department of Justice has made great advances in that portion of the field of judicial reform which relates to crime and criminals. It has sponsored improvements in the rules of practice and procedure in the lower courts. The bill moves in the same general direction of reform, and I have therefore given it my approval.

Franco Takes Torrelavega

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Aug. 25 (AP)—An insurgent Navaresse brigade took the strategic city of Torrelavega last night without firing a shot, thus severing the last westward route of escape from Government-held Santander on the northern Spanish coast.

Capture of Torrelavega, situated near the coast some 20 miles southwest of Santander, gave the insurgents control of the important Santander-Oviedo highway and, in effect, dismembered the narrow strip of coastal territory the Government has been trying to defend.

A number of small boats laden to the gunwales with refugees and baggage reached the harbors of Hendaye, St. Jean de Luz and Bayonne from various Government ports in the Santander area.

The refugees said that defenses protecting Santander to the east had crumbled and militiamen in that area were retreating to Santander in hope of passing along the road to Asturias before the Insurgents close the narrowing corridor between Torrelavega and the sea.

Gen. Francisco Franco's columns converging fanwise on Santander brushed aside weak Government resistance in their drive on Santander The Government troops for the most part were fighting only delaying actions and retreating steadily.

MADRID, Aug. 25 (AP)—Insurgent batteries began bombarding Madrid again last night, firing several hundred shells into the center of the city.

It was the first time in 18 days that the old capital city had been shelled.

Loyalists Report Rebel Lines Broken On Aragon Front

VALENCIA, Spain, Aug. 25 (AP)—A Ministry of Defense communiqué yesterday said that Government forces have launched a new offensive on the Aragon front, in northeast Spain.

The communiqué said that Government troops attacked the insurgent lines between Tardienta and Belchite at dawn yesterday, breaking through in three places.

It was claimed that insurgent troops defending positions in the Quinto sector were isolated, Government units having encircled them.

Insurgents were reported resisting strongly, but, the communiqué said, Government columns "gained much ground and completely cut communications linking Huesca and Saragossa."

The communiqué stated that the insurgents had to retreat, while Government forces captured 100 prisoners and four pieces of artillery.

At dawn, military objectives to be attacked were shelled and, afterward, Government aviation covered the advance, the report asserted.

Bilbao Money Boxes Disappear in Transit

BORDEAUX, France, Aug. 25 (AP)—French banking sources disclosed yesterday that 170 boxes containing deposits of the Bank of Bilbao disappeared during shipment from Spain to France.

In all, there were 9339 boxes in the shipment, but when the unloading of the Spanish ship Axpe-Mendi was completed yesterday, it was discovered that only 9169 had reached their destination.

The entire assignment had been transferred in three ships. The British ship Seabank carried the first load to La Pallice.

The second load was brought by the British ship Thurston, which transferred its money cargo to the Seabank at La Pallice Harbor. The third and final consignment arrived late in June aboard the Axpe-Mendi.

Unloading of the Spanish vessel was delayed while consignees checked the number of boxes and their contents. Bankers said that they were unable at this time to estimate the value of contents of the missing boxes.

Mr. Justice Butler Opines On Congress but Not Court

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP)—Associate Justice Pierce Butler paused long enough in his fishing today to tell a reporter that members of the United States Supreme Court "are not much news, you know." "I haven't had much to do with newspapermen since I went on the court bench," the Justice told a Watertown Times reporter.

Asked regarding President Roosevelt's Court reorganization plan, he replied: "I see Congress adjourned Saturday. They certainly did a lot of business in the last few minutes."

People's Gas Masks Ready in Germany; All Must Get Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 25 — The Völkischer Beobachter, chief daily organ of the National Socialist Party, announces on its front page under a four-column headline today that the people's gas masks are to be distributed Sept. 1.

There will be enough distributing stations to enable every inhabitant to get a mask readily. No one must fail to appear at a given hour and place, of which he will be notified in writing. The mask costs five marks, that is $2, but the poor will get them cheaper.

The public is given to understand that while this is a war measure, it is one of a purely defensive nature. It is given out that the move is part of the general preparedness policy and is not to be considered indicative of any aggressive intentions by the German Government.

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SEPTEMBER 1st
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ALL BE OVER!
While there are lots of things we'd like to see come to an end—the heat wave, the war in Spain, and events like that—our particular warning is about our **August Sales!**
With the arrival of five o'clock, August 31, you'll have no more opportunity to buy fine Boggs & Buhl Furniture, Fur Coats and Cloth Coats at August Sale Prices. Your chances to save will be ended.
At this very moment, the spectacular features in this Sale cannot be duplicated. Advancing prices already prohibit reorders. If your taste is for the finer things of life, take advantage of these final days of golden savings!
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT OPEN WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS
7:30 TO 10 P. M.
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Crisp Autumn Days — With Fashion Written in Fabrics

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

There Is Luxurious Choice Among the New Materials

And the Styling of Fall and Winter Clothes Makes Definite Use of Fabrics for Special Effects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

This is a season when all the elements concerned in costume express elegance. Fabrics woven into rich textures are intricately seamed, tucked, pleated, draped to produce models which suggest one period or another—chiefly those of the Directoire or the 1890's.

At a sectional meeting of the Fashion Group, held recently, a commentator stated that there had never been so many different materials as is the case this season. Textile mills, she reported, were exhibiting unparalleled creativeness, employing new raw materials, such as bear and marten hairs, uneven yarns, new combinations of yarn and novel weaves.

Coatings and Suitings

If the reader goes out to buy a fall coat for everyday wear in town, we recommend smooth-surfaced woolens and worsteds. These will include suèdes, broadcloths, twills, zibelines and mohair crepes woven of knotty yarns and perhaps self-patterned.

If she wants a sports coat, nothing can be smarter than a tweed, and if she is young she will like one in a plaid, a distinct check or stripes. Camel's hair and llama are also good and the shaggy fleeces, specially when these are given surface interest by long darkish hairs woven in.

The young shopper will also search for odd, exciting jackets and blouses to wear with her skirts and dresses, and for these items fashion has provided a special array of showy materials, such as upholstery brocades, Victorian broches, this material and that in bold stripes, double-faced weaves, to be used in reverse for trimmings, embroidered taffetas and ciré and lacquered satins.

Many are the trade names which you will find attached to the materials in the suits you admire, but they will be woven of wool in combination, perhaps, with other fibers, such as kid mohair and the rayons. If you want a warm suit, insist upon all wool, but the mixtures are very satisfactory otherwise, provided that a good quality of each fiber is employed.

It is important this season that dress materials should have enough weight for a heavy drape. When they achieve this and yet have a soft handle ("feel"), they are most desirable.

Dress Fabrics

Already store windows are featuring satin frocks, most of them in black, for afternoon wear; and it is thought that these will continue good style through the winter for use under fur coats. One may choose among the repertory offered various weaves, particularly among the silk satins, which present satin ottoman, hammered satin, satin twill and satin-backed duvetyn, a novelty which has been processed so as to be water and spot repellent. Printed satins are attractive for immediate wear, but will not be a good winter style.

Stamp-printed lacquered silk satins are enchanting for dance frocks. Dull-surfaced, cloth-like weaves in silk crepe and crepes with mossy, pebbly, ribbed or slubbed surfaces are spotlighted. Important, too, are those silk crepes done in relief patterns and also the new Jacquard weaves. Taffeta is shown this season in some novel weaves such as one that looks like seersucker and another of a moiré type that is changeable. Failles, some of them two-toned, are much to the fore.

It will be noticed that wools dominate the styling of fabrics at this moment and influence the textures of silks and rayons.

For business wear sheer wool voiles, etamine, wool georgette, satin-faced wool, basket weaves are all slated for popularity. Sheer worsted made of spun rayon and wool, dull alpacas, jerseys, rayons in challis-like weaves, crepy serges or twills and very mat, heavy soft sheers with suede-like faces, are also high style.

Velvets, Metals, Brocades

Velvets, particularly those of the Lyon type, taffeta-backed, are among the most elegant of our formal fabrics and are used in rich colors for evening dresses and wraps. The most sumptuous of the current fabrics are the metals and they have been improved from the point of view of serviceability by the introduction of a silk core which tends to reduce tarnishing. Brocades patterned in metal-shot flowers, and transparent and semi-sheer allover metal crepes and weaves that look like sheet metal are offered for formal dresses, evening wraps, blouses, trimmings and accessories.

The combination of fabrics results in many pleasing effects, specially when they are underscored by color contrasts. Satin details on velvet, faille trimming on crepe, duvetyn on taffeta play up each other.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

You Might Like to Try—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Inviting chummy friends in for dessert dinner. Less work and more fun for everybody.

A little more color in your ceilings when you kalsomine. Study the pictures in magazines for clever color combinations.

Giving the other fellow a chance to talk once in a while.

Giving your old dish pan to the children for mud-pie making and buying yourself a new one to harmonize with your kitchen.

Using painted clothes pins for napkin clips. The children will enjoy decorating them.

Planting blue flax near your dainty coral bells.

Planting one new—to you—kind of seed each year. Salpiglossis and toadflax are of easy culture.

Flowering pink begonias in some shady spot. The dainty blossoms are lovely in milk glass.

Adding chopped green peppers to hashed brown potatoes for a change.

F. F. A.

Kickernick
the freedom pose

... emphasizing warmth!

Don't cut down on your studying efficiency by being cold! Wear soft warm Kickernick P. J.'s that *really fit your body*—with legs and wrists that *can't hike up* due to perfection of fit and cleverly concealed "Lastex."

Ask your dealer or write

WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn.

Footnote to a Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hamilton, Ont.

Advertising is a business that is particularly suited to women, said Miss Mabel Stoakley of Toronto, as she addressed the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Niagara Falls recently, pointing out that if a woman can express herself clearly and concisely in words, she is a potential copy writer. She must first get into the advertising world, perhaps through stenographic work or commercial art apprenticeshop.

Another opening for an advertising career mentioned by the speaker was the one through the experimental kitchen. Food advertisements are more and more frequently adding recipes, and the woman who has training and household science, and is able to express herself before an audience will find this an excellent field.

The fourfold plan of the federation, to put more women into public life, destroy the fallacy about women working, place more women in executive positions and to instill a little more self-appreciation in the minds of business women, was outlined by Miss Lena Phillips, president of the International Federation, New York City. Contending that the idea that women work for pin money is wrong, she gave the result of a survey showing that 40 per cent of the women working in one organization have from one to four dependents.

Warning the delegates that as long as there is a large section of women in one province who have no suffrage there will be a weak link in the Canadian chain, Miss Gordon Holmes, chairman of finance of the International Federation, London, Eng., deplored the fact that the feminine population of the Province of Quebec is voteless. She maintained that the women of Canada should take an active interest in any amendments or alterations to the British North America Act.

The whole field of employment is women's concern, said Miss Ruth Low, Kitchener, representative of the women's advisory committee to the National Employment Commission, as they are always affected whether as wives of wage-earners or as wage-earners themselves. She expressed the opinion that women have been selfish, thinking of how each individually could make her own little store, and forgetting that women in industry, commerce, business, trades or professions of any country, are as one and must hang together.

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Delicious

California Dates
"Dates You'll Remember"

Taste these luscious, large, fresh California Dates with the rich, distinctive flavor, and you will want more!

Carefully packed in attractive boxes, California Dates also make a thoughtful gift for a friend, or an acceptable token of appreciation to the hostess.

3 lbs. for $2.00, postage included.

Shipments from Oct. 1st to June 1st
Prices Quoted on Larger Amounts

Send Postal Money Order or Bank Draft with your order to

MRS. DONNA TAYLOR
763 North Nicolas, Fullerton, California
All Orders Filled Promptly

3 lbs. for $2.00

Mrs. Branson DeCou

Vending Fruit and Flowers in Dublin

Picturesquely inviting to the visitor is the market place in almost any city. The fame of certain markets has spread far beyond the locality they serve. In London there is Covent Garden with its brilliant profusion of flowers—seen in their glory about 6 o'clock in the morning. And there is Billingsgate, which spells fish, and will remind some of another fish market in the land of fiords to the north of London—the fisketorvet in Bergen, Norway. There is the cheese market in a certain quaint square beside a quiet canal in Holland, and there is the fascinating vegetable market that extends along the river bank at Lucerne, Switzerland. Then there is—but you yourself might like to add the rest. To the market goes the householder to lay in her provisions. To the same market goes the visitor to observe the local customs and native characteristics and often he is impressed as much by the similarities as the differences in markets the world over. The women pictured here are vending fruit and flowers at the base of the Nelson Pillar in Dublin, Ireland.

In Praise of the Pepper

Be It Stuffed, Chopped, Sliced, Cooked or Uncooked

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

More than one vegetable which now rates high with both cook and dietitian has won its way to this well-deserved popularity by a long hard battle against prejudice and propaganda.

The tomato, an almost indispensable item in present day menu planning, was once grown solely for its ornamental value, its beautiful fruit considered rankly poisonous. The cucumber, long eaten with a curious mixture of daring and apprehension even after a thorough and wholly unnecessary soaking in salt water, now often comes to the table in unpeeled slices, the delicate rim of green adding greatly to the beauty of the salad bowl. Carrots, cultivated as a food for stock alone for many years, are now as staple as potatoes once were.

Still more recently, the bell pepper has moved out from the pickle section and roams at will through every department of the cook book. Its uses are manifold. It graces salads, glorifies left-overs, and is so unfailingly adaptable that the thrifty and adventurous cook assiduously cultivates its acquaintance. Incidentally, if she has even the smallest of gardens she will do well to cultivate a few of the actual plants. The fruit, richly green at first, brilliantly scarlet when fully ripened, is a color note worth adding to any vegetable patch or flower border.

In Salads

Uncooked, the bell pepper plays a popular role in the production of salads. No bowl of spring salad is quite complete without one or two of its highly decorative rings. Chopped with equal parts of celery and cabbage it makes an excellent combination for use with French dressing.

Its capacious interior may be stuffed with various mixtures, chilled thoroughly and sliced into half-inch slices, most delicious and decorative servings for either the salad tray which holds different sorts of greens, for the individual salad plates, or as an addition to the cold meat platter. Three suggestions will serve to stimulate the imaginative cook to venture further in this field:

With Pineapple and Nuts

Heat
1 cup crushed pineapple.
Dissolve in it
½ package lemon gelatin.
When thick, but not set, add
2 tablespoons chopped nuts
1 package cream cheese. Mix well and pack into pepper cups (this amount will fill three medium peppers). When cold and firm slice into half-inch slices.

With Chopped Vegetables

Dissolve
½ package gelatin in
1 cup hot water
When thick, but not set, add
1½ cups finely chopped vegetables in any good combination—equal parts celery, cabbage and carrot is a good standby.

Many other mixtures will suggest themselves to the wide-awake cook.

The above amount will fill four medium peppers.

Filled With Cheese

Mix either grated onion or chopped mint into well-seasoned cottage cheese and pack firmly into pepper cases. Any other soft cheese may be used in the same way, as well as any ready-mixed sandwich spread which is not too soft. Chill until firm and slice.

For Left-Overs

Perhaps it is as a container for left-overs that the bell pepper really earns its highest honors. A bit of hash, a slice of tomato, a cup of corn in the ice-box may seem to be just so many unrelated items, too small for serious consideration. But mixed together, extended with bread crumbs and a bit of cheese, stuffed into bell peppers and baked, the result is a dish which has every appearance of being carefully prepared from some valued recipe. The possibilities of extempore fillings are almost limitless. Any judicious cook will work out new combinations from her own resources.

When so used, the peppers should be washed and either have the stem end sliced off to provide a deep container, or be cut through from end to end to form a wide, shallow one. In either case seeds and veins should be removed and the pepper parboiled for at least five minutes.

But leaving out the chance of left-overs, there is a surprising variety of deliberately planned fillings which will give a welcome change from the customary ways of serving certain dishes. Baked beans, either canned ones or those which have been prepared in your own oven, are excellent so served. Scalloped corn, tomatoes, macaroni and cheese, spaghetti and tomato, creamed potato, chicken, mushrooms, peas, tuna, salmon, fish flakes—all gain something in novelty of appearance and in flavor if served in pepper cups. Equal parts of ground ham and rice, flavored with onion is good; plain hash is excellent; corn and tomato, rice and cheese are splendid combinations. Creamed fillings should have a thick sauce. Any filling is more attractive if topped with buttered crumbs before baking, and all should go into a greased casserole well crowded together for support with a little hot water around them.

Minor Uses

Besides these there are any number of minor uses to which the pepper may be put with happy results. Used as a garnish for hot vegetables its crisp rings lend a fresh, cool look that is a distinct asset to any dish in hot weather. Lima beans, green beans, mashed potato, potato on the half-shell, scrambled eggs, omelettes—it would be difficult to name any food which would not be improved in appearance by a touch of pepper.

A row of slices on a meat loaf before it goes into the oven, a small quantity, either red or green, chopped into potato or chicken salad, a tablespoonful mixed with either French mayonnaise dressing, or added to cottage cheese—all these lend one more bit of goodness as well as a piquant touch of color. And, of course, few pickle concoctions are complete without their quota of chopped pepper. Chopped with celery and nut meats, moistened with lemon juice and cream cheese, the pepper helps to make a delicious sandwich. Placed on top of a round of brown bread which has been spread with cream cheese it is most delicious.

REBA MAHAN STEVENS.

Keeping the Shower Where It Belongs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The public is to be offered, at moderate and logical prices, shower curtains rendered by the Neva-Wet processing, so water repellant that flooded bathroom floors will become a thing of the past; and so water-spot resistant that they will tell no tale of use or abuse; and so averse to dust that their fibers will not permit it to enter.

Serviceability and beauty go hand in hand in these curtains. The materials employed are cottons, celanese, rayon, and metallic fabrics. They are developed in monotones, duo-tones and a wide range of patterns of real design interest, and created with a view to the different types of bathroom which are seen in houses and apartments built at different periods. For cottages, the cottons, with their bright colors and quaint patterns, are enchanting; and in examining the stock, as the writer did at a pre-view luncheon, one becomes aware that there is a deliberate step-up in the degrees of formality and modernity, from fabric to fabric, color to color and pattern to pattern, which are present in the extensive range offered. The prices, speaking approximately, run from $2 to $6.

Every curtain carries a double guarantee, one by the Neva-Wet Corporation and the other, which concerns serviceability, by the U. S. Testing Laboratories Co., Inc.

If it should amuse you to swing such a shower curtain across the tub like a trough and then turn the water on, it would stand in the trough without leaking through, and the other side of the curtain would remain dry. When emptied of its contents, the deluged surface would immediately shed the moisture remaining upon it, for this would not have penetrated its fibers.

Crocheted Knitting Bag

Attractive in Autumn Colors and Diamond Design

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just as many are now starting their knit suits for autumn and winter wear, one's thoughts naturally turn to something darker in which to carry one's work. With the first thrill of remembrance of the magnificent colorings of the falling leaves, beautiful yellows and browns readily suggest themselves.

The one pictured was made of brown angel crepe with yellow, orange and burnt onion shades of angel crepe trim, but, if a less expensive bag is desired, the mercerized cotton thread in the same shades could be used just as effectively. The bag is mounted on a soft tinted wooden 12-inch frame. It is well to purchase the frame at the same time as the material in order to be sure to get the bag the right size.

Three ounces of the brown and one ounce each of the three colors were needed. The work is done in a simple double crochet stitch throughout. With the brown thread and a number 4 steel crochet hook, make a chain of eighty-six stiches. Chain two more, turn, and counting this as your first stitch, make a double crochet in each stitch of the chain, taking up both back and front stitches. Repeat this at the other end and go back the other side of chain with the double crochet stitches. Be sure that there are eighty-eight stitches on either side of the chain as this count is necessary when you insert the design. The bag is now worked round and round in the double crochet, which facilitates the work and completes the bag on both sides at one time. Make six rows of the double crochets with the brown thread.

On your last row, mark threads for the pattern: count twenty-one stitches, mark the twenty-second stitch with a colored thread. Repeat this three times across row to make the three diamonds, and mark the other side of the bag in the same way. Continue with the brown thread, and when you come to the twenty-second stitch, tie on one of the colors, make one double stitch in the color, then twenty-one stitches with the brown, one with another color, twenty-one stitches with the brown, one stitch with the remaining color, twenty-one stitches with the brown. Repeat on other side of the bag.

To Keep Threads From Snarling

Before beginning the design, if you are not an adept at carrying the threads, get six little boxes or cartons. Stick a hole in the top of each one. Wind off some of each color so as to have two balls, one for either side of the bag and work from the containers which will keep the threads from snarling.

From now on the work is done by increasing the colored threads one on either side of the colored stitch each time. In other words, there should be first one, then three, five, seven, nine, etc., until there are twenty-one stitches in each colored diamond. As the colored stitches are increased, the brown stitches naturally decrease. Remember, twenty-two is your count, so if you have nine light stitches, you should have thirteen brown stitches and vice versa. But once started, the patterns work themselves out and if you count occasionally, and be sure the number is correct, even if you have to add an occasional stitch to be accurate, you will find no difficulty. There are just two other things to remember. Always pick up the thread for the diamond on the right side that you are working on, so as not to entangle the bag. The other is, not to pull the brown thread that you carry across too tight. If you should find that this puckers the work in any way, cut the threads and tie them to the light threads. The work should be kept smooth.

To Make the Opening

You now have half the diamond made, so you proceed by decreasing the colored stitches and increasing the brown stitches until the diamond is finished with the one light stitch and the twenty-one brown stitches as in the beginning. Make ten more rows of the brown stitches. Then, on each side, make eight more rows going back and forth on either side. This is for the opening of the bag. Line with a soft taffeta lining, matching one of the colors used in the insets, and mount bag on a twelve-inch wooden frame.

The colors used for the diamonds against the brown background were first the lightest yellow, then the dark orange and on the third one the dark onion. These stood out in bold relief and gave a nice contrast. If brown does not fit in with your wardrobe, the same idea may be worked out in black with three contrasting colors, or four shades of blue would make a most attractive bag.

EDNA GUGENHEIM

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Knitting Bag Crocheted Out of Brown Angel Crepe With Diamond Insets of Yellow, Orange and Burnt Onion. Directions in the Accompanying Article

Through the Editor's Window

An Industrial Detour

By [signature] Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Almost untapped by most of us women, are the wonders to be experienced through visiting industrial plants. This has long seemed to us to provide a source for important program material for any club. It has proved increasingly valuable as part of the project study carried on by some of our better schools. Such visiting, correlated with study, can well illustrate and supplement some of the activities in which, under the head of recreation and education, we usually indulge as individuals. Textile mills, automobile factories, laundries, bakeries—among these are nearly always plants so proud of their organization and equipment that visitors are most welcome, with guides provided. And when one is on a trip, there are often local industrial glories not to be omitted—which is why, on a recent jaunt in Vermont, we included marble.

As if but half-emerging from a chaste block of white marble is a form once carved by Rodin—so lovely that we have at times walked the full length of an echoing corridor in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for a glimpse of it again before leaving the building. Near it is somebody's "Head of a Young Girl"—the marble itself expressing the innocence and purity the sculptor has captured in line and plane. Out in the Chicago Art Institute is a full size group of a mother and her boy, a group expressing such tenderness, such eagerness and faith, that often have we stood before it. The child is poised to go forward, with a flowerlike upward look on his young face, his entire thought, in the spirit of youth, upon his own future. But the mother, although she has directed his gaze ahead, is herself really thinking only of him, living in her tenderness and hope for him.

This, then, is marble as we have known it. This and a certain beautifully carved "prayer cross" which, shining whitely on the summit of a wooded hill on the campus of a historic little old college in Ohio, reminds each generation of students that once a reverent pioneer toiled through virgin forests and before breaking ground for the school he was to found, said a prayer here.

Such thoughts as these came flooding in as we traversed the yards of this great marble company, touching the sparkling rough stone, pausing to note greens, pinks, blacks, or sunset colors veined with rose, and marveling at the snowy chips of every shape and size under foot. Through the windows we could see the huge slabs being cut to shape, slimmed down to delicate sheets of stone, polished to a high velvety surface. Had we come several months earlier, we might have seen the carborundum machine fluting the very columns, with carvers at work on the capitals, which now adorn the stately portico of the United States Supreme Court Building at Washington. We were to view quarries later, deep man-made canyons out of which came these rough stone blocks that to the uninitiated give no hint of the sheer loveliness of a fluted pillar or a Rodin.

Was this long well-lighted wooden building with its cranes and its wheels, its leather belts and its whirling polishing-plates, a place out of the Arabian nights then? And were these matter-of-fact workmen with their quiet appreciative eyes, who each day wrought such beauty from these huge tons of stone, really magicians in disguise? It would seem so. But to the one who will see into the life and work of any industrial plant, there seems always a magic, the magic of everyday wonders.

Marble of many a rainbow color and shade; marble veined like polished wood, ribbed like sea sand, rippled like ocean waves; marble lined and dotted with accurate little shell-forms, speaking out of a day long ago when part of this Green Mountain State was the bed of the sea; marble in the form of satiny tile lining model bathrooms; marble as panels of arresting beauty for floors, halls and public buildings, as religious carvings, memorials, garden ornaments—we wandered from one section of the exhibit to another, as if meeting marble for the first time, pausing before it in amazed recognition, a little chip of highly polished snowy white held in our own hand to keep us close to, well, Mestrovic or any sculptor whose genius would unfailingly translate these colored stones into a message or prayer.

Along the village streets as we drove away, we saw marble sidewalks and marble retaining walls! Modest cottages were wrought of this stuff of inspiration. Seeing as we had never seen before, we recognized in the jutting white stone of rugged hillsides the dream-material of a Lincoln Memorial, the unwrought masterpiece of a New-World Phidias yet unborn.

This is something of the experience to be gained by any of us in exchange for a detour to some industrial plant. Of a sudden a material or product with which one had but a casual everyday acquaintance—whether textile, shoes, paper, cheese or bells—is lifted out of the commonplace into an illuminating expression of people, places and thought. So it is that when next we are served by a polished drinking fountain or pause to contemplate some exquisitely carved "Child With Turtle," we shall be the more appreciative for having gained some measure of intimacy with marble in the green hills of Vermont.

A Wednesday Column

Honey Skin Food
A nourishing, refining night cream
Nature's own beautifier ... $1.50
LIQUID BEAUTY—Day and evening beautifier and powder base. Excellent for men after shaving ... $1.50
DEEP PORE CLEANSER ... $1.25
Money Refunded if Returned in 10 Days
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
JENNE D'OR 545 Fifth Ave. Dept. M, New York

COOL
HOT WEATHER SPECIALS

Homemade ice cream — made easily with Burnett's Liquid-Mix. Freezes quickly in your automatic refrigerator. *Sherbet,* too, for real economy. Four luscious fresh fruit flavors.

$1 SAVES $50
KOZAK
Auto Dry Wash

Special fabric. Just wipe dry car off. New car lustre constantly improved by KozaK-ing. Muddy splashes, dirt, grime disappear like magic. Over 7 million used since first advertised in Monitor 10 years ago. Now sold at highest-grade chain and independent auto supply stores, such as Western Auto, Kresge $1 stores, Ward's. Or complete Auto-DRY-WASHING outfit direct from factory postpaid $1. Results unbelievable without trial. Sold on approval or money back guarantee. Please mention Monitor when purchasing at stores.

SAVES TWICE ITS PRICE
every time used. Normal life months.

KOZAK, 11 Bank St., Batavia, N. Y.
I enclose $1.00. Please send one KozaK complete Auto DRYWASHING outfit guaranteed satisfactory.
Name....
Street....
City....

The Home Forum

The Lower Tennessee

THE TENNESSEE RIVER, the largest tributary of the Ohio, is much more of a river than most of us realize, for all the taratara which has fanfared Muscle Shoals and the TVA. Formed by the junction of the Holston and French Broad rivers, the Tennessee flows southwest through its name-state, makes its great bend through northern Alabama, then flows almost due north through Alabama and the entire length of Tennessee and western Kentucky, to complete at Paducah the huge U of its progress. In all, some 652 miles of river, every foot of which will be navigable at a nine foot stage when the Government's project is completed.

TUESDAY MORNING FOUND us in the Lower Tennessee, a much more intimate waterway than the Ohio; everything—river, boats, vistas—is on a smaller scale. To me this was the most interesting part of the whole trip from Cincinnati down the Ohio and up the Tennessee to Muscle Shoals. As the channel hugged first one shore, then the other, we could study the banks in some detail. We could now see, for instance, that there is more yellow in the green of the sycamore than in that of the willow. We could hear the petulant *Zay, Zay* of the catbird and the cool pipe of the song sparrows, smell the honeysuckle, note a scarlet flowered shrub which someone said was red myrtle. We felt the South. Everything was relaxed; everything, except the buoys ahead which plunged like seals in the swift current. The people we saw on the shore were almost invariably dressed in what must be the native costume of the country—blue overalls, blue shirt, large straw hat, no shoes. When they didn't sit, they leant, to watch the boat pass. The country was sparsely settled. In the 256 miles of river between Paducah and Florence, Alabama, I suppose the largest town is Savannah, Tennessee, a place of only some seven hundred people. The banks of the river were almost continuous walls of unbroken green. Rarely, a clearing, a house or a corn patch, an abandoned peanut factory, a highway or a railroad bridge, some boys fishing, a hound dog at their feet.

As we passed Fort Henry, I remembered that on that little backwoods fort, past which we now steamed so peaceably, and another fort, nine miles due east of it on the Cumberland River, once hung the fortunes of nations. "I feel that one clear victory at home," wrote Minister Adams to Secretary of State Seward on January 10, 1862, "might perhaps save us a foreign war." Scarcely had his letter reached Washington when Grant delivered that clear victory by the capture of first Fort Henry and then Fort Donelson. The capture of the latter was one of the turning points of the war.

PASSING UNDER DANVILLE Bridge—Danville used to be quite a busy point of interchange between steamboat and railroad—I fell into talk with Bo Allen, one of the two pilots who had brought us down the Ohio. We had a new pilot for Tennessee—he had joined us at Paducah—and so Bo and his co-pilot on the Ohio were free just to look at the river. "Had a lot o' slobberin' water coming down the Ohio," said Bo, in explanation of our having jumped Lock 51, the last lock above Paducah.

Somehow we got to talking about whistles. A fine whistle is much prized by rivermen and often handed down from one boat to another. Bo told me about a whistle which had served six boats, and he knew the name and dates of every one of those boats. "I'm the last man that blowed her," proudly announced Bo. "That was on the 'Southland.'" Bo called the whistle on the "Gordon C." a bumble-bee whistle. "Sounds loud close to, but she don't carry good. D'jever hear the whistle on the 'Chris Green'? It's a beauty. Been heard eighteen miles." Things last on steamboats. Not only whistles, but engines also, are swopped from steamboat to steamboat in the riverman's love of continuance. As I looked at them in the engine room, the engines of the "Gordon C." looked new as paint to me; but they are forty to fifty years old, Skyjack Turner, our chief engineer, told me.

THE TENNESSEE is alive with small mussel boats, which in the distance look not unlike sampans. And the shellers, their boats, their camps, and their fires do much to define the river, give it individuality. The musselers or shellers catch the mussels, boil them to free the clam-like shells from the meat, and sell the shells by the ton to the boats which periodically call to collect and take them to Paducah where they are made into buttons. Pearl buyers also ply the river, buying up the pearls which the mussels occasionally yield. Bob McCann tells the passengers all about it. I noticed that he differs with Firestone in his interpretation of Muscle Shoals. "The water is swift at Muscle Shoals, and in the days of the flatboats it took a man of good muscle to pole his boat up them." Firestone, on the other hand, thinks that Muscle Shoals takes its name from the mussel, that its origin lies in the confusion of *mussel* into its homonym *muscle*.

ALL AFTERNOON THE buzzards circle lazily over the hills which escarp the valley. By them I am reminded of another river and another year, when I used to watch the buzzards by the hour spiraling over the Delaware River hills above Raven Rock. They can sail for hours effortlessly, without moving a wing, like a descending rocket volplaning, only to rise again on their own momentum without a single sweep of wing. So clear is the air we can see the grey patterned linings of their wings against their black bodies and wing tops. At the mouths of the numerous creeks, we sometimes surprise the kingfisher off into his fine dramatic rattle. Toward evening we see many little green herons standing on the edge of the river, like the birds in Japanese prints. Occasionally one of them plays a game of follow-the-leader with the boat. Off ahead he flies, stops to wait for the boat to catch up; then off ahead until, weary of the game, he springs into the air with a *squawk*, folds his long legs under him, and makes his way back overland to his nesting or feeding place.

The almost vertical corn patches on the hills fascinate my deck neighbor, the newspaper man from New York. Someone knowledgeable in the customs of the country tells him that the mountain farmer, before he begins the spring plowing of his patch, always first ropes his mule to a tree as a precautionary measure against the loss of valuable property, and my neighbor crows his appreciation of the humors and quiddities of vertical farming.

TWILIGHT DEEPENS INTO night, and the frogs on the banks begin their vespertine croakings; again the placid evening is upon us. An ardent yachtsman from Cincinnati invites all of us into the main cabin to see the colored movies of his trip up the Kentucky River. The projector sputters in the cabin, and we have river within and river without. After the movies, the cabin is cleared for dancing. We have a Circle, and I tell you it's one of the sights of the trip to see Tom Greene leading it, cakewalking as he calls it, putting every ounce of his two hundred and fifty pounds into the joyousness of it. Everyone joins hands and steps in time to the music. "Ladies form a circle on the inside, gentlemen on the outside," calls Tom. "Ladies to the left, gentlemen to the right. Form a daisy chain," and the gentlemen's arms encircle the heads of the ladies. "Dance with the lady on your right." And then, after each gentleman has had a dance with his partner: "Promenade in couples! Promenade in fours." Many mix-ups here, couples going the wrong way, harmless collisions, much laughter, and true jollity. "Ladies to that end of the cabin, gentlemen to this end. Ladies, choose your partners." A great rush of ladies to dance with Captain Tom, for—it's part of our American Credo, you know—like most heavy men, Tom is as light as a feather on his feet and a good dancer. Then after another interval of dancing in twos: "Form a circle. Keep on a-goin' to the left. I'll think of somethin' soon." And so on. We had many of these circles, and I shan't soon forget them. They encircled a gaiety that was spontaneous and natural, breaking down self-consciousness, making us all good friends in a few minutes. Afterward, on deck and in cabin, you met the mellow memory of them in the eyes of your fellow-passengers.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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JOHN EVELYN CROSSING THE THAMES ON THE ICE: *A Painting by Flora Lion, Executed for Associated London Properties, Ltd., for Great Westminster House*

"I WENT across the Thames on the ice, now become so thick as to bear not only streets of booths, in which they roasted meat, and had divers shops of wares, quite across as in a town, but coaches, carts, and horses passed over. So I went from Westminster stairs to Lambeth. . . ."

So wrote John Evelyn in his Diary on December 9, 1683. And now this walk on the ice, from Westminster Stairs to Lambeth, has been depicted by Miss Flora Lion in a mural painting which adorns a large new block of flats erected in Westminster.

The freezing over of the Thames is a thing of the distant past. The last ice fair to be held on the frozen Thames took place in 1814, in a severe spell of cold weather which lasted almost continuously for three months.

Mr. Stewart, Librarian of the Port of London Authority, has attributed the formation of ice on the Thames in bygone days largely to the obstruction caused by Old London Bridge. This structure, with its shops and houses, spanned the river like a great dam pierced with holes, thus preventing the full scour of the river and obstructing two-thirds of the waterway.

The complete freezing over of the Thames is known to have occurred on at least eleven occasions. In the reign of Charles II, during a great frost, a fair was held on the Thames. Streets of booths were erected, printing presses set up, puppet plays and coach-racing indulged in. Even the king and queen appeared on the ice, with others of the royal family.

This Is My Acre

(Night)

THIS is my acre—rock and wave and star,
Salt of the sea turned sweet upon the lip,
The streaming moon-path glittering past the
bar,
Under the cliff where spray is swung to drip
Against the petrous boundary of land.

(Morning)

The tumbling ebb-tide breakers wash the sand,
The dulse is spread to dry below the sun;
Gulls wheel calling, and the pipers run
Swiftly in shallow water; sails blow far
At sea by day, by night past rock and star.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

A Full Day's March in Burma

THE road from Burma into China—what visions it conjures up in the mind! Along it advanced the migrating hosts of Shans, the ever-victorious Mongol troops of Kublai Khan, the invading armies of Burma and of China. . . .

From Bhamo to Teng-Yueh is but 135 miles, a few hours' run in a car in Europe. But in the border land there are no motor roads, nothing but the narrowest and roughest of mule tracks, which often vanish altogether in flooded paddy fields. The quickest time in which the journey can be accomplished is a week, and normally it takes ten days. It is not a trip to be undertaken lightly. There are no hotels or shops on the way, and mules must be hired to carry tents, chairs, tables, beds and bedding, stores, clothes. The voyager must be self-supporting.

The first time I made the journey was in March. We motored the first seventeen miles as far as the "Viceroy's Camp," and there mounted our ponies, which, with the mule caravan, had left Bhamo the previous day. It was thirteen miles farther on to the rest-house where we were to spend the night—a full day's march for Burma. The cool season was at an end, and save for a thunderstorm or two, no rain had fallen for many months. The tropical spring had arrived and the trees and shrubs had put forth their blossoms, filling the air with sweet perfumes. The undergrowth was covered with purple and yellow convolvulus. Over the trees fell cascades of some mauve creeper. The scarlet flowers of the silk-cotton tree, the fairy pink and mauve of the bohinia, the delicate pink and white of the wild cherry and pear, the orange blossoms of some shrub unknown to me—how lovely they looked against the deep green of the jungle! Magnificent butterflies danced by in the sunlight, their wings black and gold, orange and red, bright blue and black, and clouds of tiny yellow ones fluttered in the centre of the path like autumn leaves falling in the breeze. Birds darted from tree to tree, flashes of green and crimson and blue.

The mule track wound along the hill-side in the valley of the Taiping River, and through the trees far beneath us we caught glimpses of it dashing over its rocky bed. On either side was the trackless jungle, too thick for the eye to penetrate. Mighty trees were linked to one another by the thick green ropes of lianas, while bamboos and shrubs clustered thickly round their stems. Right to the top of the mountains stretched the thick jungle. . . .

This region is sparsely populated, and one or two tiny Kachin villages were all I saw. Caravans from China came jingling along the track, the mules unladen save for one or two which carried straw for use as fodder while traversing the hills. The caravans from Burma were heavily laden with bales of cotton yarn and raw cotton to be woven into cloth by the country people in Yunnan. Occasionally we met or passed travellers, Chinese or Shan, mostly on foot and carrying by a pole balanced on their shoulders their food, bedding, and cooking utensils. There were parties, too, of Chinese Shans carrying large baskets of ducks and chickens down to the Bhamo market. Some of the girls had rosy cheeks, and all, men and women, talked and laughed merrily as they strode gracefully by.—From "Where China Meets Burma," by BEATRIX METFORD (London: Blackie & Son, Ltd.).

Summer Interlude

IT WAS late afternoon when we reached the water-meadows, and a drowsy summer stillness was there. Scarcely a breeze ruffled the slow-moving stream; seldom a sigh escaped the willows as they trailed their long pale fingers in the luminous water. All was quiet, unhurried, reflective. Bloom lay thick on the grass in a soft, amethystine mist, and the trees were dark and dense with the opaque green of late summer. It had been dull and sunless for some time, but a field of brilliant yellow tansy let loose floodtides of gold over the dim, wooded slopes, so vivid that it gave the impression of sunshine. This, we knew, was the field where, as dusk gathered, scores of brown rabbits crept shyly abroad to scamper and play in the fast-fading light; we imagined them now, lying snugly in their burrows under the bright canopy of the tansy flower.

The meadows were rich with color: the rusty red of sorrel, ragged pink campion, purple willow-herb; and, close to the reed-fringed bank of the stream, deep blue forget-me-nots and pools of yellow mimulus. Distilling their almond perfume, the creaming foam of the meadow-sweet floated waist-high. Like a streak of light, a dragonfly flashed by, its sheathed body of electric blue borne upon frail, iridescent wings of beauty. Lying quietly there beside the water, chin cupped in hand, we became aware of a world in a different dimension, where a multitude of lovely minutiae claimed our interest. Spiders were spinning their fragile webs slung between tall grass stalks, with infinite skill and patience; scores of baby frogs, the smallest we had ever seen, were making prodigious leaps from the bank to the stream. We could see the tiny pulse throbbing in each throat, the quaint, bulging eyes; and the heavy-laden bees leaned drowsily over the purple chalices of the thistle-flower. A minute winged insect of turquoise blue hung suspended from a slender yellow stalk, like a vivid jewel on a frail golden chain. Gazing into the cool, clear depths of the water, we saw the sudden dartings of trout from under the water-weed that trailed like pale green hair on the transparent surface. And, while we watched, the waters were touched with opalescence; for low-hanging clouds, catching a late, reluctant glory from the sinking sun, quenched their rosy fires in the placid stream. Twilight was stealing upon us unawares. Already we were aware of the prelude to the hush that is deeper, more mysterious, than the accustomed stillness of a summer afternoon. The sheep, a pale glimmer in the distance, drew closer together for companionship; and the air was filled with "the rumor and radiance of wings. . . ."

O. O.

In the Window

A BLACK cat
Rests her forepaws
Upon a pot of flowering basil
Her head droops upon her paws
She sleeps
And as she sleeps
She, smiles.

LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT

Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people today are looking to human forms of government for relief from fear, lack, strife, war, stagnation, and oppression. The longing of the race for good, for the things of Spirit, is seen in the persistent search for some kind of human agency that will open the way to justice, righteousness, freedom, peace, and prosperity.

Why has not this state of brotherly love been found through human planning? Is it not because mankind thinks from the wrong standpoint? Can anything really good and true emerge from a false sense of self? Do not greed, selfishness, fear, hate, tyranny, love of power, rivalry—all animal propensities—come from the belief in a material selfhood, which claims it must be satisfied, but which in reality can never find satisfaction?

Let us strive to be more unselfish and turn to divine Love for guidance, that wrong beliefs may begin to disappear. God, the only lawmaker, gives only good to His children. He does not take from one to add to the abundance of another. God does not deprive His sons and daughters of their individuality and freedom in order to bless them. He constantly imparts to them the ability to think clearly and intelligently, and to act wisely. Divine Principle, lovingly and gratefully obeyed, not only blesses us, but all mankind, no matter how error may seem to argue. From this true source of all right activity will be revealed the human footsteps leading toward a more righteous government.

We need only to look about us and review the past to see the danger of depending upon one individual to think for all, instead of each one taking his part in that responsibility. Unrestrained, the tendencies toward greed, selfishness, pride, tyranny and love of power, which seem to lurk in mortal thought, may claim to hinder the growth of freedom. The truly great who have achieved good for the world were able to do so through their reliance on Principle.

Mary Baker Eddy discovered Christian Science and founded The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, with its activities, by absolute dependence on God for wisdom, inspiration, and guidance. The power of individual right thinking is illustrated in Ecclesiastes 9. It is the story of a little city which was besieged by a great king, who built great bulwarks against it. The king failed in his enterprise because of one poor wise man, who by his wisdom delivered the small city from its destroyer. When one's thought reaches that state of transparency through which Truth and Love find expression, the vision will be cleared to meet the universal need. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Pref. vii), "The time for thinkers has come."

One need today is for honesty. Even the ordinary thought of honesty would do much to cure the world of its ills. The Christian Scientist is gaining a higher sense of honest government in his growth Godward. He strives to obey the Ten Commandments, reflect the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount and the Lord's Prayer, and thereby demonstrates God's supremacy over every event of his daily experience. Error may argue that there is an easier way, but the true Christian Scientist does not listen. He knows there is only one way, straight and narrow, the way of honest and faithful endeavor; and he is not led astray by the whispers of animal magnetism. The love of popularity cannot deceive him, nor can the vanities or vices of the senses appear desirable to him, for loving obedience uncovers their falsity and gives courage to stand in the evil hour. "Honesty is spiritual power" (*ibid.*, p. 453). Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health unfolds to students the right idea of government. This idea understood is healing the world.

The activities of the Christian Science movement are today felt in every field of endeavor, and to the most distant parts of the earth. Gratitude can best be expressed by proving that divine Principle may be supreme in our human affairs, and rejoicing that God does reign in heaven and on earth, and that we are subject to the divine "powers that be."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Gouvernement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOMBREUX sont aujourd'hui ceux qui comptent sur telle ou telle forme gouvernementale comme remède à la crainte, à la pénurie, aux conflits, à la guerre, au marasme, à l'oppression. On voit que la race humaine soupire après le bien, après les choses de l'Esprit, car elle cherche avec persistance un canal humain qui lui frayerait la voie de la justice, de la droiture, de la liberté, de la paix et de la prospérité.

Pourquoi les plans humains n'ont-ils pas encore établi ces conditions indiquant l'amour fraternel? Sans doute parce que les hommes adoptent mentalement un point de départ erroné. Un faux sens du moi peut-il produire quelque effet réellement bon et vrai? La convoitise, l'égoïsme, la crainte, la haine, la tyrannie, la soif du pouvoir, les rivalités—toutes les tendances animales ne viennent-elles pas de la croyance à un moi matériel prétendant qu'on doit le satisfaire, alors qu'en réalité il ne peut jamais trouver la satisfaction?

Efforçons-nous d'être moins égoïstes, cherchons à ce que l'Amour divin nous conduise, et les fausses croyances commenceront à disparaître. Dieu, l'unique législateur, ne donne à Ses enfants que le bien. Il ne reprend pas quelque chose à l'un pour accroître l'abondance dont jouit l'autre. Dieu ne prive point Ses fils et Ses filles de leur individualité et de leur liberté afin de les bénir. Sans cesse Il les rend capables de penser clairement, avec intelligence, et d'agir selon la sagesse. Lorsqu'on lui obéit avec amour et reconnaissance, le divin Principe bénit non seulement nous-mêmes, mais l'ensemble du genre humain, malgré les multiples arguments que semble présenter l'erreur. La vraie source de toute activité juste révélera les mesures à prendre pour arriver sur le plan humain à un gouvernement plus juste.

Regardons autour de nous, jetons un coup d'œil sur le passé, et nous verrons combien il est dangereux de remettre à une seule personne le soin de penser pour tous, tandis que chacun devrait avoir part à cette responsabilité. Si l'on n'y met pas un frein, l'ambition déréglée, l'égoïsme, l'orgueil, la tyrannie, la soif du pouvoir—tendances qui paraissent se dissimuler dans la pensée mortelle—prétendront peut-être empêcher l'expansion de la liberté. Les vrais héros qui ont fait du bien au monde y sont parvenus en s'appuyant sur le Principe.

Mary Baker Eddy a découvert la Science Chrétienne et fondé L'Église Mère, La Première Église du Christ, Scientiste, à Boston, Massachusetts, avec ses multiples branches d'activité, grâce à une absolue confiance en Dieu dont elle attendait la sagesse, l'inspiration, les directions. Le chapitre 9 de l'Ecclésiaste illustre le pouvoir du penser juste pratiqué individuellement. Nous y lisons l'histoire d'une petite ville assiégée par un roi puissant qui vint élever contre elle de grandes tours. Cette entreprise échoua grâce à un homme pauvre mais plein d'intelligence, qui par sa sagesse sauva la petite ville. Lorsque notre pensée sera devenue suffisamment transparente pour que la Vérité et l'Amour s'expriment par elle, la vision s'éclaircira pour faire face aux besoins de l'humanité. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "L'heure des penseurs a sonné" (Préface, p. vii).

L'honnêteté est une des choses dont le besoin se fait sentir aujourd'hui. Même si on ne la pratiquait que dans son acception ordinaire, l'honnêteté contribuerait dans une grande mesure à la guérison du monde. Au cours des progrès qui le rapprochent de Dieu, le Scientiste Chrétien acquiert un sens plus élevé de ce qu'est le gouvernement honnête. Il s'efforce d'obéir aux dix commandements; il cherche à refléter l'esprit du Sermon sur la montagne et de l'oraison dominicale, démontrant ainsi la suprématie de Dieu sur tous les événements de la vie journalière. L'erreur dira peut-être qu'il existe un chemin plus facile, mais le vrai Scientiste Chrétien n'écoutera point cet argument. Il n'y a pour lui qu'une seule voie droite et resserrée, celle des efforts fidèles et sincères; aussi ne se laisse-t-il pas égarer par les chuchotements du magnétisme animal. L'amour de la popularité ne peut le décevoir; les vanités ou les vices des sens ne sauraient lui paraître désirables, car une obéissance pleine d'amour démasque la fausseté de ces choses et donne au disciple le courage nécessaire pour tenir ferme à l'heure de la détresse. "Intégrité est pouvoir spirituel" (*ibid.*, p. 453). Dans *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy expose aux chercheurs l'idée juste du gouvernement. A mesure qu'elle est comprise, cette idée guérit le monde.

Le mouvement de la Science Chrétienne comporte plusieurs branches d'activité dont l'influence se fait sentir aujourd'hui dans tous les domaines et jusqu'aux confins de la terre. Pour exprimer notre reconnaissance, le meilleur moyen consiste à prouver que le divin Principe est suprême en ce qui nous concerne; réjouissons-nous de ce que Dieu règne au ciel et sur la terre, et de ce que nous sommes soumis aux divines "puissances qui existent."

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1937

Fin Com Appeal to High Court Hinted on Mayor's Status in Case

Boston Today

Expert Testifies On Repair Work

BULLETIN

The Finance Commission took the first step today toward possible appeal to the full bench of the Supreme Court from Justice Charles H. Donahue's decision last Saturday that Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield be allowed to cross-examine himself in the Codman Hill investigation.

George R. Farnum, counsel for the Fin Com, filed notice of a claim of exceptions against the Justice's decision. This allows 20 days for the Finance Commission to file a full bill of exceptions. In that period, the Commission members will decide whether or not to make a formal appeal.

The hearing was adjourned until Friday.

Expenditure of $75,000 on a "cost plus" basis for underpinning and waterproofing the foundation of property owned by the George Robert White Fund on Boylston Street was "reasonable," in the opinion of Armand W. Benoit, engineer. Mr. Benoit, who is employed by the Charles T. Maine Company, Inc., was questioned both by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and George R. Farnum, counsel for the Boston Finance Commission in its investigation of alleged "gift contracts" let through the White Fund, of which the Mayor was chairman of the board of trustees.

After a brief questioning by Mayor Mansfield, Mr. Benoit was cross-examined by Mr. Farnum, who immediately sought to show that the Codman Hill Construction Company, allegedly the receiver of "gift contracts," was not fit to do the work.

Mr. Benoit testified that no one could actually tell what had been done to the foundations because this was concealed by the waterproofing. He stated that if his company had given out the work, it probably would have chosen an experienced firm. It has been brought out that the Codman Hill Company had never done this type of work before.

Mr. Benoit was asked whether he had seen any plans. After replying in the negative, he added that the specifications in the contract were quite complete and that the work probably could have been done from them. Explaining that he had been in "some doubt" as to who had drawn the specifications, the witness told the commission that the only figures he had seen were the bills the Codman firm sent to the city.

"I assumed these bills were honest and correct," he said, adding that he had never made a written computation as to the cost of the job.

At one point, Mr. Farnum asked Chairman David Lasker whether he might tell a short story.

"No," replied the chairman abruptly, "this is the tenth week of this hearing, Mr. Farnum!"

C. I. O. to Enroll Federal Workers

The arrival in Boston of Henry Rhine, national organizer of the United Federal Workers of America, today signalized the start of a C. I. O. drive to organize federal employees in the New England district. In Boston alone there are 10,000 federal employees, while large groups of veterans workers are located in various other large cities. The national agent will first organize a committee for soliciting memberships in the U. F. W. A.

B. & M. Profit $5065 in July

After paying all its fixed charges for July, the Boston and Maine Railroad today reported a net income of $5065, as compared with a deficit of $15,298 for the corresponding month of the previous year. On a seven months' basis, the report revealed a net income of $659,771 for the current year, as opposed to a deficit amounting to almost $3,000,000 by the end of July, 1936.

Revenues for the month showed an increase over those of 1936 despite the fact that freight revenues, in line with eastern railroads generally, were off slightly, due chiefly to unstable industrial conditions outside the road's territory. Passenger revenues for the month showed an increase of 12.7 over those of July, 1936, while mail revenues rose 3.7 per cent and express revenues decreased 12.3.

WPA Guide Out After Resignation

Denial by Dr. Bert J. Loewenberg that he had resigned his position as assistant State director of the Federal Writers' project because of the furore caused by publication of the Massachusetts Guide was confirmed by Washington officials today.

"Dr. Loewenberg's resignation has no connection whatever with the present situation involving the guide," Reed Harris, acting national director of WPA Writers' projects, declared today. "We knew six weeks ago he was resigning to go to the University of South Dakota about Sept. 1 to conduct courses in American history."

No successor to Dr. Lowenberg, who has held his position here for more than two years, has yet been named, and there is a possibility that none may be appointed, Mr. Harris said. He pointed out that the WPA has reduced its forces, and that Dr. Lowenberg's work may be taken over by local supervisors.

No requests to hold up the second edition of the guide, either from Governor Hurley or from Secretary of State Cook, have been received in Washington, Mr. Harris said, adding that so far as he knew officials there have not yet received a copy of the State librarian's report.

Dr. Lowenberg is a native of Boston and attended Clark University in Worcester, where he later did graduate work and lecturing. He received his doctor's degree from Harvard. His classes will begin at the University of South Dakota in mid-September.

Sayre Returns From Trip Abroad

After five weeks of hiking over English and Scottish roads, Francis B. Sayre, assistant secretary of state and his wife, en route to Washington, paused in Boston only long enough to recommend their trip as the "ideal vacation for the busy business man."

Their visit had no political importance. Mr. Sayre added that the only event in their stay abroad of any international or political significance was a luncheon with Robert W. Bingham, United States ambassador to London.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre made the voyage on the American Hampton Roads liner Capulin. The United States official formerly was Commissioner of Correction of Massachusetts, serving 15 years. He once was on the Harvard University faculty, and later was advisor to the king of Siam.

Boston Today

Rural Electricity Plan Opposed

"All sail and no boat" was the description applied today by Abraham Webber, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, to the proposed Tri-County Electric Company which would be set up for the purpose of aiding Massachusetts farmers to obtain light and power for their isolated farms.

Mr. Webber today ordered engineers to investigate proposed power lines already under construction and in the blue-print stages designed to extend electrification to Massachusetts farms.

Hearings held on the application for a new company found the State Utilities Commission strongly opposed to the proposed set-up, which would be financed by a federal loan made through the Rural Electrification Administration. As Mr. Webber declared today, "The commission has the power to order private companies that now exist to extend their lines into rural districts."

Mr. Webber's statement was made in reply to John M. Carmody, local electrification administrator, who said that the commission's opposition to the proposed company was preventing farmers of three counties and 28 towns from obtaining electric light and power for their farms.

Said Mr. Webber: "Mr. Carmody overlooks the fact that the Tri-County Electric Project would not be a WPA project but would be financed by a federal loan which the Government would expect to be paid back dollar for dollar."

And he added: "Whether the customers of the proposed company are investors or not, our Massachusetts law forbids watered stock. And it would be unreasonable to permit a company to operate in Massachusetts that has less than $25,000 working capital, yet expects to operate and maintain an electric business of which the aggregate lines reach from Boston to New York."

Provincetown Boat Hearing Sept. 18

The petition of the Cape Cod Steamship Company, seeking to restrain the Bay State Steamship Company from alleged interference with its business, will be heard on Sept. 8 before a special master to be appointed later, according to an order by Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau of the Suffolk Superior Court, today.

The petition brought by the Cape Cod company charges its competitor with misleading the public with a sign at Edison Wharf which "gives the impression that coupons acceptable only by the Cape Cod Company will be honored on the steamship Governor Cobb, operated by the Bay State group." Charges are also made that the Bay State company is attracting passengers away from the Cape Cod line by stationing agents along Atlantic Avenue.

New Bodyguard For Governor

Corp. John J. Donovan was today promoted to the rank of Special Officer Sergeant and assigned to the State House as bodyguard for Gov. Charles F. Hurley. He succeeds Paul A. Dwyer, who was sworn in by the Governor today as assistant deputy commissioner of correction.

Sergeant Donovan has been with the state police for nine years, and during the last few months has been doing special duty at the governor's home.

Episcopal Church Parley Expected to Draw 1400

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Bishop Henry Wise Hobson prepared today to welcome nearly 1400 bishops and lay delegates at the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church here, Oct. 6 to 20.

Auxiliary groups will hold conferences and communion during the week preceding the general conference. Sessions will be divided into the House of Bishops, the House of Deputies and the woman's auxiliary.

The Right Rev. Edward Lambe Parsons, Bishop of California, will conduct the outdoor opening services at the University of Cincinnati stadium, which is expected by church officials to attract 25,000 participants.

Working Wives In Worcester Facing Ouster

Replacement of Married Women by Heads of Families Studied

Job Survey Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 25—Scores of married women employed in various capacities in the city's largest industrial plants may be dropped from the pay rolls after Sept. 1 to make room for unemployed heads of families, it was learned last night.

This was disclosed by an inquiry being conducted by employment managers in several plants into the status of married women in their employ. It was admitted that the plan has been under consideration by a group of manufacturers for several months as one of the most practical means of speeding recovery by providing work for heads of families on welfare or employed on WPA projects.

The plan was not made public in order to prevent objections being raised to such a step before the plan had been put into operation. It is understood that the employment managers were asked to get all possible information on the economic status of married women employees, such as the jobs and salaries of their husbands, the number of children and sources of income.

On this information will be based the decision on which women could be dropped without hardship to them or their families. The impression has been general that a large number of married women have been employed although their husbands were earning sufficient income to make it unnecessary for them to work. A number of employers have said that they found married women more dependable and efficient than single women.

While the heads of several of the city's largest manufacturing plants would not discuss the reported plan, none denied that such a proposal was being considered. It is understood that Sept. 1 has been selected as the date to begin weeding out of married women as vacations would be over in most instances by that time. How widespread this move may be cannot be ascertained at this time, but it is known that industrialists, concerned over the city's mounting welfare bill, see in such a plan ways and means of cutting the relief bill.

House Committee In New Hampshire For Ballot Check

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 25 (AP)—The vanguard of a Congressional committee, ordered to investigate a dispute over the seat of a New Hampshire representative, arrived here today on its way to Newton where, tomorrow, it will begin its inquiry.

Disputants are Arthur B. Jenks of Manchester (R), who was seated as representative from the first New Hampshire district after the last election, and Alphonse Roy (D), who seeks the Congress seat.

The House of Representatives recently refused to accept a committee recommendation that Mr. Jenks be unseated and directed the committee to interview all voters of Newton who cast ballots in the 1936 election to determine how they voted.

Specifically, the group will attempt to decide whether 458 or 424 ballots were cast by Newton voters at the election last November. Four hundred fifty-eight residents were listed as voting, but only 424 ballots were found afterward. Mr. Jenks contends 34 ballots are missing and that they were cast for him.

Old Song Is Criticized

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., Aug. 25 (AP)—Presidents of three state divisions of the United Daughters of the Confederacy have joined the movement to expunge "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" from church and public school songbooks. Mrs. C. W. Daugette, president of the Alabama U. D. C., criticized the song as attempting to "cry shame upon our forefathers, in that it pictures Confederates as heathens."

Governor and His Nominees for Labor Board

By a Staff Photographer

Gov. Charles F. Hurley — Michael F. Phelan — Patrick J. Sullivan — Kenneth I. Taylor

Members of the New State Labor Relations Commission, Confirmed Today by Executive Council

Word Awaited From Refugees Of Bahama Salt Riot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 25—Word was eagerly awaited here today concerning Allen Q. Mowatt of Farragut road, general manager of the $500,000 American-owned salt works on the tiny tropical island of Great Inagua in the Bahamas, burned in six days of rioting by natives. According to reports received yesterday, 14 refugees landed on the Cuban coast after a hazardous voyage of 100 miles, having been forced to flee in a balky motor launch.

Among them was Josiah Erickson, Harvard '32, of Swampscott, who, with his brother, Arioch Wentworth Erickson Jr., and a younger brother, Douglas (still unreported), operated the project of canaling ocean water to a vast acreage of drying pans and reclaiming a fine grade of pure white salt.

The parents of the salt operators, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wentworth Erickson of Swampscott, are at Port Clyde, Maine, for the summer. The three boys are great-grandsons of Arioch Wentworth, founder of Wentworth Institute in Boston.

The Associated Press today cabled from Nassau, seat of the Government, that five constables, dispatched when a radio call for help was interrupted and silenced, are now present to restore the King's law on the scene where those fleeing included the British commissioner.

In addition to the salt works, the radio station on the island was also reported burned.

In the landing party were a commissioner, the constables and their commandant and a wireless operator. The authorities were first advised of the trouble when the Haitian consul dispatched word from the Royal Netherlands steamer

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Carriage Workers Advised to Resume Jobs Pending Talks

After a lengthy conference today with officers of the F. A. Whitney Carriage Company of Leominster, Mass., and representatives of their 300 striking employees, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration recommended that the workers return to their jobs, while negotiations are opened looking forward to an agreement.

The workers demand more pay, a shorter work week and better working conditions.

The board suggested that if the parties fail to reach an agreement within five days, the strike settlement be turned over to the board for arbitration, its decision to be binding upon both parties.

Representatives of the company were: B. H. Hayes, president, and G. H. Roopes, assistant treasurer. The employees were represented by Axel Backman, business agent of the Carriage Makers' Affiliated Union, 201, and Paul W. Osborne, president of the union.

Thrills and Animals Galore Accompany 'Circus' to Town

A junior Noah's Ark arrived in Boston today.

There were lions and tigers, monkeys and bears; big apes, little apes, long-necked camelopards and short-legged "planktons." And there were the most curious proboscidean creatures ever to stomp down the gangplank, rivaling even the Big Top's importation of pigmy elephants.

Yes, the Boston Park Department's circus came to town.

Not "the greatest show on earth" of the long name—but an even greater one, one with more laughs than Joe Miller's joke-book, and more ingenuity than a Chinese magician.

The Stage Is Set

The advance guard arrived yesterday to set up canvas and erect rings and stages at the South Boston Stadium, where two performances will be given, one this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the other this evening at 8:15.

Both performances are free to the public.

Although no posters of aerialists, clowns or animal trainers have been placed in conspicuous places throughout the city to advertise the circus, the fact that it's coming is no news to mothers of more than 700 Boston youngsters, all of whom have been eating, sleeping and talking circus for the past two months—not merely because they are going, but because they are in it.

This circus is presented annually by the Park Department. It was first put on in 1929, and gives practically every youngster so inclined the opportunity to display his talents in public. Boys are recruited from city playgrounds, and as early as the first of June begin rehearsing their roles. Acts this year total more than 50, and include almost everything given by sponsors of the regular "Big Top."

50,000 to See Show

That these shows are a distinct success is shown from records of the park department that approximately 50,000 persons atend the two performances.

Just before show time this afternoon, workmen completed construction of a platform 125 feet long by 30 feet wide, used by performers for their various acts. Real circus tents were erected for the actors to dress in. Flood lights have been installed for this evening's performance, and the entire arena has been decorated with bunting, ribbon and posters.

Playground Director William M. Mullen was ready to preside as ringmaster, and introduce the "most colossal, tremendous, gigantic, stupendous and breath-taking" acts ever presented to the public.

There are skilled riders "executing the most novel and unequaled feats of horsemanship" (on ponies), just as the Big Top declares the Bruce Brothers do. There are "thrilling new feats by bicycle riders whose dangerous exploits have made the continent gasp," an act similar to that of the great Wallendas, who sit on bicycles and fool around with chairs, poles and balance on a tight-rope at the top of the tent. (The boys, however, stay on the ground).

It is planned to have something doing every minute. When the three rings are not being used at once, something important enough to command all attention, such as the pie-eating contest, is put on alone. Meanwhile mimes and punchinellos, scattered all over the lot when not grouped for one of their specialities, do their best to keep the crowd entertained.

A monster parade, complete with animals of every description—and some past description—starts the program off. The Hyde Park cadets in their military uniforms lead the procession. Following them come, so the program says, a German band, skeletons, freaks, bathing beauties, little old ladies and more animals.

There is Little Red Riding Hood, the Big Bad Wolf, Punch and Judy, the Bearded Lady and the Wild Man from Borneo. There is the Tallest Man, the Man With the Long Feet and the Man That Walks Backward.

But whether the boys are animals, clowns or actors, all have fun. The "wild" animals are put through their paces by juvenile trainers. Bedtime stories, told in the 1937 television version, feature such popular characters as Pop-Eye, Jack and Jill, Mickey and Minnie Mouse, Skippy, Mutt and Jeff and Old Mother Hubbard. There are magicians, pyramid builders, acrobats and sharpshooters. And while the circus as a whole is work, for each boy it seems to be play.

And especially for Rosie, one of the park department's placid horses, the day is also fun. In fact her fun started yesterday, when she dragged a 50-year old wagon, decorated to the limit with red and green ribbon and posters, through the downtown streets to announce the circus.

Now Rosie does not get dressed up very often, but when she does it's worth seeing. The red and green ribbon which covered her from fore-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

New Labor Era Due to Start In Bay State

Baby Wagner Act Gives Employees Assurance of Union Rights

Effective Aug. 26

"Sit-Down" Strikes Barred and Chance to Appeal Is Provided

Following confirmation by unanimous vote of the Executive Council this afternoon the three members of the newly created State Labor Relations Commission were ready to assume their duties tomorrow in supplying to Massachusetts intrastate workers the same type of protection for their collective bargaining activities that is supplied interstate workers by the National Labor Relations Board.

The Governor's nominations, made a week ago and confirmed today, included former United States Representative Michael F. Phelan of Lynn; Patrick J. Sullivan of Boston, director of the state commercial motor vehicle division; and Kenneth I. Taylor of Somerville, legislative agent for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

This commission will act in making the new state labor relations law, which goes into effect tomorrow, provide opportunities for workers in plants and industries doing a business that is confined wholly within the State to organize and bargain collectively for wages and work conditions.

Until this time, Massachusetts labor leaders maintain, workers in this State have been without guaranteed rights to organize into unions without facing employer retaliation. On the other hand, workers in industries doing an interstate business have enjoyed such rights and protection for some time under the NRLA.

Thus, tomorrow will mark a new era in Massachusetts labor history, for the theory of guaranteed collective bargaining rights is now established definitely for all workers in the State.

However, while the act becomes effective on Saturday after the required 90-day wait following the Governor's signing of the legislation on May 28, actual operations probably will be delayed for a few weeks.

Undoubtedly, the first task to be undertaken by the commission, once established, will be the appointment of an executive secretary, attorneys, examiners and regional directors as the act provides.

James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, in whose department the new commission will be established, although outside its jurisdiction, considers the appointment of able legal counsel essential to the proper functioning of the new commission.

In many cases, he explained, the line of distinction between interstate and intra-state industry is so thin that unless guided by an excellent attorney the commission may find itself encroaching on the territory of the National Labor Relations Board, which handles all cases involving inter-state industry.

To Avoid Conflicts

Mr. Moriarty is also eager that there be no conflict between the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, directly under his jurisdiction, and the State Labor Relations Board. To prevent future conflict concerning jurisdiction and to make clear the duties of each group, the commissioner today said he hopes to arrange an immediate conference between the groups.

The new commission's duties are specifically connected with the employees' rights to join a labor organization and participate in organizing activities without detrimental employer retaliation.

The arbitration board's duties are the prevention of labor difficulties

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Crack Richmond County Crew Wins Again at Marblehead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 25—Working the Neck shore as it would its Staten Island home waters, Richmond County's crack crew, skippered by Roger Willcox, won its second straight victory in the morning race of the National Junior Championship series for the Sears Bowl today.

The second race, windward leeward, found close finishes again on deck while the first protests of the series were recorded when Swampscott protested both Squantum and Watch Hill.

Captain Willcox, after moving away from Vineyard Haven's Arthur Besse at the start, took the lead and kept a slight advantage over Pequot's Charles Stetson in the marine battle of tacks to windward, and luffing matches off the wind.

This morning's triumph gives the Raritan Bay crew a four and one half point lead over Vineyard Haven, last year's champion.

At the start Vineyard Haven and Richmond hit the weather end of the line together for an early lead. Skippers Besse and Willcox then tacked to cover the fleet along the short line. Stetson received the lift from the shore line first and picked up four boats, working into second place behind Willcox.

Richmond and Pequot found winning slants under Tinker's Island for commanding leads. Vineyard Haven, Swampscott and Watch Hill alternated for third place.

At the windward mark, Richmond held a 20-second lead over Pequot with Watch Hill, Swampscott, Vineyard Haven, Westhampton, Spring Lakes, and Squantum following in order.

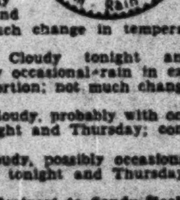
On the run home Vineyard Haven picked up Swampscott for fourth place and Spring Lakes passed Westhampton for sixth position.

Standing of the clubs:

Richmond County	16½
Vineyard Haven	12
Pequot Club	11
Watch Hill	9
Spring Lake	8
Squantum	7
Swampscott	5
Westhampton	4

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy without much change in temperature tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate variable and westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly occasional rain in extreme southeast portion; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, probably with occasional rain tonight and Thursday; continued cool.

Connecticut: Cloudy, possibly occasional rain on the coast tonight and Thursday; continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds over the south portion and moderate west over the north portion; weather somewaht overcast tonight and Thursday, probably with occasional rain over extreme south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	69	Minneapolis	74	82
Bermuda	80	90	New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	68	78	New York	64	64
Denver	66	86	Norfolk	76	86
Helena	50	74	Philadelphia	66	66
Jacksonville	78	92	St. Louis	78	90
Los Angeles	64	82	San Francisco	52	62
Miami	84	86	Washington	64	66

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 25
B—Maximum Aug. 24

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:15 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Thursday, 2:39 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8 p. m.

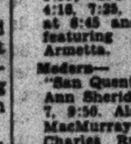
What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—"Charlie Chan at the Olympics," 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Woman Alone," with Sylvia Sidney, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Fine Arts—



Richard Tauber in "Heart's Desire," a musical romance of Vienna in English. 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10. March of Time, 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—"Flight From Glory," 11:35, 2:43, 5:51, 8:59; "It's All Yours," 10 a. m., 1:08, 4:16, 7:25, 10:32. Tomorrow: Preview at 8:45 and 10, of "Make a Wish," featuring Bobby Breen, Henry Armetta.

Modern—"San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien and Ann Sheridan. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 5:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Exclusive," with Fred MacMurray and Frances Farmer, Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Nolan and Ralph Morgan. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Uptown—Edward Arnold and Jean Arthur in "Easy Living," 2, 4:40, 7:30, 10. Also "Born Reckless," featuring Rochelle Hudson. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Boston—"I Cover the War," with John Wayne, 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. Also "One Mile From Heaven," featuring Claire Trevor, Sally Blane, Douglas Fowley and Bill Robinson. 10:45, a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05.

Radio Programs Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—"You Can't Have Everything," with the Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche and Alice Faye. Fenway: 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Borneo," produced by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson. Fenway, 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Jack Benny and Martha Raye in "Artists and Models." Also "She's No Lady," with Ann Dvorak and John Trent.

Colonial—Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

University—Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls," 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also Will Rogers in "David Harum," 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

State and Orpheum—Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Both theaters. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. Also "The Devil Is Driving." With Joan Perry and Nana Bryant. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters, 1:40, 5:10, 8:45.

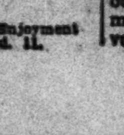
Tremont—George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu," 10:22, a. m., 1:12, 4:03, 6:52, 9:42. Also "Under Your Spell," with Lawrence Tibbett and Wendy Barrie. 9:21, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

South Station Theater—Travel to the Caribbean, Golf Sport, Travel Ruins of Old Mexico, Sahara Desert, Edgar Kennedy Comedy.

Metropolitan—"Love Under Fire," starring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Shades of Syncopation," featuring Nick Long Jr. and Johnny Burke. Tomorrow: Kay Francis in "Confession." Stage: "Snap Into It," revue featuring the Samuels Brothers and Harriet Hayes.

Music

WPA Concert—County Concert Orchestra under the direction of Theodore L. Bailey. Denison House Yard. 93 Tyler Street. Boston. 8.



Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance and lecture on Enjoyment of Design, by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

New Peak in Legislation Claimed in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25—The members of the Legislature have gone home and the State House has taken on an entirely different aspect from that which it has borne for nearly eight months.

Observers point out that more important legislation has been enacted at this session than any other in recent years. Gov. Francis P. Murphy has also been credited with a high legislative batting average, for measure after measure which came up under his sponsorship has been approved.

In its closing hours the New Hampshire House of Representatives turned down a 3 per cent income tax, with single persons exempt up to $1200 and married persons to $2000. This marked the final attempt in the session to enact tax legislation. One of the two major defeats suffered during the session by Governor Murphy was over tax legislation. He sought enactment of a new tax system which was intended to relieve the burden on real estate. The drive for a new tax base is far from ended, however, and it is expected to appear before the state Constitutional Convention next May.

Submarginal Farms

Dr. L. C. Grey, assistant administrator of the Resettlement Administration, announces that as a result of a preliminary estimate it is figured that New Hampshire has 153,000 acres in submarginal farms which are not suited for that purpose and should be used for some other purposes. Considerable submarginal land was used in the development of the recreational center

The Week in New Hampshire

at Bear Brook in Allenstown where about 5000 acres are being developed for boys' and girls' camps as well as picnic grounds and tent sites. Officials have said for some time that many New Hampshire farmers would be better off to use their submarginal land for chicken raising than general farming.

Jobless Benefit Plans

Though benefits under the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Act will not start until the first of 1938, the Unemployment Compensation division of the state Bureau of Labor has already made plans to handle payments. It will use the present offices of the bureau's employment service and additional offices to be set up so that there will be practically complete coverage of the State. Workers will register in these offices when they are unemployed, and if the Employment Service is unable to find work for them during the waiting period payments will be made through the offices. The compilation of the benefits will be handled by the fund itself, with branches handling only registration, placement, if possible, and disbursements.

Farmers' Week

Last week farm people, young and old, gathered at the University of New Hampshire at Durham for the annual Farmers' and Homemakers' Week and 4-H Club Camp Carlisle. While the women were attending sessions on homemaking and the men were discussing farming problems, the young people enjoyed the facilities of Camp Carlisle. Attendance at the camp is something of an honor. The older campers are picked for their accomplishments and the younger campers are mostly delegates from the 4-H Clubs of the State.

Though most of the daytime sessions at Farmers' and Homemakers' Week are intended for the men and women, the entertainment programs in the evenings are of interest to all. The 4-H Club members furnish much of the entertainment. This year they held the finals of their amateur nights, the finals of play competitions and choral work, and one afternoon all other activities gave way to the first 4-H Club circus.

Relief Load on Towns

The burden of carrying direct relief is gradually being placed entirely on the cities, towns, and counties of New Hampshire. Up to the first of 1937 the state had been assisting the local units up to 50 per cent of their regular relief expenditures. Then the rate of participation was cut to 33⅓ per cent and for about four months there has been no assistance from the state. A large number of members of the Legislature felt that direct relief should not be considered as a permanent function of the State Government. A compromise committee representing the House and Senate decided that state participation should not be halted at once so it was voted that the state reimburse the cities, towns and counties up to 20 per cent of their relief expenditures for the 10 months from September, 1937, to June, 1938, or

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Bay State G.O.P. Predicts Gain Of Two House Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Massachusetts is going to be better hunting ground for the Republicans from now on, Sinclair Weeks, Republican State Committee chairman, predicted here yesterday.

"High tide for the New Deal was in 1936. Since then President Roosevelt has been losing ground. This fact, coupled with an active Republican organization and the growing dissatisfaction with sundry New Deal proposals, particularly the effort to enlarge the Supreme Court, should give us two additional seats in the House in the next Congress," said Mr. Weeks.

He was here to attend an organization conference of about a dozen state chairmen of Republican national committee headquarters.

Sees Two Victories

The seventh district, where a special election will be held next month, and the third district were specifically mentioned by Mr. Weeks as the scenes of probable Republican victories. The former seat was held by the late Representative William P. Connery while Representative Joseph E. Casey of Clinton occupies the third district seat.

In answering questions Mr. Weeks gave mild endorsement to the proposal of former President Hoover's that the party hold a national policy conference. "It would do no harm and it might do good. I am for trying it out at the proper time which, I should think would be next spring," he stated.

Favors "Perpetual Campaign"

Referring to the approaching decision in the seventh district, Chairman Weeks declared that "Mr. Connery had great personal popularity which can't be passed on. I should say he was several thousand votes ahead of the starting strength of any candidate today. Of course, something will depend on what Republican wins the nomination, but if the set-up is good we have a fine fighting chance to win." The Supreme Court enlargement issue will "help us in the seventh district and elsewhere," he believed.

The idea of a "perpetual campaign" is being pushed by the Bay State chairman. "I favor hard work in the off seasons so that we can have fewer spasmodic surges just at election time. I think our state organization at the moment is working harder in an off season than it previously has," he commented.

Plane Survivors Testify On San Diego Bay Crash

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 25 (AP)—A naval board of inquiry convened today to hear from two survivors how their twin-motored patrol bomber crashed against the hulk of an old whaling ship in San Diego Bay, with six fatalities.

Navy men were unable to account for the accident. They said the plane had been on a practice flight. The craft was one of the many new long-distance planes put into service by the navy. Several of these have made flights from California to Hawaii, 2400 miles. Others have flown similar distances up the Pacific coast from Panama to California.

Announcement

GEORGE L. CURTIS
Ladies Tailor and Dressmaker
Formerly with Cantor Furriers
Is Associated with
NOOBAR BASHIAN
FURRIER
at
12 West Street, Boston Room 403
HANcock 5971

SPECIAL
Evening Round Trip
AFTER 6 P. M. 30c AFTER 6 P. M.
BOSTON to
Nantasket or Pemberton
In either direction except Sundays, Holiday Eves., and Holidays
Steamers leave Rowes Wharf 6:20—7:15—8:15—9:15 P. M.
Hourly Service from 9:15 A. M. to 9:15 P. M.
Last Boat from Nantasket, 11 P. M.

August Furniture Sale
On all 7 floors—furniture for every room in the home, at savings of 1/4 to 1/2
OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENING
Call for Mr. Harwood A. Davenport
Peck & Hills
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON

CARACUL COATS
start at $195 in the
August Sale of Furs
Otto J. Piehler Furs LTD.
363 Boylston Street, Boston

Under the 'Big Top' With Junior Circus Stars

Just a Few of the "Colossal Acts" in the Park Department Circus

Rosie, the Park Department's Pet Horse, All Dressed Up for the Big Show, Is at the Upper Left. Below—One of the "Trained Bears"

Youthful Clowns Recruited From the Playgrounds of Boston Display the Big Sign Which Extols the "Stupendous" Program Offered by the "Greatest Show" Produced by the Park Department

A Group of Young Punchinellos Ready to Amuse the Circus Patrons Are Shown at the Upper Right. Below—A "Trained Elephant"

Worcester Board Opposes State's Control of Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 25—Vigorously denouncing state control of the Wachusett Mountain Reservation and the Purgatory Chasm Reservation in Sutton, the three-man board of commissioners of Worcester County have issued a statement emphatically stating that the board will oppose any move to have the State purchase the water rights of Lake Quinsigamond unless the county board is given complete supervisory powers over the waters.

This statement was issued following a notice by the Lake Quinsigamond Commission, headed by former Mayor Michael J. O'Hara, that a meeting of the commission would be held this week to draft a bill for the purchase of the lake waters, to be presented to the 1938 legislature.

Cause of Dispute

Friction between the county commissioners and the Lake Quinsigamond Commission is based on the efforts of the Lake Commission to have the state purchase the water rights in order to prevent what the members allege is the deliberate draining of the lake each year by the present owners in an effort to force the city of Worcester and towns bordering on the lake to purchase the rights at an exorbitant price.

The water rights are controlled by the owners of the Linen Thread Company, a defunct mill located at the southern end of the lake. Each spring, for several years, the dam gates of the mill have been left open so long that the lake was drained to such an extent that hundreds of acres of mud-flats were exposed. Many summer cottages have been made uninhabitable. Legal authorities maintain the only remedy is for the city of Worcester and the towns concerned, or the state, to purchase the water rights from the Linen Thread Company.

Stand of County Board

Elbert M. Crocket, chairman of the county commissioners, in explaining the opposition of his board to unconditional state ownership of the water rights, said, "We now pay for the operation of the Wachusett and Purgatory reservations, but have absolutely no voice in the management. It costs the county approximately $16,000 a year to run the Wachusett Reservation alone, but we haven't a single word to say about how the money will be sent. The county commissioners will be glad to listen to any plans advanced for the improvement of the lake waters, but we will oppose any deal to saddle additional expense on the county, without some say and control in the management of the lake."

The price for the water rights is reported to be $65,000.

The 'Circus' Comes to Town

(Continued From Page 9)

lock to tail were reminiscent of Christmas Eve, while a wreath of roses garlanding her forehead brought thoughts of May. A jaunty fireman's helmet, perched precariously between her upright and ever twitching ears, completed her ensemble.

Rosie's role today was not very heavy. She was scheduled merely to drag the old wagon around a bit, and to be ready when needed. The rest of the time she could watch the proceedings, especially the antics of the ponies.

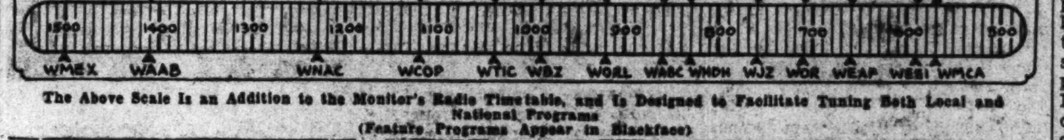
Between shows this evening, a real circus supper will be served to the boys.

The concluding number of tonight's program is not scheduled to produce as many thrills as does regular circus's outstanding superfinale, the shooting of two persons into space from a cannon—but it will produce as much noise and smoke. It is planned to close this year's park department circus with a fireworks display.

So with everybody in his seat and ready for the big show, how about some pop-corn, peanuts—or a cool drink of pink lemonade?

Gordon A. Campbell

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"Four Stars"	Animal News Club	Hollywood comment	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15	Golf summary	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport talk	News; Little Show: so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Tennis summary	loist; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; sport talk	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15	Studio interview	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Symphony orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette: news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade; popular	Bob Parker, songs
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Cavalcade of Music:	Roy Shields's Revue	"One Man's Family":	"Along Gypsy Trails":	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15	soloist; orchestra	Sport program	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Henry King's Orchestra
8:30	Ken Murray; Os-	Mary Small Junior Re-	Serenade: Wayne King	United States Marine	Alan Curtis's Orch.
8:45	wald; Gluskin's Or.	vue: soloists; orchestra	and orchestra	Band concert	"Success Stories"
9:00	F. Parker, tenor;	Frank Black and NBC	"Town Hall Tonight":	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:15	Kostelanetz's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	"The Crime Clinic"	Detective drama
9:30	Jessica Dragonette;	Frank Black and NBC	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	Ed Fitzgerald & Co.:	Soloist; orchestra
9:45	soloist; orchestra.	Symphony Orchestra	den's Orchestra	variety program	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:00	Gang Busters: net-	Elza Schallert	"Your Hit Parade":	"How About It?": Sam	Alan Curtis's Orch.
10:15	work drama	NBC vocal recital	Himber's Orchestra;	Hammer's program	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30	Talk, James A. Far-	NBC Minstrel Show	soloists; quartet	Melodies From the	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45	ley, Pstmstr. Gen.	NBC Minstrel Show	Alistair Cooke	Skies: soloists; orch.	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	Network sports	"Amateur Night in
11:15	P. Dailey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Network sports	Harlem"
11:30	T. Dorsey's Orch.	Network sports	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Network sports	"Amateur Night in
11:45	T. Dorsey's Orch.	Network sports	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Network sports	Harlem"

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go": music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Music in the Air"	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15	"Music in the Air"	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30	R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It": dra-	Marimba melodies	Morning Carnival	Studio speaker
9:45	Bachelor's Children	matic sketch; news	Variations: music	Morning Carnival	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	John's Other Wife: sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Book Reviews
10:30	U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	U. S. Marine Band	Viennese Ensemble	Today's Children: sketch	Bachelors: quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Song recital
11:15	Mr. Sunshine: talk	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Recorded music	"Fashion Congress"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Half Past Eleven"	Shopping talk	Organ recital
11:45	Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Wife Saver"	News Service	New England news
12:00	Continental music	News; Noonday Show:	Organ recital	Freudberg's Orchestra	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"Mary Marlin"	Poultry talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	Strollers Matinee	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Strollers Matinee	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Studio musicale	"Joyce Jordan": sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	"In the Music Room"
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: dedica-	Marjorie Mills Hour	Concert trio	Popular songs
2:00	Rambles in Rhythm	tion of Josh Higgins	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Sweet Music"
2:15	Jack and Loretta	Park, Finchford, Iowa	Piano soloist	Bob Gleason's Orch.	Popular songs
2:30	WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	"Ballad Weavers"	Sport reports	Syncopated Serenade
2:45	Between Bookends.	Home Forum: talk	"Men of the West"	Sport reports	Syncopated Serenade
3:00	Theater Matinee	NBC Light Opera Com-	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	Federal Theater: "Por-
3:15	Theater Matinee	pany; orchestra	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	traits in Oil"
3:30	Longwood tennis	"El Caballero"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
3:45	Longwood tennis	"Swing Serenade"	"The O'Neills": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Longwood tennis	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:15	Stocks; bulletin	"Club Matinee"	"Personal Column"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	"New Voices"	"Club Matinee"	"Waltz Favorites"	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:45	U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	Senate speakers	"Lucille and Lanny"	Tophatters Orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Golf summary	NBC vocal recital	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; sport column	News; Tony Russell	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	"Song Time"	Talk, "Progressives"	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Melodic Tones"
7:45	Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Happy Felton's Orch.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	"Bernard Herr-	"Gun Smoke Law":	Vallee Hour: Tommy	Cesare Sodero Directs:	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15	mann Takes the	western drama	Riggs; Erin O'Brien-	soloists; orchestra	"Blues Serenade"
8:30	Baton"; Columbia	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Moore; Conway Tearle;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
8:45	Concert Orchestra	concert orchestra	Lou Holtz; R. Skelton	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Movie Stardust"
9:00	Major Bowes's Hour	Grant Park concert	Charles Winninger with	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Popular vocalist
9:15	Major Bowes's Hour	Chicago Symph. Orch.	Show Boat: Eddie	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Jack Ward, pianist
9:30	Major Bowes's Hour	Grant Park concert	Green, comedy; vocal-	Pat Barnes Opera	Jack Ward, pianist
9:45	Major Bowes's Hour	Chicago Symph. Orch.	ists; orchestra	Pat Barnes Opera	Benny Meroff's Orch.
10:00	"Your Adventure":	Network program	Network sports	"Witch's Tale": sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:15	Floyd Gibbons	Network program	Network sports	"Witch's Tale": sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30	Dramatized news	Network program	Network sports	Political talk	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45	Dramatized news	Network program	Network sports	Musical Revue: soloists:	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00	E. B. Rideout: news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Weber Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra
11:15	F. Dailey's Orch.	Sports Review	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30	Golf summary	Slumber Hour	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Jerry Blaine's Orch.	"Request Serenade"
11:45	Roger Pryor's Or.	Eddie Varzos's Orch.	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Jerry Blaine's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Prehistoric Fossils Reported Found In Siwaliks of India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—New paleontological discoveries are reported from the Siwaliks, a low range of hills running parallel to the Himalayas and south of that mountain chain. These hills are one long mound of detritus washed down from the greater mountain mass, and are claimed to be one of the richest stores of fossils in the world.

The geological department's research workers have identified among bones recently found those of a species of Arius fish, also of prehistoric hippopotamus, giraffe, rhinoceros and elephant.

Further fossils have been discovered near Attock, overlooking a gorge on the River Indus, noted as the place where Alexander the Macedonian and his host crossed when they invaded India more than 2000 years ago. The fossils have been identified as including bones of the mastodon and rhinoceros. Yale has asked and will receive casts of some of the fossils.

Oregon State Fair Plans Playground for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SLAEM, Ore.—The state fair is not overlooking a good client in 1937. Ever since the state fair was organized, officials have overlooked one of its best customer-getters—the children. Aside from the midway, which generally is usurped by the adults, the children had no center of interest, but not so for 1937.

The fair board announced that a playground exclusively for children with merry-go-rounds, slides and other apparatus will be provided free of charge during the 76th annual fair. In another section of the fair little girls will probably spend much time for there will be an exhibition of dolls of every description, and there will be a collection of miniature houses, fully equipped.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 26

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	WIXK	9.57mc
6:00	WIXAL	11.79mc

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when, having reached the stage where we feel perfectly at home in comfortable sneakers, faded blue dungarees, a silk blouse, and what passes for a fair coat of tan, somebody comes along with an announcement that fall (yes, and even winter!) is about to descend upon us; and along with it the new woman. Which always turns out to be just the opposite of the woman we've been aiming for all summer.

Femininity and Elegance In the New Fall Styles

Consider the idea that Miss Ann Colbert, from Slattery's, Miss Edith Lord, from Filene's, Miss Josephine Garrett of Chandler's, and Miss Ruth Landers of Jordan Marsh's, have brought back with them from New York . . . after attending the Annual Summer Training School conducted by Helena Rubinstein in her Fifth Avenue Salon. For it seems that you're about to burst forth in a lot of rich, dramatic colors, wear feathers in your hair, and take in your waistline. In other words, all this boyishness and plainness in beauty and clothes is supposedly out. In its place is femininity and even downright elegance. Which, after all does give those of us who missed the Gay Nineties a bit of a chance at knowing what it was all about. And the above-named girls will be just the consultants to look for in seeking advice on seasonal problems of the hair, figure, complexion, color scheme or posture. For they've been pretty much schooled in the factors pertaining to the business of turning out the smart woman for fall and winter.

Striking Costume Suit In Black and Red

It may because we're partial to red; and then again it may be because we like things that are quite different. Any way we developed a decided fondness for the costume suit we saw at Plotkin Brothers, on Boylston Street. It's really a dress with a three-quarter length coat that swings along with it. The dress itself is all black wool. With the ever so smart neckline that hugs the throat, long full and open sleeves, the swathed hipline, and a couple gold clips. Very good all by itself. But doubly so when coupled up with the red coat, which has a wide band of black fur up and down the front. And if you ever tire of the color, you could always have it dyed black. Slightly less than one hundred dollars, but not much.

New Cleaning Powder Fine for Home Use

All dressed up and ready to dash, and what happens? You notice a spot where a spot has no business being at that time of the day! Visions of lost time, larger spots and even rings come before you as you wonder whether to try to clean it off, or just let it go and take a chance that no one will notice it. (And they will, they always do!) But there's no need of any such visions with this new Jen, the dry cleaning powder we casually mentioned recently. Because it does a quick job on the ordinary run-of-the-day spots. At least the kind we have around our house. And surely your spots can't be any worse than ours, because we're a pretty well organized family as far as acquiring spots is concerned! Anyhow, we know from experience that Jen knows what it's doing when it lands on soiled suits and fabric shoes . . . because we've been trying it out. Fifty cents a can . . . at Jordan's, for one place.

Packing Made Easy With New Luggage

Winship's luggage sale may be just the thing you're looking for . . . now that your daughter or son (or both!) is going away to school. Packing is really more or less of a lost art . . . but that needn't trouble you as long as they keep coming out with new trunks, Voyageurs, hat boxes and Wonderfold Dress Carriers that do everything but put the dress on its hanger! There's room for everything . . . and the reductions are more than worthwhile. In fact they'll allow another dress or two to be packed in. At 372 Boylston Street, which is between Arlington and Berkeley Streets.

Sweater and Skirt Sets For the Younger Girls

The popular sweater and skirt outfits that her older sister practically lives in have been duplicated by Filene's . . . for little Ella. There's a little navy blue sweater, ribbed band and cuffs, brightened up by the starched white collar that peers out over the neckline, and is really a whole white blouse underneath. Which buttons itself onto a pleated plaid skirt. The shorter the better, and be sure to get a plaid hair-ribbon to go along with the ensemble, and maybe plaid topped socks. Only $3.95 for the whole outfit. That is, the blouse, sweater and skirt.

Janet Treat.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

Step Is Approved in N. H. To Keep Highways Clear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25—The state planning and development commission yesterday approved state acquisition of land bounding highways in order to carry on an extensive program of highway beautification and to safeguard scenic attractions.

The commission would establish a minimum of 100 feet for the width of road rights of way and this would be increased in cases where more room is needed to carry out the purpose of the move. This would mean that nothing could be erected for 50 feet on each side of the center of state roads to detract from the highway. The commission feels that the move would also increase highway safety.

"Abutting owners," declares the commission, "erect refreshment stands, gasoline stations and similar structures adjacent to the highway with little or no regard for safety requirements or for preserving the scenic value of the highway, a very tangible value in New Hampshire.

At many spots the State has been trying to beautify the highways by planting trees along both sides of the roads. Yet in other sections, billboards, roadside stands and even barns and houses come so close to the highway that they shut off practically the entire view and detract from the beauty of the highway.

It has long been contended that the roadside business establishments would do just as much business if they were back considerably more from the highways. This is particularly true of eating places, as people do not like to be too near the dirt and noise of the highway when they are eating.

At least one suggestion has been advanced to remove many advertising signs from the highways. It would limit the number of signs for each establishment to three, one on each approach and one at the place of business. The size and type of these signs would also be regulated.

Poster advertising companies have long fought all moves to curb their activities but it is believed that specifications could be drawn up covering location, as well as types and sizes of these signs so that they would not be detrimental to a highway beautification program.

The acquisition of additional land along state roads would serve another purpose besides providing highway beautification. It would mean that the state would own this land for use when the widening of the roads should be required.

New York Bridges Win Beauty Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Stainless steel placques attached to the East River span of the Triborough Bridge and to the Astoria Boulevard Bridge over the Grand Central Parkway Extension attested awards by the American Institute of Steel Construction for the most beautiful steel bridges erected during 1936.

Both structures were built by the Triborough Bridge Authority.

Honorable mention was given the Henry Hudson Bridge over the Harlem River, a structure designed and erected by the Henry Hudson Parkway Authority.

The prizes are awarded annually to three classes—the first for bridges costing more than $1,000,000; the second for those costing between $250,000 and $1,000,000, and the third for bridges costing less than $250,000. In this year's contest, the Triborough Bridge was listed as winner of the first class and the Astoria Boulevard span was listed in the third class.

PWA Official Resigns Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Col. Horatio B. Hackett, assistant Public Works Administrator since May, 1935, is leaving federal employment Sept. 1. He announced his resignation Aug. 23, "to resume my former activities in the construction field." Colonel Hackett, who won several decorations in the World War, is an architect. He came to the administration in 1934 from Chicago.

Brighton Man Is Charged With Harboring Simpson

Boston police today arrested Edward Black of Cambridge Street, Brighton, on charges of having harbored Edward R. Simpson, alias Swartz, wanted for the shooting of two Newton policemen last Monday. A coat found in the car in which Simpson escaped was found to have been cleaned in a tailor shop on Aug. 2 in the block where Black, former prison cell-mate of Simpson's now lives.

The police will put Black in the regular morning line-up tomorrow for possible identification by victims of recent holdups in Greater Boston.

Donald J. Mazola, former companion of the Prada girl, held as an accomplice of Simpson's, was also taken into custody by the police and booked as a suspicious person. He is said by police to have made the statement that he knew where Simpson is hiding.

County in Oregon Marks Centennial of Pioneers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Ore.—Lincoln county will observe on Aug. 29 the 100th anniversary of the coming of Jason Lee and Cyrus Shepard to the Pacific ocean. These two men, who founded one of the first missions in Oregon, traveled with their wives through dense forest underbrush from the site where Salem, the state capital, now stands to the ocean, a distance of more than 100 miles.

So accurately did these pioneers blaze a trail that today the Salmon river highway traverses almost the identical path they followed.

Quincy 'Mystery' Of Disappearing Pool Is Solved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 25—Residents of this city, and particularly their children who have found the old Quarry Street water hole an excellent antidote for this summer's hot weather, have been rubbing their eyes all this week as their favorite swimming pool gradually dropped away from its original four-foot depth, finally to disappear altogether.

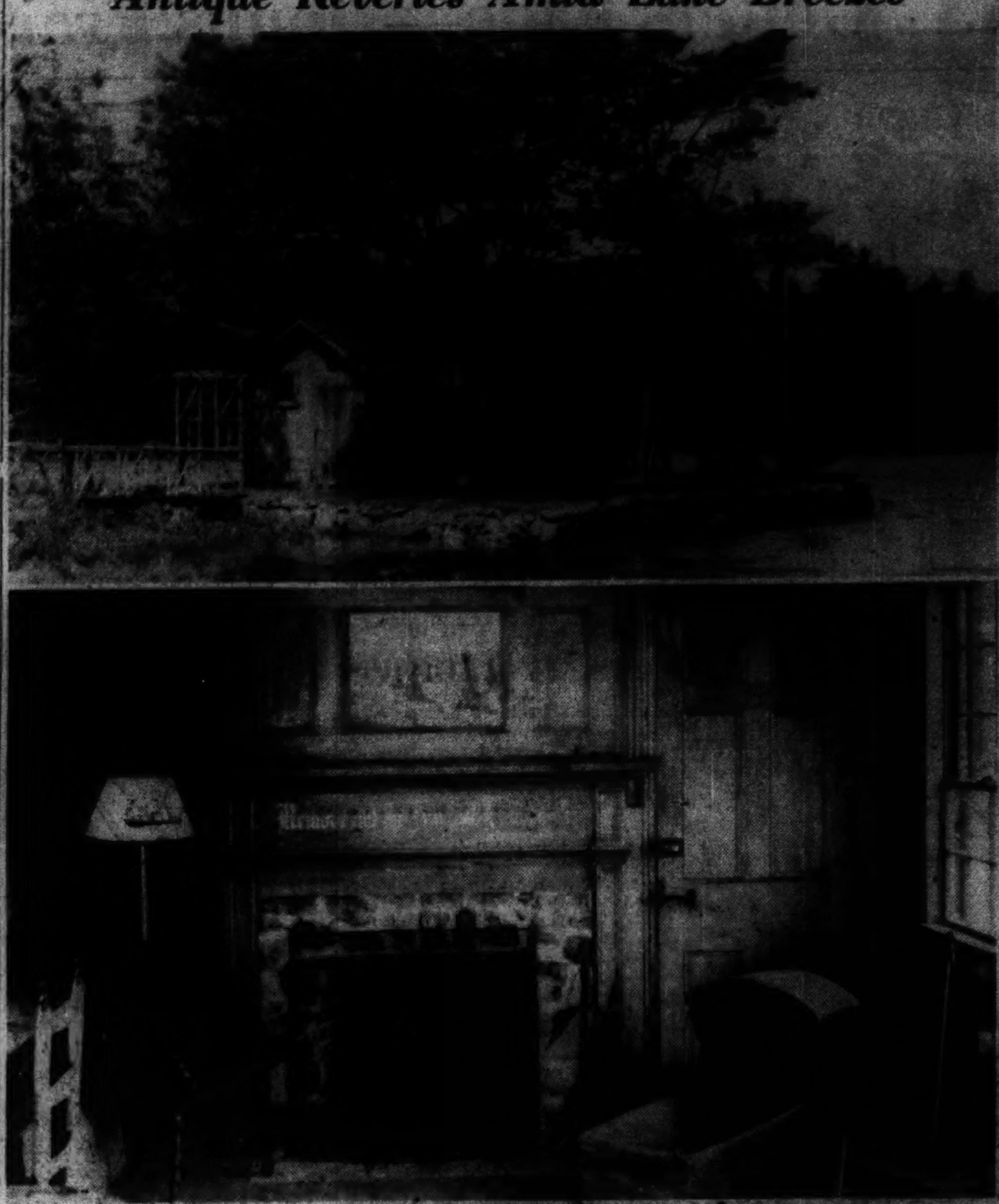
City inspectors investigating the phenomenon were completely baffled at first. It had been thought that the swimming pool was kept full by an overflow from another large quarry fed by springs and hence was not dependent upon continued rainfall. Then the investigators recalled another search of two years' standing for a hidden leak in one of the city's water mains which was found recently and fixed close to the quarry hole.

Putting two and two together, city officials decided that the swimming hole had been kept supplied by the water that had leaked out of the main conduit, costing the city more than $100,000 but giving the residents a swimming resort which former Mayor Thomas McGrath had improved with rustic bridges, benches and a gravel and rock bottom to keep the hole from filling up to a depth of more than four feet at any one point.

But what was Quincy to do with the so-called "baby pool" lost to hundreds of local children? It was too expensive to keep the pool fed from the city water main. Yet there was a dried up water bed upon which the city had spent considerable money improving. Then came the proposal to keep the swimming pool supplied by pumping water from the large near-by quarry fed by springs.

Today, Quincy checks over the week's results as follows: water main leak stopped, saving city thousands of dollars in waste; springs which halted profitable granite operations in Quincy quarries many years ago now turned to good account, preventing the scrapping of a swimming resort that cost hundreds of dollars to improve and would have cost thousands of dollars to duplicate.

Antique Reveries Amid Lake Breezes



Perley House, Bridgton, Maine

Upper—Eighteenth-Century Structure and Modern Extension. Lower—Interior, Showing Paneling and Furnishings

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

for a shorter period if the $600,000 set aside for the work is depleted.

Insurance on Autos

Thousands of New Hampshire motorists have between now and midnight Tuesday to decide whether they will purchase automobile liability insurance or take the chance of losing their licenses if unable to settle claims that may arise from accidents after Sept. 1 when the new state Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act goes into effect. The Legislature enacted this measure as a semi-compulsory insurance act. It leaves the way open for people financially able to meet claims that might be assessed against them to insure themselves; but it is pointed out that this class generally prefers to have insurance. What effect the law will have on the automobile insurance rate will not be known until the measure has been in force for some time.

Summer Trade Up

Evidence that business in New Hampshire is improved may be seen in figures showing that WPA rolls in the state have been reduced and that the direct relief loads of many communities have been cut. Evidence that business in other sections of the country is gaining may be found in the tremendous increase of visitors to the state for vacations. Recreational facilities at the coast, the lakes, and the mountains of the state are being taxed to capacity. The state's revenue from the gasoline tax continues to mount over the same period a year ago, indicating that automobile traffic is heavier. More New Hampshire people than ever are earning their income from the recreational industry.

State School Report

The report of the Senate Committee investigating the affairs of the State Industrial School at Manchester was presented last week. Following a suggestion embodied in the report all but two members of the board of trustees presented their resignations. The report charged lack of proper training for inmates, neglect of duty by the trustees and lack of systematic business methods. The committee suggested that the trustees not only should be replaced but the staff as well.

Training for Police

Members of the state police force are attending a training school at the University of New Hampshire. The force has been divided into two groups and while one is at Durham the other will do double police duty. The sessions are aimed to acquaint the officers with their duties in the new department, the laws that they must enforce, modern methods of enforcement and criminal investigation, marksmanship and drilling.

Refugees

(Continued from Page 9)

Medea, passing in the vicinity of the island, which is directly east of Cuba and about 40 miles from Nassau.

The Ericksons' venture on the island reads like a chapter from the log book of an old New England family in the days of the China trade. They are reported to have brought to what was described as a "dead city" new activity, pouring American dollars into reviving the salt industry.

Three years ago they entered into negotiations with the British authorities and soon afterward received a grant of several hundred acres of land, including valuable salt pan tracks at a reported price of $1 an acre, but on the proviso that they spend $50,000 in promoting the industry in the ensuing five years.

"By developing the open-air evaporation method, the Ericksons are reported to control one of the most important industries in the Bahamas. In the neighborhood of their drying pans the atmosphere is described as so charged with salt that there is very little vegetation for miles around. Vegetables and fruit are brought in from Haiti, the mountains of which are visible on a clear day.

The cause of the disturbance, in which one man was killed, has not been officially announced, according to the Associated Press, but feeling has been running high for some time over an arson case involving the son of a leading citizen.

When Miss Annette Mowatt of Swampscott, a sister of the Ericksons' general manager, returned home from a visit to the island about two weeks ago, she said she was obliged to carry a pistol at times for self-protection. She made some marine studies on the island during her stay. She is a Mt. Holyoke graduate.

Dwelling of 1776 Rebuilt On Summer Estate as Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGTON, Maine—Situated on a point of land which juts out into beautiful Highland Lake, stands the Squire Enoch Perley house, dating from 1776. The property of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Hawkins, it was rescued from decay by them, moved from its original site at South Bridgton, restored here in its present location and a year ago dedicated with exercises which included an historical address by Mr. Hawkins.

Wilson Douglass, who had the disposition of the old house, presented it to its new owners with the understanding that it would be preserved as far as possible. Robert Berry, of South Bridgton, an expert carpenter who from boyhood had revered the crumbling dwelling, removed it to the Hawkins estate. There it was reassembled with its massive timbers and wide boards hewn from the virgin forests of Maine, seasoned by the sun, wind and rain of 161 years, watching, if an inanimate object could watch, the sun each fair day as it dropped down behind Mount Washington and other peaks of the White Mountain range.

Single-Room Building

The original house was of only one room, about 18 feet square. Overhead was a small chamber, reached through a trap door by a pull-up ladder. A trap door also opened into a small cellar. The original fireplace was replaced by one found in the near-by town of Denmark. To be noted are a "pumpkin-pine" mantel, old-time latches, an oil portrait of Squire Perley, the original deed in his handwriting, the tavern sign which hung on a later building, the Perley cradle, one of those early bo-like affairs, the sword and epaulettes of Gen. John Perley, worn in the War of 1812. Wall paper depicting historical scenes was found by Mr. Hawkins to complete the early ensemble.

The entrance by which the Perley House is reached is just across the Hawkins estate on Highland Road. A rustic board walk with birch bark railings soon brings one to the point or rather to the island for the work done here has made it that. It is walled in around the shore by stone bulkheads. A broad piazza has been added at the front with lounges and porch chairs.

After Lexington

"Were Bridgton to elect a patron Saint," said Mr. Hawkins, "that honor would no doubt go to Squire Enoch Perley. He was the direct descendant of Allan Perley, who was born in Wales, Great Britain, in 1608 and passed on in Ipswich, Mass., in 1675. Enoch Perley was born in Boxford, Mass., May 19, 1749, and passed on here in Bridgton in 1829 at the age of 80. He was a member of Captain Gould's company of Minute Men that marched to the defense of Lexington, April 19, 1775. The next year he removed to the wilds of Maine and began a settlement on land which was part of a great tract granted by the Massachusetts Legislature to a group of men or their descendants for military services rendered. His clearing became in due time the town of Bridgton."

For further facts, Mr. Hawkins noted that in 1778, Squire Perley married in Middletown, Mass., Miss Anna Flint, and took her to the house here where their first born, John Perley, saw the light of day, Jan. 5, 1779. In 1780, Squire Perley built a better and more commodious house for his family which burned the same year. The only article of furniture that was saved was the cradle that had rocked John. The evening before, the cradle had been taken to the barn, where they were husking corn, and left there for the night. F. S. Cram of Roanoke, Va., a great-grandson of Enoch Perley, who inherited it, has permitted it to be exhibited here. Mrs. Robert A. Barnard of Fryeburg, daughter of Putnam Perley, grandson of Enoch, inherited certain other items found in the collection.

Mr. Hawkins explained that Enoch Perley was moderator for the first town meeting in Bridgton and held many public offices. He preserved his large timber holdings and was accounted the wealthiest man in this region. He left the principal part of his estate to his two sons, known as Major and General Perley.

A. E.

Van Devanter Willing To Accept Circuit Post

MARION, Ind., Aug. 25 (AP)—Willis Van Devanter, retired associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, paused here yesterday to say he "would be glad" to continue his service to the public by accepting an assignment in "some federal circuit." He pointed out the act under which he retired provides that the Chief Justice can assign a retired justice to service "in any federal circuit."

Mr. Van Devanter, making his first visit to Marion, his native city, since 1934, left by automobile today with his sister, Mrs. Louise Rariden, for Yellowstone National Park, where he will address a joint meeting of the Wyoming and Montana Bar Associations.

Harvard Man Wins Chemical Society Award of $1000

The American Chemical Society's 1937 prize of $1000 has been awarded to Dr. E. Bright Wilson Jr., assistant professor of chemistry at Harvard University. The check is to be presented at a general session of the Society in Rochester, N. Y., on Sept. 8.

The prize was awarded for experimental work in physical chemistry performed by Dr. Wilson. It is contended by Dr. A. C. Langmuir of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., and his brother, Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize winner in chemistry, that it accords "recognition to the accomplishment in North America of outstanding research in pure chemistry by a man or woman under 31 years of age." The aim, it is explained, is to honor young research workers at the threshold of their careers.

Dr. E. R. Weidlein, director of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, and president of the society, will preside at the ceremony, at which scientists representing the United States and England will speak.

Dr. Wilson was born in Gallatin, Tenn., on Dec. 18, 1908. He attended New York City schools and Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., and in 1930 received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Princeton University with highest honors in chemistry. At Princeton he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and won the Robert Thornton McCay prize in chemistry.

He was Fellow in Chemistry at Princeton for one year, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1931, and Teaching Fellow in Chemistry at the California Institute of Technology for two years, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1933.

During 1933-34, he was Research Fellow in Chemistry at the California Institute, and then joined the College of Fellows of Harvard University as Junior Fellow. He was raised to professorial rank at Harvard in 1936.

Seventeen of Dr. Wilson's researches have already been published. With Dr. C. P. Smyth of Princeton and Dr. R. W. Dornte of the General Electric Company, he is the author of "Electric Moment and Molecular Structure." He collaborated with Dr. Linus Pauling of the California Institute, also an American Chemical Society prize winner, in an "Introduction to Quantum Mechanics, with Applications to Chemistry." His other scientific writings include "A Partial Interpretation of the Raman and Infra-red Spectra of Benzene," "Wave Functions for the Ground State of Lithium and Three-Electron Ions," and "Diamagnetism of Nitroso Compounds."

Chemist

Dr. E. Bright Wilson Jr.
Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Harvard

New England States Name Delegates To Conference On AAA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced yesterday that state committees from nine northeastern states will meet Thursday or Friday in New York to discuss next year's agricultural conservation program.

The representatives of the various states also will determine whether to adopt special programs for potato and truck crops. Assistant AAA Administrator John B. Hutson will attend the conference.

Representatives from the various states who will attend the conference are:

Connecticut: Ben F. Dibble, East Canaan; Albert D. Ellsworth, Broadbrook; Edward J. Grahman Jr., Norwichtown; Julian B. Thayer, Rockfall; Wisner E. Wilson, Shelton.

Maine: Frank W. Hussey, Presque Isle; E. L. Newdick, Augusta; Fred Nutter, Corrina; Harold Shaw, Sanford, and Carl Smith, Exeter.

Massachusetts: Charles B. Jordan, Holden; Shaun Kelly, Richmond; Theoren L. Warner, Sunderland; Aldren R. Wheeler, Concord, and Harold F. Thompson, Seekonk.

New Hampshire—J. Ralph Graham, Boscawen; Alfred E. Houston, Bath; and Paul E. Sargent, Canadia.

Rhode Island—Gary H. Barton, West Warwick; E. Ward Newson, Warren; and Jacob Mensi, Portsmouth.

Vermont — Commissioner of Agriculture Edward H. Jones; E. Frank Branon, Fairfield; George D. Bailey, Rochester; Arthur H. Packard, Burlington, and W. F. Sinclair, Johnson.

Labor

(Continued from Page 9)

arising from wage standards, working conditions and other factors, and settlement of strikes, when they occur to the satisfaction of both parties involved.

Fifth State to Act

Massachusetts is the fifth state to provide collective bargaining protection for its intra-state workers. Utah, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and New York preceded Massachusetts in establishing a so-called "Baby Wagner" Act, although last year the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor led the field in proposing such a law only to meet defeat.

The new State Labor Relations commission will act as a State authority, to which employees may appeal from unfair labor practices of employers in connection with unionization of workers.

The law prohibits employers from interfering with employees' right to organize from fostering company unions, from discouraging union membership by threatening to discharge employees joining unions and from refusing to bargain collectively with representatives of his employees.

At the same time, the law prohibit the use of "sit-down" strike methods by labor organizations to enforce their demands. Massachusetts is one of the few states to bar the "sit-down" strike which was employed first in the United States by the United Auto Workers, a C. I. O. group, and lately attacked by William Green, president of the rival American Federation of Labor, as a labor weapon.

Decides Bargaining Agent

The commission has the power to summon witnesses and its call, under the law, will be backed by the courts. In addition to holding hearings on complaints against employers, the board will decide, as does the National Labor Relations Board, which labor organization shall represent the employees in particular plants.

If two or more unions attempt to organize the workers of a particular plant, the commission will hold a hearing and conduct an election to determine which organization the majority of the involved employees desire as their collective bargaining agent. All the employees will be governed by the vote of the majority.

The commission's decision against employer or employee may be appealed to the Superior Court of the county in which the case in question originated. On the other hand, the commission has the authority to petition the Superior Court for enforcement of its orders if the parties involved fail to fulfill them.

Lower Land Tax Plan Proposed To Submit to N. H. Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25—The movement for revamping of New Hampshire's tax system has only started. At the present time owners of real estate through real estate taxation pay more than [illegible] per cent of the cost of city, town, county, and state government in New Hampshire. Democrats and Republicans alike agree that this situation is most undesirable.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy, a Republican, takes the stand that the system is unjust. Raymond B. Stevens, a Democrat, of like view is the chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission who has been speaking in various parts of New Hampshire, where he maintains his legal residence, in behalf of changes in the state's tax system. Former Gov. Robert P. Bass of Peterborough, a Republican, is another backer of the tax change movement.

Both Mr. Bass and Mr. Stevens worked on a study of the situation in behalf of the farm population of the State. Before Governor Murphy took over his post as chief executive, he asked the State Tax Commission to make a study of the situation and recommend changes. The Commission suggested that new taxes, including a retail sales tax, a state income tax, etc., should be used to reduce the tax burden on real estate. The state legislature turned down all the suggestions.

Most students of the situation agree that the chief obstacle in changing the tax base is the wording, or at least the interpretation, of the state's Constitution, so as to permit the enactment of a graduated income tax. In other words, the only type of state income tax that may be enacted without constitutional changes must be at the same rate for all covered by the act. Naturally this means that the tax must be very light to get by the objections of those with small incomes but who would be subject to the tax.

Rural Groups Favorable

Mr. Stevens has been speaking in various parts of the state in the last few weeks in behalf of a graduated income tax and in opposition to the present tax system. The rural organizations of the state are behind the movement.

The intention is to arouse interest in the state Constitutional Convention, called for next May, when it is expected that the delegates will draft changes looking to a graduated income tax. The recommendations of the convention must be submitted to the people, however, for their confirmation or rejection; and in the past it has been practically impossible to obtain approval at the polls for changes recommended by constitutional conventions. Apparently those who desire a new tax system are endeavoring to forestall the voters' opposition.

Demands on the entire elimination of the cost of state government to the individual communities would have practically no effect on the local property tax rates, a scheme must be worked out to hand on the benefits of any new state tax to the local communities, if the benefits are to be expressed in a sizable reduction in the real estate taxes.

For some time the state has been collecting taxes on savings banks and on dividends received by residents of the state, and after reduction of the cost of collecting, these funds are returned to the communities from where they are collected. Such a system might be used for the distribution of at least part of the income from a state income tax and other new taxes. Or, the method recommended by the State Tax Commission, with distribution based on property valuations and the economy of the various communities in handling their affairs, might be employed.

Holding Part-Year Residents

Opponents of a state income tax point out that many wealthy people have established at least part-of-the-year residence in New Hampshire because there has been no state income tax, and that these people are contributing much to the prosperity of the state. Backers of the income tax move point out that it would not be necessary to adopt so large an income tax as to drive these people out of the state.

In speaking on the situation, Mr. Stevens declares that the farmers of the state are paying an average of 4 per cent in taxes on their tangible property. As weighed against their incomes, that figures 25 per cent, he says, far in excess of the tax paid by other classes of people.

As a means of relieving the burden on farm property and woodland, Mr. Stevens urges the adoption of a graded property tax. In other words, the tax rate would vary according to the use of the property.

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Ile de France	Aug. 26	Havre	Sept. 1	Aug. 25 8:00 pm	Aug. 26 8:00 am
†Europa	Aug. 26	Cherbourg	Sept. 1	Aug. 26 8:00 pm	Aug. 26 8:00 am
‡Amer. Farmer	Aug. 27	Plymouth	Sept. 5	Aug. 26 8:00 pm	Aug. 27 12 noon
¶Hansa	Aug. 28	Cherbourg	Sept. 5	Aug. 28 1:00 pm	Aug. 28 8:00 pm
§California (Bos)	Aug. 28	Glasgow	Sept. 5	Aug. 28 10:00 am	Aug. 27 8:00 am
‖Laconia (Bost)	Aug. 28	Galway	Sept. 4	Aug. 28 3:00 pm	Aug. 27 1:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Aug. 31	Aug. 26 4:00 pm	Aug. 26 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Sept. 14	Sept. 9 4:00 pm	Sept. 9 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Sept. 16	Sept. 11 4:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Chichibu Maru	San Francisco	Sept. 1	Aug. 27 4:00 pm	Aug. 27 8:00 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Sept. 4	Aug. 30 4:00 pm	Aug. 30 8:00 pm

*France only. †Except France. ‡Except Italy and South Europe. ¶Except Irish Free State, Northern Ireland and Scotland. §Irish Free State and Scotland only. ‖Irish Free State and Northern Ireland only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 8:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Japan Aiming Toward U.S. Net Laurels—N.E. Golfers Fade—Honus Praises Turner

Japan Places Davis Cup Hopes on Five-Year Plan

While Japan is still comparatively new in the tennis world, the three Nipponese net stars, Jiro Yamagishi, ranking No. 1 singles player, Hideo Nashimura, and Fumituru Nakano, brilliant doubles team, representing that country here at Longwood's 57th national doubles championships, are of the opinion that it won't be many years before that much prized trophy, the Davis Cup, will be gracing the shelves of one of Tokyo's large tennis clubs.

"You see," Yamagishi explained, "Japan is starting a five-year plan in tennis. By that we mean the same Davis Cup team will compete as a unit for that period of time, thus enabling the players to become acclimated to foreign courts and the varying style of opponents. At the end of that time—perhaps before then—we hope to be good enough to win the Cup."

Yamagishi, the leader of the Japanese forces, is singles and doubles champion of Japan. He has been on the Davis Cup team since 1934. His traveling companions, Nishimura and Nakano, are also Davis Cup team members and, although they lack the experience of their veteran leaders, they are rising tennis stars, in both singles and doubles.

Japanese Win

The Japanese players got their first taste of Longwood play yesterday when they all came through their first-round matches. Yamagishi paired with the American Gregory Mangin, defeated Gerin Cameron and Modeste Alloo, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1; while the tandem of Nishimura and Nakano disposed of Owen Anderson and Julius Heldman, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5. Despite the fact the turf courts had been soaked by a two-day rain and were still soggy, the Nipponese declared the courts were the best they had ever played on.

Tennis is a popular sport in Japan, but, because it is still considered a wealthy man's game, its growth over the past few years has not been rapid. There are several large tennis clubs in Tokyo and the universities sponsor teams. According to Yamagishi there are about 15,000 to 20,000 persons participating in the sport throughout Japan.

While there are several promising players coming along, the veteran Japanese leader looked to Y. Kuramitus of Osaka to make a name for himself within the next year or so. This player has been winning in all of the big tournaments this summer, Yamagishi revealed.

Tennis Men's Game

Women play very little tennis in Japan, the Japanese racket-wielders said. "In Japan our girls are trained to stay in the home. They are very shy and as yet have not taken to the game. Tennis is looked upon in Japan as a man's game."

Yamagishi, who is the most colorful of the visitors, has been playing tennis for 12 years. He picked the game up merely as a pasttime, but soon showed such promise he was urged to compete in some important tournaments. In 1935 he won his first Japanese national championship and has held it ever since. He went to Keo University in Tokyo and played on the tennis team. In 1931 and 1932 he came to the United States and took a two-year athletic coaching course at University of Illinois. Yamagishi did not compete in tennis while there because of the time needed for English study.

While in Japan, Yamagishi's doubles partner is Reizo Murakami, ranked No. 8. "He really is one of the best doubles players we have," the veteran net star said, "but because he is not a good singles player the government did not feel they could afford to send him along."

Patterning his style and type of play after the famous Henri Cochet, Yamagishi uses the Eastern grip, is very quick on the court and his cleverly angled shots are possessed of unusual accuracy.

Favorites Advance

Along with the Japanese in yesterday's victory surge marched the other headline favorites. Don Budge and his doubles partner, Gene Mako, had an easy victory over Robert Harmon and George Toley, 6—1, 6—1; 6—2. The sensational German duo of Gottfried von Cramm and Heinmar Henkel ran into monetary trouble with Samuel Pitch and Richard Murphy, but, after dropping the second set crashed through to win, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.

One of the most exciting matches of the day was played between Robert Riggs and Bernard Coghlan and the stubborn pair of Louis Wetherell and Robert Kamrath. Riggs and his partner were expected to win this match with little trouble. After losing the first two sets, Riggs and Coghlan came back to even the score and then earned a hard-fought decision in the fifth and deciding set. The score was 0—6, 4—6, 6—4, 9—7, 8—6.

The women's play ran true to form with no major upsets recorded. The defending champions, Carolin Babcock and Marjorie Geadman Van Ryn had a 6—2, 6—4 romp over Patricia Henry and Jean Milne. Also, the Polish star, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, and Dorothy Bundy won handily over Margot Lumb and Ruth M. Hardwick, 6—4, 6—3.

Building Toward Davis Cup

By a Staff Photographer — Fumituru Nakano (Left) and Hideo Nishimura of Japan

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Western gossips say Bill Terry can go to Cleveland any day the Giants do not want to sign that new five-year contract . . . Some of the sport experts along Broadway will think Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany will "take" Don Budge next time they meet.

One New York paper quotes Bill Terry as saying the Giants can't hope to head off the rampaging Chicago Cubs unless they can take the current "croocial" series . . . The other day John Downey was playing golf up in Westchester . . . His second shot on the par three 13th hole, hit a dog and rolled into the cup. . . . They tell you around Broadway that the Germantown Cricket Club of Philadelphia (and not Forest Hills) will get the 1938 challenge round matches for the Davis Cup.

If the Giants lose the Cub series, don't be surprised to see Bill Terry back on first base.

Marathon Swim

TORONTO, Aug. 25 (C. P.)—Sixty-six entrants were announced yesterday for the annual $2500 10-mile Marathon swim at the Canadian National Exhibition, Aug. 31. Frank Pritchard of Buffalo, N. Y., last year's winner, topped the entries.

Warren Priddy of St. Catharines, Ont., second last year, is also listed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	70	43	.619
New York	64	45	.587
St. Louis	61	49	.555
Pittsburgh	60	52	.536
Boston	55	59	.482
Cincinnati	45	64	.413
Brooklyn	44	65	.404
Philadelphia	45	67	.402

Result Aug. 24

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Allison Sees Budge Remaining Amateur

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 25 (AP)—Wilmer Allison put his best forehand smash into a tee shot that sailed 250 yards down the fairway and declared Don Budge, tennis ace, would not turn pro for another year or two.

"Wouldn't it be foolish for him to accept an offer now—just when he has mastered all the amateurs?" queried the former court king.

Complexion of the professional tennis setup may change within two years, Allison said, with the expected retirement of Ellsworth Vines as Fred Perry's playmate.

"Don has everything to gain by retaining his amateur status now," said Allison.

East Lynn Wins

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP)—With Ray Bessom hurling three-hit ball, East Lynn's junior American Legion baseball team defeated the Berwyn, Ill., nine before 10,000 persons yesterday to win the northeastern regional championship.

East Lynn's victory gave them the right to meet the winner of the Omaha-New Orleans playoff for the national title.

Bessom backed up his masterly twirling with a home run and a single to figure in scoring four of his team's six tallies. It was his 24th win of the season against no defeats.

Beryyn's lone run came in the fourth when the Illinois team combined a walk, a sacrifice and Hirschberg's hit. Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Berwyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
East Lynn	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	x	6	7	1

Bessom and Hegan; Brisch, Meyer and Lech.

N. E. Tri-State Golf

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 25 (AP)—Three teams of amateur golfers from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont take a sight over the fairways of the Augusta Country Club links today and tee off in quest of victory and a silver trophy. The tri-state meeting, started three years ago, was won that year by New Hampshire, playing at Manchester. Last year, the Vermonters, playing at Rutland, copped the trophy. This year, the Maine team, without its strongest players, sought to follow the trend that victory belongs to the team playing within its own state. Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk, New England titlist, was on the west coast playing in the national amateur tourney, and business prevented Johnny Boyd and Rex Sprinkle of Portland from playing.

Star Class Races

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Aug. 25 (AP)—TommyEveritt skippered his Fugitive of the Great South Bay fleet to victory yesterday in the opening race of the Atlantic coast star class yacht championship series. The Fugitive crossed the finish line of the 10-mile course off the Pequot Yacht Club here in 6:19:43, 47 seconds ahead of the Jay representing Western Long Island South and with Stan Ogilvy at the tiller. Stardust of the Barnegat Bay Fleet was third. Fifteen boats are entered in the series which will continue through the remainder of the week.

El Legarto Entered Again

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—The old El Legarto, three-time winner of gold cup speedboat races on Lake George, will be in there trying again in the 1937 event at Detroit on Labor Day, Owner George Reis said today. Reis mailed his entry last night. He refused to predict another victory for the 15-year-old "leaping lizard," however. "I's just going out there for the fun of it," he commented. "I've nothing to lose." Dick Bowers, Wall Street broker, will again accompany him as mechanic.

Golfers Start Testing Match Rounds Today

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 25 (AP)—Sharpshooters who struggled so hard to win the 64 qualifying places in the national amateur golf tournament here, tee off today for a battle that will leave only 16 survivors by dusk.

Roger Kelly, a stocky chap from Los Angeles who won the California State title last week, proved the crack-shot of them all when he captured qualifying medal honors with a par-shattering 142. He was a real contender as the first of the day's two rounds of match play commenced this morning.

Kelly, adding a 70 yesterday to his par 72 of Monday, came within one stroke of equaling the lowest qualifying score in the 41-year history of the tournament. His 70 was one of two scored over the twisting, washboard-like Alderwood Club course.

Marvin (Bud) Ward of Olympia, Wash., got the other to put him in a tie at 144 with Art Doering Jr. of Chicago and Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, New York State champion, for the second best medal score.

Doering, along with Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn, set the pace the opening day with 71 but he slipped to 73 yesterday. Par whipped Strafaci by two strokes, giving 145 and a tie with Billy Bob Coffey of Fort Worth, Texas, for third.

One of the first pieces of business today was a playoff this morning between T. S. Jamison Jr. of Pittsburgh and Willie Turnesa of White Plains, N. Y., for the 64th qualifying position.

They were tied with 11 others at 155 for the one remaining spot. After three holes had eliminated the rest, Turnesa and Jamaison kept even on the fourth. Then they had to stop because of darkness.

The winner meets Harry Givan of Seattle, Pacific northwest champion who beat himself out of a chance for the medal prize when he burned his left thumb. Givan was one under par at the time but dropped four strokes coming home and had to be content with a 75 for 147.

The eleven men who lost out in the playoff were Frank Hixon of Pasadena, Calif., Jack Munger of Dallas, Texas; James French of San Francisco; Robert Fraser of Omaha, Neb.; Jeeb Halaby of Los Angeles; Edward Meister of New Haven, Conn.; Philip M. Aitken of Lincoln, Neb.; Eddie Held of Denver; Don Edwards of San Jose, Calif.; Johnny Krutilla of Homewood, Ill., and David L. Davis of Tyler, Texas, who lasted to the third hole.

New Englanders' Scores

Qualifying scores of the national amateur golf championship include:

Edward E. Lowery, Boston, 82-84—166.
T. Suffern Tailer, Newport, R. I., 75-76—151.
Joseph P. Lynch, Boston, 79-75—154.
Len Martin, Boston, 79-79—158.
Allan V. Ellis, Boston, 88-85—173.
Jesse P. Guilford, Boston, 81-79—160.
John O. Levinson, Kennebunk Beach, Maine, 77-81—158.
Edward P. Martin, Boston, Mass., 79-82—161.
Edward L. Meister, New Haven, Conn., 80-75—155.
John P. Burke, Newport, R. I., 80-80—160.

Tiller Talk

With only one race being sailed in two days scheduled racing at the national junior sailing championships off Marblehead and seven more to be sailed before Saturday when the Class J boats arrive at the North Shore port, it seems that the Race Committee in charge of this year's Sears Bowl races better put on speed in order to complete the series in the required period.

Wind conditions at the Neck have not been the best to be sure. In fact all summer the yachtsmen at the popular yachting rendezvous have been complaining of either a lack of wind or too much wind.

During this year's Race Week, the first three days' sailing was recorded as the worst ever for the annual regatta. The old axiom of either a calm or a gale at the Neck has been proven many times before, but it seems to continue, especially this season.

On Monday a northeast squall was in its final stages from over the week end, and the opening day's scheduled races were all canceled. Yesterday a flat calm greeted the racers in the morning, postponing the morning races until the afternoon.

However, when the committee sent the eight crews on an eight-mile triangular course with very little wind in the afternoon, many of the spectators wondered over the advisability of the move. It was thought that two races of shorter duration would have been better, inasmuch as one day had already been missed.

When the racers came straggling in two hours later after a testing brush, the talk increased over the folly of such a long course.

It is, however, difficult for a race committee to be always perfect in its selection of courses, pleasing everybody, and Pleon's committee has been well complimented for their work in making the visiting crews comfortable.

A Bit of Music Between Matches

By a Staff Photographer

Scene at Longwood Cricket Club

Standing (Left to Right) Are Kay Winthrop, Alice Marble and Virginia Rice Johnson. Midge Van Ryn Is Playing the Piano

New York Yacht Club's Cruise Closes Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25—The last race off this original yachting port in America for the Class J cutters was staged off old Brentons Reef lightship today by the Ida Lewis Yacht Club for prizes offered by the city of Newport. Sixty-seven years ago the British schooner Cambria, owned by James Ashbury, which, after an unsucessful attempt to capture the America's Cup, joined the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, and returning from Martha's Vineyard sailed in a regatta also for prizes offered by the city, in which she finished fourth. History therefore repeated itself with two more British aspirants for international honors, Endeavour I and Endeavour II winding up their season off Narragansett Bay in a similar regatta.

The cruise of the New York Yacht Club closed yesterday with the annual race for the King George V's Cup, which was won for the fifth time by Harold S. Vanderbilt this year on his cutter Ranger, defeating Chandler Hovey's Rainbow by 14m. 12s., and Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee by 18m. 22s. At the same time Thomas O. M. Sopwith won his first race in American waters by sailing his Endeavour II to a 6m. 29s. victory over Frederick Segrist's Endeavour I, the former taking the cup offered by Commodore William A. W. Stewart.

The two races were sailed in a moderate to a very light northeast breeze over a 27½-mile leeward and windward course, the two British yachts being sent away 25 minutes ahead of the Americans.

In the first contest Endeavour I, sailed by C. Sherman Hoyt of the New York Yacht Club, went right out from the start and had a lead of 2m. 55s. at the leeward mark. Half way back to the finish Endeavour II weathered her blue sister, and managed by a margin of 8s. to lead Ranger, which, despite her 25m. handicap, had been overhauling all the way to lead her American conqueror for the first time at the finish line.

Shortly after the start of the American trio, Ranger and Yankee had a short luffing match, which the former won, but which took her so far off the course that Rainbow, after a poor start, was only 54s. astern of the Vanderbilt boat at the turn, with Yankee 3m. 29s. after Ranger.

There was no change in the relative positions of the yachts at the finish, but the margins were considerably wider.

King's Cup. Course leeward and windward, 27½ miles. Wind northeast, moderate to light.

Yacht	Owner	Start	Finish
Ranger	H. S. Vanderbilt	12:12:00	5:10:54
Rainbow	C. Hovey	12:12.00	5:25:06
Yankee	G. B. Lambert	12:11:58	5:29:16

	Elapsed Time	Corrected Time
Ranger	4:58:54	4:58:54
Rainbow	5:13:06	5:13:06
Yankee	5:18:16	6:18:14

Stewart Cup (same course)

Yacht	Owner	Finish	Elapsed Time
Endeavour II	T. O. M Sopwith	5:10:46	5:28:46
Endeavour I	F. Segrist	5:17:15	5:32:15

Football Tonight

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—An all-star team of eastern college graduates and the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Professional League will meet tonight at Temple Stadium in Philadelphia's first football game of the season.

Leading the all-stars will be Larry Kelley of Williamsport, who starred at Yale for three years. He'll play left end. Bill Hewitt, former All-America at Michigan, will captain the Eagles.

Tie for Chess Lead

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Samuel S. Cohen and George N. Treysman, a pair of New York experts, were tied for the leadership today as the championship tournament of the American Chess Federation reached the fourth round. Each had three straight victories, Cohen winning his second and third round tests yesterday from Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, and L. Zalucha of Chicago, respectively, while Treysman was outmaneuvering W. B. Suesman of Cranston, R. I., and W. W. Gregorieff of Chicago.

And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Hallard Stead
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Racket Under Inspection

LONDON—Discussing the merits and demerits of a new racket is a consistently popular occupation among lawn tennis players. And they are at it here now. Though perhaps the word "new" could be left out, since the "racket" in question has been hard-worked for some time past and is fresh only as a frank topic of conversation, comprehended at last by members of the general public. To many of whom it has come as quite a shock, I may say, to learn through the medium of the newspapers of the funny business that goes on behind the scenes in amateur lawn tennis. Or, if you prefer it so, "shamateur" lawn tennis.

Some of the secrets are secrets no longer, and it is now common knowledge that there exists a very close liaison between certain manufacturers of lawn tennis requisites and some of the star amateur players, a financial bond, so to speak, between the racket makers and the racket wielders.

The English Lawn Tennis Association declares "We have nothing to say." But the man in the street has plenty to say. Along these lines. "Why," he asks, "should the fact be not frankly recognized that a great many good lawn tennis players would have to give up the game if they were not subsidized in one way or another?"

The presence of these subsidised players in tournaments is clearly important to the welfare of the sport, and the reason for such subterfuge as exists is because the amateur definition allows of only two classes of players, professionals and amateurs, whereas in fact there are three—professionals, who earn from the game openly; so-called amateurs, who profit covertly; and real honest-to-goodness amateurs, whose private resources permit them to play without thought of recompense.

The man in the street, himself, comes under the third heading just so long as he remains sufficiently a "dud" for it to be worth nobody's while to advance and maintain his position in the lawn tennis world. He likes to play the game and to watch the game. And I should be surprised if he cared more than two straws whether the folk he watches are paid for playing or not.

Well, now he understands that some of the well-known amateurs are paid. By manufacturers who have organized what are known "on the inside" as "circuses" of such players, placed under contract to use the firm's equipment only and to play at such tournaments as the firm may decide. This grip by the trade upon amateur tournaments is accounted detrimental, and suggestions have been put forward with a view to altering the situation.

One is that the English Lawn Tennis Association should adopt the rule that prevails on the European Continent and permit a player to receive expenses for a total period of eight weeks in a year. Another, and more drastic proposal, is that the time-honored amateur definitions should be abolished as having failed to work effectively.

"Gentlemen and Players"

I wonder whether the lawn tennis authorities could not, perhaps, take a leaf out of the cricketers' book and recognize in the sport simply two classes of people. "Gentlemen" and "Players" they are called in connection with England's national summer game.

The literal meaning of these two words is less important than the correct implications that lie behind them. On Income-Tax forms and other official documents in Britain you will find that certain people describe their occupation as that of "Gentleman." This does not mean necessarily that they leap instantly to their feet when ladies enter the room, that they speak in cultured tones, or that they wear silk hats and monocles.

No, it signifies just that they have sufficient money to dispense with the need for working. To put it otherwise, they can afford to play. Some of them can afford to employ people to play with, for, or against them, to coach them, or to provide an entertaining spectacle for their amusement. The people so employed are quite obviously the "players."

Subsidy Changes Situation

The difference between the two types is essentially one of financial standing, although some social disparity might be involved too. A man who is not in one class is automatically in the other. And that is that. All nice and simple. Or, more exactly, that was that, in the days before "gentlemen" had considerations in sport outside their own personal amusement.

Then came a change. The organized sport of the "gentlemen" became a matter of public and financial interest, with personal local and ultimately national pride involved. Sport being a democratic affair, some of the "gentlemen" could afford to play when and where required, and to incur the incidental expenses of traveling and equipment, while others could not. Among those who could not were people whose services were more important than those of some of the affluent sportsmen. The sequel was natural and inevitable. The financial difficulties were overcome by people who had a business or sentimental interest in the matter. And that produced the present complicated situation.

A "Means" Test?

Why is it not possible to face up to this situation squarely and separate gentlemen and players, or amateurs and professionals if you prefer those words, by a "means" test? Why should not the governing body of a sport demand that an amateur who has reached the "box-office" stage should furnish proof of his financial ability and his desire to continue playing without compensation, direct or indirect? If he cannot or will not do this, then let him be declared a professional and allowed to make what he can out of the game. It would then be nobody's business whether he sold tennis rackets, acted as coach, made films or was paid for playing in competitions. There would then be many small tournaments for the amateurs, a number of big ones for all the other people, and "open" ones as a special thrill from time to time. And the situation, I venture to suggest, would be clearer as well as more honest and satisfactory than it is today.

As things are, many "amateurs" have to make money out of the game in order to keep on being "amateurs"—not actually for playing, of course, but through their furtherance of racket sales and things like that.

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"It is a side line—but is it quite straight?"

U. S. Track Tourists In Another Sweep

HELSINGFORS, Fin., Aug. 25 (AP)—For the second successive day America's track and field invaders scored a clean sweep of every event they entered in a meet at Viipuri. Fine performances marked all of their four individual victories and one relay triumph.

Perrin Walker, former Georgia Tech ace now running for the New York A. C., won the 200-meter race in 21.9s. Roy Staley of Los Angeles took the 110-meter hurdles in 14.6s. Cornelius Warmerdam, pole vaulter from San Francisco Olympic Club, and Mel Walker, Ohio State University high jumper, both bettered Monday's feat. Warmerdam cleared the bar at 4.15 meters (13ft. 7 1-16in.), while Walker jumped 2 meters (6ft. 6⅝in.).

Ray Malott of San Francisco combined with Staley, Warmerdam and Perrin Walker to form the 400-meter relay team which won its event in 43.3s.

National Sailing Races Start Off Beverly Y. C.

MARION, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP)—National sailing championships in the Cape Cod baby knockabouts and nimblet classes opened off the Beverly Yacht Club here yesterday. Two races of the series of nine were sailed off in a light northwest breeze.

The Bantam Lake crew, representing southern Connecticut and eastern New York, got the jump on the other knockabouts and nosed out the Greenwich Cove crew by 24 seconds over the four and a half mile course.

The second test, one of 3⅜ miles, went to the Greenwich Cove entry by four innings.

In the nimblet class, the Candlewood Lake crew, interlake champions of southern New England, captured both races by good margins. Capt. Ruth Paine showed superior skill in handling the tiny craft.

Ames Wins First Race

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Charles E. Ames of Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., sailing Egret, yesterday won the first race of a series of three for the national championship of Atlantic one-design yachts. Sailing in a raw easterly wind and rain, Egret finished 37 seconds ahead ofM. H. Husted's Indian Harbor entry, Rumour.

Trailing the two leaders came F. L. Meinertz of New Rochelle in Bob Kat, R. H. Dodds of Saunderstown, R. I., in Sister, D. S. Starring of Southport, Conn., in Scamp, A. J. Moxham of Manhasset in Petrel and D. B. Patterson of Black Rock in Orizaba.

Seventeen Undefeated

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Twenty-two players began the third round of the national checker tournament today, 17 of them undefeated in first- and second-round matches. A. H. Clair of Rochester, N. Y., was the 13th player to be eliminated by two match defeats, bowing to Paul Semple of Martins Ferry and Everett Fuller of Milwaukee, Wis. Semple also beat James Donaldson of Altoona, Penna.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	76	35	.685
Detroit	66	46	.589
Chicago	65	50	.565
Boston	60	48	.556
Cleveland	53	55	.491
Washington	51	57	.472
Philadelphia	35	74	.321
St. Louis	35	76	.315

Results Aug. 24

Chicago 9, New York 8.
Washington 9, St. Louis 6.
Cleveland 4, Boston 3 (13 innings).
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 8.

Enid Upsets Buford

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 25 (AP)—Enid, Okla., blasted Buford, Ga., from its undefeated position in the 1937 natoinal semi-pro baseball tournament, 10 to 2, in secen innings here last night. Buford has won four games; Enid has won five and lost nine.

Yale Star to Defend

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25 (AP)—Howard Stephens Jr., Yale University tennis star, will defend his St. Louis district singles crown in the annual district tourney which opens here Saturday. Stephens is the top-ranking player in St. Louis.

Wagner Praises Turner Before Bees' Victory

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Old John "Honus" Wagner, the Pittsburgh Pirate coach and John McGraw's selection as the greatest player in big league history, sat alone in the visiting dugout at National League Field. The younger Pirates were running through a snappy fielding practice, remembering, perhaps, that they were still in the thick of a pennant race that may not be decided until the final day of the season.

But Wagner was not watching his mates. His keen eyes were studying Jim Turner, the Indianapolis rookie veteran, who was warming up for the Bees on the other side of the diamond.

Likes Jim Turner

"I like that fellow," confessed the once-great shortstop, nodding toward the tall right-hander. "He's one of the best pitchers in the league today and should have been up here two or three years ago. Can't understand how the scouts missed him, unless they were timid about his age. (Turner is 31.) He'll win more games for your second division club than several pitchers with contending teams, who are getting three times his salary."

Who were Wagner's selections as the outstanding first-year men of 1937?

"That's easy," continued the white-haired veteran, his enormous hands toying with a 42-ounce bat. "I'd pick Turner, Lou Fette and Russ Bauers. Turner and Fette have at least four or five years of big league pitching in their arms. It's a pity they didn't get their chances sooner. They're both smart and have plenty of courage. Pitching with a first division ball club this pair would win 40 or 45 games between them. Bauers, one of our youngsters, looks like a real pitcher. He's big and strong, is learning fast and should be around for a long while. Naturally he lacks the experience of the two Bee rookies, but in two or three seasons I believe Russ will be a top notcher."

Wide-Open Race

What did the Pirate tutor think about the National League flag race?

"Well," continued Wagner, "it looks like anybody's race. The Cubs miss Collins at first base and their pitching does not look as good as it did a month ago. The Giants are a fine defensive club, but their pitching turns good and bad over night. They impress you as the greatest outfit in the business one week and the weakest the next. The Cardinals win in streaks, but are unable to keep going. Our club has hit hard during the past two weeks and if the pitchers hold up their end, we should stay in this flag argument for a while."

It was as if Turner was inspired by the praise of Wagner yesterday. Of course Jim did not hear the words of the Pirate coach, but after finishing his warming up there, the former Indianapolis star went out on the Beehive mound and blanked the visitors in a manner that suggested a great pitcher. In winning, 1 to 0, Turner did not let a Pirate runner reach third base. His screwball was working to perfection. Throwing to the hard-hitting Bucs batters inning after inning Jim was a right-handed Carl Hubbell.

Turner's Fourteenth

In his freshman year in the majors, the veteran Turner has compiled an oustanding record. Yesterday's victory was his fourteenth and his fourth shutout. It also was his second-straight no-run game against the Pirates. Sixteen times Jim has pitched the route in 21 starts. Thirteen of his triumphs came in nine-inning efforts and one in relief. Yesterday's was his sixth five-hitter. In his most recent three apearances, Turner has delivered three, six and five-hitters.

Fette and Turner now have 14 victories each. Young Russ Bauers, whom Wagner mentioned as a real prospect, has won eight and lost three. However, as the Buccs climbed back into the penant race with 10 victories in their last 13 games (previous to yesterday) four of the triumphs were credited to Bauers.

Today will mark the final appearance of the Pirates in Boston this season and Fette was scheduled to oppose Bauers. The two clubs will close their series in Pittsburgh next month. The series this morning stood at nine-all.

Diamond dust . . . The Cubs are in Boston tomorrow for the first of three games . . . The Chicagos hold a four-game edge over the Giants in the flag scramble . . . The Bees are now only six games away from the first division . . . Yesterday's was their twelfth shutout, all of which have been scored at the Beehive . . . The Red Sox were beaten by the Indians, 4 to 3.

Tie in Canadian Chess

QUEBEC, Aug. 25 (CP)—The defending champion, Boris Blumin of Montreal, won his third straight victory in the fourth round of the Canadian chess championships yesterday and moved into a tie in points for the leadership with Alfred Tanguay of Montreal. Tanguay, however, has played one more game than the champion.

Third Ace in Same Hole

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 25 (AP)—Mrs. J. W. B. Sifam of Ottawa scored her third hole-in-one on the same hole of the same course yesterday. Called the "Periscope" because it cannot be seen from the tee, the hole calls for a 145-yard drive. Mrs. Sifam put her tee shot in the cup previously in 1930 and 1934.

Scottish Football

GLASGOW, Aug. 25 (AP)—Partick Thistle and St. Mirren returned victories yesterday in scheduled Scottish Football League matches. The Thistles edged out a 4-3 win over Hamilton Academicals, while St. Mirren made it 2-1 over Aberdeen. Falkirk-Rangers contest was postponed.

Business and Industry • **Canadian Grain Being Harvested Under Varying Conditions** • Commerce and Finance

Stabilized Money Experiment Shows Laudable Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The international experiment in currency stabilization initiated last autumn by Britain, France and the United States has been followed by "remarkable stability" on the part of the exchange rates of a large number of countries, according to a report issued by the League of Nations economic section.

Although the whole system of international co-operation instituted in the monetary field last September is of a day-to-day character, its positive achievements are none the less "of considerable significance."

These achievements are listed by the League's Economic Intelligence Service, in its report on "Money and Banking, 1936-37," released here. First, it is stated, the agreements averted the risk of competitive currency depreciation which might have followed the realignment of the chief currencies of the gold bloc.

Orderly Experiment

Secondly, the agreements provided the mechanism for an orderly international experiment. And while the parties to these agreements were only three in number, their currencies are those to which most others are directly or indirectly attached. Thirdly, the September (1936) arrangement was followed by a remarkable stability of exchange rates, until France again devalued her currency this summer.

When in September, 1936, the French Government decided to devalue the franc, its Treasury and those of United States and Britain declared their intention of pursuing a monetary policy designed "to maintain the greatest possible equilibrium in the system of international exchanges and to avoid to the utmost extent the creation of any disturbance of that system" by their "monetary action."

More specifically, the three governments undertook to use the "appropriate available resources" to avoid disturbing the new basis of the international exchanges resulting from the adjustment of the French franc, followed on the next day by the Belgian franc and by the Netherlands florin and the Swiss franc a month later. They also agreed to consult regularly with one another.

Narrow Fluctuation

Several tables released by the League Secretariat show with a completeness claimed to have been hitherto unobtainable, the narrow range within which fluctuation is now taking place in the exchanges of some 40 countries. These tables are considered an eloquent prelude to a promising chapter in the history of international finance.

In the course of an authoritative and searching analysis of the central monetary gold reserves of the chief Powers, the League Economic Intelligence Service reveals that Britain has more than doubled its reserves, while the United States and France record increases of 77.5 and 41.9 per cent, respectively.

At the end of March, the United States, French and British reserves were in fact, 6835, 1681 and 1531 millions of old gold dollars, respectively.

Economic recovery and increased Government expenditures on rearmament programs are causing interest rates to harden in a number of countries. In general, however, such rates have fallen to abnormally low levels. In the case of the United States and Japan, for instance, the levels are unprecedented in their history. In several countries, the rates ruling in 1936 were lower than at any time since the last decade of the 19th century. Interest rates, it is remarked, do not therefore offer any impediment to economic recovery.

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Power Production Breaks All Records

By the Associated Press

New York

Weekly production of electricity in the United States again soared to the highest figure in the records of the industry.

For the week ended Aug. 21 output was 2,304,032,000 kilowatt-hours, an advance of .1 of a per cent over the previous figure of 2,300,547,000 in the preceding week, and a gain of 10 per cent over the 2,093,928,000 in the like week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

The institute noted the following percentage increases according to geographic areas: New England 5.3, Middle Atlantic 6.8, Central Industrial 12.3, West Central 0.9, Southern States 7.5, Rocky Mountain 20.2, Pacific Coast 8.1.

Egypt's Cotton Crop Yield Is Expected To Be Highest Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—The coming cotton crop, which will be picked August-October, is estimated to occupy the record (except season 1930-1) area of 2,000,000 acres.

Yield will be easily the highest ever obtained in Egypt, and this is based on the facts that the gradual replacement of the well-known "Sakellarides" of Lower Egypt by the higher yielding, though slightly shorter stapled "Giza 7," continues steadily and that the present season has so far been exceptionally favorable for the crop's development.

The growing popularity of "Giza 7" is evidenced from the statistics of areas since 1931 when 34,710 feddans were grown as against 478,579 feds. of Sakel, whereas, in the present season it is estimated that the former quality will occupy 519,719 feds., against only 161,330 feds. of Sakel.

Of other qualities this year Ashmouni-Zagora (the shorter staple chiefly grown in the southern part of the Delta and in Upper Egypt and known to the trade as "uppers") is by far the most important with 1,142,784 feds., while "Maarad" and "Sakha 4" (products of the Royal Agricultural Society and of the State Domains, respectively) are estimated at 80,811 feds. and 41,331 feds. An interesting type of cotton, produced as was "Giza 7," by the Cotton Research Board of the Ministry of Agriculture, is "Giza 12" of which 15,939 feds. will, it is estimated, be grown as against 5835 feds. last year.

On the assumption that the various qualities will give their maxima in average yields, it is estimated that the total coming crop will amount to more than 10,500,000 Kantars, of which "Uppers" should contribute about 6,750,000, "Giza" 3,500,000 and "Sakel" 500,000 Kantars. In that case, the crop would exceed the previous record—that of last year—by more than 500,000 Kantars.

1937 Alaska Salmon Pack to Be Under All-Time 1936 High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Alaska salmon this year will be packed in somewhat smaller volume than last year's high record of 8,454,948 cases, according to the Wells Fargo Bank here.

Sales have been very good and, despite the 1936 pack, inventories as of July 1, last, were at new low levels — 199,355 cases, as against 868,141 a year before and 1,478,480 in 1935.

Price for the choice red variety was $2.50 a dozen cans, comparing with $2.00 a year ago and $2.25 in 1935. Prices have increased steadily from the 1936 opening quotation of $2.00 to the current $2.50 level, says the bank in its review of general business.

Year's Strike Total May Make Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Strikes in the United States during the first six months numbered 2531 this year as compared with 1077 last year. If the rate during the first half of 1937 is maintained during the last half, total strikes this year will reach a new high annual record of 5063, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This will compare with 2172 last year, with 637 in 1930, the year prior to the current expansion of labor troubles. The previous high record was 4438 in 1917.

It is possible, however, that strikes this year will not reach the indicated figure in view of the prospect of some recession in business before the end of the year.

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Canadian Grain Crop Harvesting Is Well Advanced

OTTAWA (C. P.)—Harvesting of grain crops is well advanced in Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in a general survey of conditions.

In the Maritime Provinces the harvest has been early as the result of prolonged dry weather and yields are below earlier expectations.

In Quebec and Ontario heavy rainfall has done considerable damage to standing grain and stocked fields. Dry weather is needed to facilitate completion of the harvest.

Manitoba crops are nearly all cut and considerable threshing has been done. Yields are mostly good, although grade will run lower than last year.

Saskatchewan Crops

Where crops in Saskatchewan were worth cutting, the work is almost completed and yields are running from less than seed to as high as 25 bushels in the better areas. Feed supplies are low throughout most of the province.

Harvesting is progressing in Southern Alberta but in other parts of the province dry weather is needed to hasten the ripening of crops. No frost damage has been reported as yet. Grasshopers are plentiful on the prairies and many eggs are being laid for next year.

Fruit crops are promising in all the producing provinces.

The Manitoba harvest is being pushed rapidly toward completion despite rains last Thursday. Wheat yields are uniformly good in the Red River area for both durum and common wheats, where the latter largely escaped rust damage. In the Brandon and Kilarney districts, rust infection of the common varieties was much heavier and yields are running fair to low. Scattered thatcher fields are an exception, having demonstrated that this variety of wheat is strongly rust resistant.

Durum wheat in the same districts will also yield well. In the drought-affected areas, only half a crop will be harvested. Grades so far are running lower than a year ago with the bulk of wheat deliveries going numbers two and three. Heavy yields of the coarse grains are in evidence except in the western parts. Pastures are green and corn and root crops are promising good yields.

Cutting Nearly Over

In the east-central and northeastern part of Saskatchewan where the bulk of the wheat crop will be harvested, cutting is almost completed and threshing is making good headway. In the extreme northwest, the harvest is later, held up partly by last week's rains. Yields vary from less than seed to a few bushels in the Qu'Appelle River Valley, improving as one goes northward from Yorkton up into the Melfort area where yields averaging 15 bushels are expected. In the east-central area where some wheat is being harvested, little of no coarse grains will be threshed. In many cases green oats and barley will be cut along with the Russian thistle in the same fields for feed. There has been no change in the major drought area where last week's rains helped only the Russian thistle and a small amount of feed oats and barley sown after the rains in late July.

Harvesting is making good progress in southern Alberta but in the central and northern districts, cool dull weather has delayed ripening of the crops. Weed growth is heavy and this adds to the difficulties of cutting and curing crops. No frost damage has yet occurred but some concern is being expressed for the safety of late crops which are still green in all but the southern districts. Cattle on range are making good gains.

Cool weather has held up the harvest in British Columbia but late crops and pastures have been improved by the rains. Tree fruits are now moving to market freely.

Good Fall Outlook In Hardware Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Placed alongside the high volume of hardware sales of late spring, summer ordering by retail hardware stores shows a normal letdown, says the publicaton, Hardwaire Age.

Assurance, however, of a busy autumn season is so general, that preparation for filling fall orders is going forward actively, and stocks are being built up energetically by late buyers.

With the crop outlook exceptionally good, hardware dealers, particularly in agricultural areas, are preparing for the best autumn and holiday business they have enjoyed in any recent year. Increased industrial activity, bringing with it greater and better-distributed purchasing power, will stimulate retail hardware sales during the rest of the year. Retail hardware improvement will depend relatively little upon the artificial props which helped business last year, the publication adds.

N. Y. Central's July Net Off Sharply From 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite a moderate increase in gross revenues, the New York Central Railroad reported net operating income for July dropped to $3,204,426 from $4,255,844 in July last year after allowance for depreciation.

Total operating revenue was $30,-720,572, an increase of $1,303,956 over the same month last year. Larger operating expenses and increased maintenance more than offset the gain, the statement showed.

For the first seven months net was up $1,835,224 at $25,779,620 over the comparable 1936 showing and gross rose $16,519,904 to $217,552,526.

Reserve Seeks to Avert Money From Getting Tight Too Fast

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There will be no surprise here if the rediscount rate of the local Federal Reserve Bank, which has been frozen at 1½ per cent dring the entire period of huge excess reserves, is lowered to 1 per cent in the near future, perhaps this Thursday or next.

Nor will such a reduction be taken as evidence of an easing of money rates. It will, rather, be taken as concrete evidence that the period of excess reserves, and the consequent ease of money rates, is over.

Purposes of Reduction

The purpose of the Federal Reserve authorities in lowering their rediscount rates, as they have already done at Chicago, Atlanta, and Minneapolis, and as they are expected to do shortly throughout the rest of the country, is not to ease money but to prevent it from getting too tight too fast.

It is probably a matter of gratification to the Reserve authorities that the circumstances now call for such a move. For over three years the money market has been out of control of the Reserve authorities, due to the heavy influx of gold. In consequence open market rates have been at phenomenally low levels, and the rediscount rate of 1½ per cent here, though unprecedentedly low, has nevertheless been substantially above open market rates; but this has made no difference, since no one has used it. For all the effect it had on money market conditions it might have been 10 per cent.

Now, however, it looks certain that by Christmas the banks will have to be borrowing from the Federal Reserve system on a substantial scale, and the Reserve authorities are again in position to control money rates. They have brought this about by the 100 per cent increase in member bank reserve requirements, assisted by the Treasury gold sterilization policy.

Protecting Bonds?

The signs of the coming exhaustion of excess reserves have been visible for about a month. Local excess reserves dipped to around $42,000,000 early this month for a brief spell, and if this had continued the banks here would have been forced either to unload a good many bonds in a rush or to rediscount. Government bonds have, in fact, been weak, and bill rates have risen.

In recent years the banks have become so accustomed to a large volume of excess reserves that they have lost the habit of rediscounting with the Federal Reserve System, and are inclined to prefer the policy of lightening portfolios by selling bonds or letting bills mature without replacement. This the Reserve authorities apparently dislike. In fact, one of the curious reactions of the Street to the prospect of lower Reserve rediscount was the conclusion that the Reserve authorities must be trying to protect Government bonds, and, if Government bonds are weak enough to need protection, then they should be sold. This is one of those characteristically unpredictable reactions in financial circles which makes credit management about as reliable as a pin-ball game.

The position of the Reserve authorities seems to be: "If we say to the banks, 'don't unload your high-grade bonds to replenish your reserves; do instead the traditional thing and rediscount with us,' then they will reply: 'You talk about tradition, but is it traditional for the rediscount rate to be way out of line with the money market? Your 1½ per cent rate (in New York) is high and dry; it costs too much to rediscount with you.'

Action of Banks

Of course rediscounting does not wait until excess reserves are fully exhausted. While some banks still have an excess, the day-to-day clearings may put others now above the line, now below. If a bank's reserves dip under requirements only rarely and for short intervals it generally replenishes them with "federal funds," i. e. reserves borrowed from other banks' excess; for these borrowings are on a day-to-day basis as, in theory at least, call loans are. Thus the monetary pinch in excess reserves here a fortnight ago put some of the banks below their requirements, but they made up by borrowing federal funds from out-of-town banks. Federal funds have been quite an important element in the money market this summer, particularly because the out-of-town banks could usually get more by lending these funds in this form than by using them to buy bills, acceptances, or commercial paper.

When, however, member bank reserves begin to run below legal requirements with some consistency, then the sensible thing for the banks to do is to borrow from the Federal, i. e. to rediscount. The loan does not have to be renewed at shorter intervals than 15 days, and it is not liable to be called by the lender bank, which itself may suddenly need reserves.

Prospect of Reserves

The prospect is that excess reserves, by the end of the year, will be down around zero in New York and $250,000,000 for the system as a whole. At this level a substantial amount of rediscounting will be necessary. Even in recent weeks, though member banks still have excess reserves of about $800,000,000, rediscounts have been creeping up slowly and have already reached a total of $18,000,000. In 1929 the member banks had an average of $43,-000,000 of excess reserves for the full year yet they were borrowing over $1,000,000,000.

The expectation here is that short-term money rates will rise slightly from present levels, but that the rise will be stayed as soon as rates reach a parity with the 1 per cent rate which the Federal Reserve Bank is expected to inaugurate soon. The trend is already discernible. A Treasury offering of 117-day bills on Friday was taken Monday at an average bank discount equivalent of 0.332 per cent, against 0.216 per cent on a 122-day offering a week earlier.

Oil Boom in Southern Illinois Develops Into Permanent Industry

CENTRALIA, Ill. (AP)—In one torrid summer the Southern Illinois Oil Development has advanced from a boom into a permanent industry.

Major wells in the 30-mile area around Clay City, Cisne and Noble alone are pouring into pipelines at least 9000 barrels a day, oil company officials estimate.

Towns formerly consisting of an elevator and a general store, for the most part, now are painting up, modernizing, and reaping the harvest. The prices of crops are forgotton.

Convinced they have a permanent thing, the "new Illinois oil field civic committee" will hold an official celebration at Olney Friday. The event is heralded as celebrating the "advent of the new oil field in Richland, Clay, Wayne and Jasper Counties."

It was estimated that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 acres are under lease in southern Illinois. While oil men admit there are going to be some fizzlers among the skyrockets, enough pools have been opened to justify the laying of miles of pipelines.

While the main fields of development have been concentrated in about four counties, actual drilling tests are under way in an area fully 70 miles long and 60 miles wide, with a mad scrambling for leases through a territory at least 50 miles further south. Land values have increased tenfold in less than a year.

There are nine wells in the area producing more than 1000 barrels each a day. At Noble, seven miles east of Clay City, one oil company struck a heavy producer which brought the village to a fever heat. Within a few days the village had leased a park, a baseball field and even a portion of the cemetery for oil.

The boom has spread into almost every industry. Oil companies and seismograph crews have taken over office spaces in many communities, particularly Olney, Mattoon and Centralia.

Poor & Co. Earnings Have Sharp Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Poor & Co. and subsidiaries (railway supplies), reporting earnings for the six months ended June 30, show a net profit of $950,000, equal to $5.93 a share on Class A and after deducting six months' dividend requirements thereon, to $2.17 a share on Class B. This compares with net profit of $334,000, or $2.09 on Class A and 59 cents on Class B in first half of 1936. The sharp upturn in earnings in first half of 1937, which carried them to the highest since 1929, reflects large volume of equipment business received in closing months of 1936.

Du Pont to Erect Large Cellophane Plant in Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announced that it would erect a huge cellophane manufacturing plant just outside the limits of Clinton, Iowa, and that a staff of engineers would leave here in a few days to make preliminary surveys for the buildings. Estimates place the cost at several million dollars.

The plant which will give employment to 500 workers will occupy a tract of 20 acres. It will be the fifth devoted to cellophane manufacturing by the du Pont company, which reports the demand for its product so great they have been unable to keep up with orders.

About three-fourths of the working force in the Clinton factory will be recruited locally, it was announced.

New Machine Tool Stock

WASHINGTON (AP) — Registration statements for new securities filed with the securities commission included the Bullard Company, Bridgeport, Conn., manufacturer of machine tools, 40,000 shares of $40-par five per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, for equipment and working capital. Underwriters, Hornblower & Weeks and C. B. Ewart & Company.

Power Revenues in June 8.9 P. C. Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Total revenue from ultimate consumers of electric light and power in June was $178,-538,700, the Edison Electric nIstitute reported. This is an increase of 8.9 per cent over June, 1936.

Total revenue for the 12 months ended June 30 was $2,134,371,300 against $1,972,559,800 for the preceding 12 months, an increase 8.2 per cent.

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French Price Rise Continues Despite Contrary Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Efforts in France to hold down prices have a restraining effect, but they cannot prevent the upward trend. The first Front Populaire Government of Léon Blum and Vincent Auriol fell because prices augmented too rapidly, and the workers, who believed they had received genuine wage increases, found that in reality purchasing power had not increased, but rather diminished.

This disillusionment, added to the financial and economic difficulties caused by excessive spending and higher costs of production, made the position of the Front Populaire Government untenable. M. Georges Bonnet, in a series of drastic measures—increased taxation, decreased expenditure—decreed exactly the opposite of that which brought M. Auriol to an impasse.

Living Costs Up 30 P. C.

But the question of prices remains one of the most perplexing. How can prices be kept down to their former level when the State itself thinks it proper to raise its prices, so to speak, in asking for more taxes? The public transport companies are, in Paris, ordered by the Government to raise their fares to prevent a substantial loss. It would seem invidious then to declare that dealers shall not raise their prices.

In point of fact it is estimated that already the cost of living has risen by at least 30 per cent. This is natural, for the cost of production has been increased by the introduction of the 40-hour week indiscriminately in all industries, and above all by the mentality of the worker who, misled by agitators, was persuaded that it was meritorious to produce as little as possible. In addition, the purchase of raw materials abroad costs much more in francs.

So that while the original decree regulating prices seemed fairly rigid, in actual working it was defective, and it has now been whittled down. Amendment followed amendment. Originally, it prohibited manufacturers and merchants from raising their prices above those prevailing on June 28 without the consent of the local or national price committees.

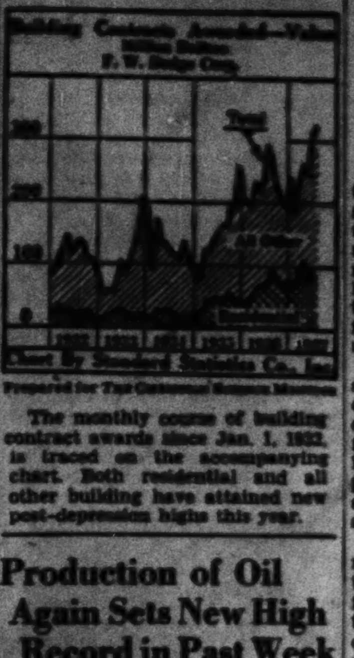
It was alleged that the effect on business was disastrous. Authorization for a raise, however, legitimate, took two weeks to deliver. What should traders do in the meantime if they chose to obey the law? Sell at a loss? Or close their shops?

Devaluation Virtue Lost

In reality prices were widely raised, despite the decree. The Finance Minister, whose conceptions are liberal, did not appear to be sure that coercion was applicable to prices. It was announced that certain limited increases might be automatically made. But these concessions were regarded as insufficient. The associations of merchants insisted that prices should first be raised, and then submitted to the committees for approval. The committees, in short, will deal with the fait accompli, and will only withhold their approval if the advances are deemed unreasonable.

It is to be trusted, however, that there will be a self-denying ordinance adopted by French traders; for an essential difficulty in France has been that the purchasing power of the franc was lower in the country than abroad. French prices were, it is estimated, 20 per cent above world prices. The whole point about devaluation is that it should bring down French prices to the world level. This means that the rises, in the new currency, should be small and gradual. If they are considerable, then France will again be one of the dearest countries in the world, and will be handicapped accordingly.

Building Contracts Continue Advance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The monthly course of building contract awards since Jan. 1, 1932, is traced on the accompanying chart. Both residential and all other building have attained new post-depression highs this year.

Production of Oil Again Sets New High Record in Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The production of crude oil in the United States last week reached a new high record for the fourth consecutive week, according to the American Petroleum Institute. The week's output averaged 3,729,350 barrels daily, compared with 3,718,600 in the previous week, an increase of 10,750 barrels.

A decline of 12,000 barrels in the daily average output of Kansas and an increase of 10,000 in Texas were the important changes. Production was 266,450 barrels more than the calculation of 3,462,900 made by the Bureau of Mines for August.

Motor fuel stocks, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, amounted at the close of last week to 67,260,000 barrels, compared with 69,087,000 a week before, a drop of 1,827,000. On Aug. 21 last year these stocks were 60,448,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries declined 1,391,000 barrels to 36,153,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were down 383,000 barrels to 23,624,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks declined 53,000 barrels to 7,483,000.

Crude oil run to stills averaged 3,415,000 barrels daily last week, against 3,340,000 in the preceding week. The reporting refineries, representing 88.9 per cent of the refining capacity of the industry, operated at 85 per cent of capacity, against 83 per cent. Production of cracked gasoline declined 15,000 barrels to a daily average of 730,000.

Stocks of gas and fuel oil at the close of last week were 110,493,000 barrels compared with 109,644,000 a week earlier and 111,517,000 a year before.

President Praises Life Insurance

DENVER, (AP)—President Roosevelt commended the contributions of life insurance toward safeguarding the American home in a message to Theodore N. Riehle, New York City, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, meeting in convention here.

The message said in part:

"The records of life insurance companies, more than any other business, express the relative growth of the spirit of social and economic responsibility for others. The security of the individual and the safety of society are pressing problems of the leaders of our times. They must be met and life insurance companies can and will assist in meeting the challenge."

Boston Raw Wool Market Dull, But Prices Are Firm

Weekly Wool Review

Trading in raw wool in the Boston market is restricted to a few small and scattered lots of several types of wools that were needed by mills to cover urgent immediate requirements. Prices on these small lots, however, reflect the bullish attitude of most holders of wool and indicate a pronounced firmness of undertone despite the slow demand.

The market has been dull for several weeks, yet prices quoted on domestic wools in Boston apparently have not been affected unfavorably by the lack of activity. Holders are merely marking time, partly because of the excessive heat and partly because of the lack of support from the goods market.

During the slackness of new business in raw wool and in wool goods, the eyes of the entire trade are focused on approaching sales in Australia with keen interest in any clues they may pick up regarding world demand for wool. The sales mark the start of a new season in the primary market and are to open Aug. 30 at Sydney. Trade opinion favors the idea that prices will hold strong at the sales, possibly based on the fact that the Bradford market is firm, in contrast to usual conditions at the opening of a new season in Australia.

These sales will be watched far more closely than usual at an opening series of a season, because wool men the world over are withholding judgment on market strength until the trend of the market abroad is more clearly known. It is felt that the coming sales will provide such an indication and disclose trade straws as to how the wind may blow in the next few months.

Meantime the market for piece goods is as dull as the raw wool market. Response to the recent openings of tropical worsted lines for next year has been disappointing thus far. Well-posted men in the trade continue to aver that goods have been over-produced and that the clothing trade is the most outstanding illustration of that overproduction at the moment.

Yet the mills come into the wool market every now and again for a small lot to fill in or to complete an order. French combing fine and fine medium wools are selling in limited volume around 95c, clean. About $1 is the going price for similar wools that are particularly choice. Staple fine graded clips of Ohio delaine type are around $1.02, clean.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) [illegible]
Previous day [illegible]
1937 vol. to date [illegible]
1936 vol. to date [illegible]

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—A light stock market bobbed around erratically today.

With speculators and investors staying clear of shares for reappraisal of near-term trends, trading was skimpy around the final hour. Turnover ran at the rate of around 550,000 shares for the full session.

Steels climbed for a time, but lost energy toward the fourth hour. Specialties were in mild favor. The rest of the list wandered.

Fourteen of the 20 most active issues were unchanged after an hour's trading.

Stocks ahead much of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Deere, Radio, Allis Chalmers, Borg-Warner, Electric Boat, Thompson Products, American Can, General Electric, American Telephone, National Lead, Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Lacking energy were Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Great Northern preferred, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Republic Steel, General Motors, Woolworth, Case, International Harvester, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, Pure Oil, Texas Corporation, Marshall Field and Crown Zellerbach.

Selling of Ludlum Steel and Canada Dry was attributed in brokerage circles to plans to raise new capital.

Statistics Mixed

At the start of trading Wall Street circles found mid-week industrial statistics mixed.

Continuing its advance, electric power output rose to 2,304,032,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Aug. 21, the highest production in the history of the industry.

Although the rate of gain over last year slackened somewhat in the central industrial region, the vitality of demand for electricity throughout the nation helped hold the margin over 1936 about steady.

Improvement observed in the steel industry a week ago, "has not carried through in an impressive manner," said Iron Age. Save for fresh buying from motor makers there have been few hints of "substantial" pick-up in steel orders, the survey said.

The pound sterling opened down one-sixteenth of a cent at $4.98½. At 3.75¼ cents the French franc opened .00 3-16 of a cent lower.

Bond Market Uneven

The bond market fluttered indecisively as trading got under way slowly today. Price shifts in all groups were generally confined to fractions.

Federal obligations displayed sagging tendencies with turnover at an extremely small rate. Treasury issues inched lower by around three thirty-second of a point. Gains were confined to about two thirty-second of a point. Principal activity was in Treasury 2½s of 1949, which lost around three thirty-seconds.

A combination of unsettled money rates, the impending federal financing and institutional selling tended to depress governments in the opinion of some bond circles.

Domestic corporate obligations walked a narrow path. Some rails and selected industrials and utilities showed minor gains but on the whole a definite trend was lacking.

Up fractions were Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Paper 5s, Walworth 5s and Pacific Gas 3¾s. American & Foreign Power climbed around 1½.

Foreign dollar bonds were idle for the most part. Japanese loans took divergent fractional paths while South American issues were mixed. Abitibi Paper & Power 5s advanced slightly following recent announcement that the Dominion Mortgage & Investment Association, representing $8,000,000 of Abitibi first mortgage bonds favored the bondholder's reorganization plan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Curb stocks moved unevenly today, with fractional gains in oil, mining and selected industrial shares, and slightly lagging prices in some utilities.

Pepperell Manufacturing Company was up 7 points at one time. Other gainers included E. W. Bliss, Technicolor, Fisk Rubber and Crocker Wheeler. Cord Corporation dipped.

Higher were Sunray Oil and International Petroleum.

Utilities tilting downward included Electric Bond & Share and Cities Service. Up slightly, however, were Niagara Hudson Power and American Gas & Electric.

Mining issues in demand on the upside were Hudson Bay Mining, Newmont Mining and Consolidated Copper Mines.

New Ludlum Stock For Bigger Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—Ludlum Steel Company plans to raise between $2,500,000 and $3,500,000 in additional capital through issuance of not more than 125,000 shares of common stock to be offered stockholders on a pro rata basis, H. G. Batcheller, president, discloses in a letter to stockholders.

Of the proceeds, $1,410,000 will be used for further improvement of plant and equipment, including a new research laboratory. Stockholders will vote on a plan to increase the common stock to 1,000,000 shares from 500,000 at a special meeting to be held Sept. 23.

Week's Gold Imports Less

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports totaled $23,962,582 during the week ended July 30. The Commerce Department says this figure compares with $33,963,446 in the previous week. Silver imports were set at $704,075 and $891,505 for the respective weeks. Gold and silver exports were negligible.

Curb Seat Sold for $21,500

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a seat on the New York Curb Exchange at $21,500. This is $1500 under the last previous membership sale.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	45½	45½	45½	Aug24
85	63⅝	Acme Steel (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	—2
22⅞	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Aug24
36	28	Addressograph (1.60)	2	33	33	33	
4⅝	3	Advance Rumely	1	2	2	2	Aug20
80¼	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	6	70	69½	69½	
5⅛	2⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Aug24
19⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Alleghany	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
56⅝	22⅞	Alleg pf	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Aug24
59⅝	22⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	33	33	33	
50	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	36⅛	36	36	Aug17
52½	22½	Alleg pr pf	1	22½	22½	22½	Aug18
45⅝	30½	Alleg Stl (1.30g)	3	35	35	35	
27¼	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
258¼	215	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	2	233	232	232	—1
17⅞	16⅛	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug24
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
21⅞	15	Allied Stores (.30a)	18	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	— ½
85	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Aug18
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	17	60⅝	57½	57½	—1½
39⅝	21⅛	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	24	24	24	—1
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Leather	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
52¼	34⅞	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Aug23
114⅝	80	Amerada (3)	2	83	83	83	Aug24
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (6⅛g)	3	97¾	97½	97½	
41⅝	20⅛	Am Bank Note (⅜g)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
80⅝	57¼	Am Brake Sh (1¾g)	6	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	4	108	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	159½	159½	159½	Aug19
71	46	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	4	48½	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	79	79	79	
33½	28	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	46	33¾	32⅞	32¾	— ⅛
148	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	+4½
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	—1½
23⅞	13⅝	Am Colortype	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Aug19
30⅞	20⅞	Am Coml Alcohol	5	23½	22	23	— ½
33⅝	25	Am Crystl Sug (2⅜g)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
13⅛	5⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
17	10½	Am European	9	12½	12¼	12¾	—1
13¾	6⅞	Am & Foreign Pow	27	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & For P $6 pf	3	41⅞	40⅞	41½	+ ⅛
68⅞	45	Am & For P $7 pf	5	48	48	48	+1
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	3	21⅜	20½	20½	
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug24
11⅛	5⅞	Am Hide & Leather	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
55⅞	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	42	42	42	Aug23
53⅝	40⅝	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Aug24
27⅞	17¼	Am Ice pf (1g)	7	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	—1½
17⅞	12¼	Am International	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
58⅞	37	Am Locomotive	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
125	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Aug24
29⅞	18⅝	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	
13⅞	7⅞	Am M & Met (.45g)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Aug24
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	5	54½	53⅞	54½	+1⅛
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+1⅛
16⅛	7	Am Power & Light	20	10⅞	10	10⅛	
87⅛	49⅛	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	6	60⅞	60	60	+ ⅛
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	25	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	12	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
101⅞	98⅞	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	10	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛	
36	26⅝	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	10	91½	91⅛	91⅛	
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	142¼	142¼	142¼	Aug24
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	56⅛	56	56	Aug18
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1⅛g)	7	54⅞	54¼	54¼	— ½
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	1	16	16	16	
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	44½	44½	44½	Aug23
143¾	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	6	126	126	126	Aug23
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	Aug24
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	169¼	168⅞	168⅞	+ ¼
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	8	76¼	75¾	76¼	Aug24
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	6	79	78½	78½	
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	+ ⅜
20⅛	11⅞	Am Type Founders	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
29½	15⅛	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	28	18⅜	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	93	93	93	Aug11
14⅞	7⅞	Am Woolen	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	5	67½	67	67	
20	6⅞	Am Zinc L & S	8	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79⅞	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	62	62	62	Aug23
69½	47⅞	Anaconda (¾g)	57	58¼	56⅞	57⅛	—1⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Aug20
24⅞	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	22½	22½	22½	—1
37½	18	Andes Copper	2	26½	25	25	Aug20
10⅛	5½	A P W Paper	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	3	43	43	43	+ ⅛
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	17	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Aug23
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Aug17
70½	54⅝	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	11	63¼	62½	62½	— ½
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	5	14¼	14	14	
17⅞	8¾	Artloom	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
24⅞	15⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	18⅞	18⅞	18½	— ¼
101	82⅞	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	Aug24
125	112	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Associates Invest (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	Aug18
94⅞	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	18	76¼	75	75½	— ¾
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—1⅛
55½	44½	Atl Coast Line	11	50	48⅞	49	— ¾
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	18	18	18	Aug18
44	20⅞	Atl G & W In pf	1	23	23	23	—1
37	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	33	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ¾
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Aug12
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
52⅞	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50½	50¼	50½	Aug24
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	1	78	78	78	Aug23
18¼	11⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug19
36⅞	13½	Auburn Auto	5	16¼	15¾	16¼	Aug23
9½	5⅝	Austin Nichols	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug23
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	12	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	1	5	5	5	
23¾	20⅞	Baldwin Loco ct wi	9	22½	22	22	— ⅜
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	93	93	93	Aug23
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19
40½	20⅞	Balt & Ohio	30	26¾	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅜
47⅜	27⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	2	30½	30	30	— ¼
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Aug19
43⅞	27⅞	Barber Co (¼g)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	6	24⅞	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	Aug23
28⅞	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114⅞	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	— ½
15⅞	11⅛	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
88½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 4
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	20⅞	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
62⅞	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	58	58	58	Aug24
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	27	98⅝	97¼	97¼	
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	118½	118½	118½	Aug20
69⅞	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	61½	60⅞	61½	—1
38	24	Black & Decker (1a)	4	27½	27½	27½	+1
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	3	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
49⅞	27⅛	Boeing Airplane	8	34	32⅞	32⅞	—1
48⅞	37	Bohn Alum (2⅜g)	3	46	45⅞	46	Aug24
25	23	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+1⅛
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	9	23⅞	23½	23½	
49⅞	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	65	50⅞	49	49	— ¾
15⅞	8¼	Boston & Maine	6	8½	8	8	— ⅞
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2	2	2	Aug24
35⅞	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	9	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	4	17⅞	17½	17½	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1⅛g)	8	45½	45	45	
53½	41⅜	Briggs & Strat (3)	4	51	50	51	+3
47	37⅞	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	Aug24
8	2⅞	Bklyn & Queens T	4	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ¼
38⅛	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug24
53	18⅛	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
102¼	58¼	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	59½	59	59½	
52⅞	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	29¼	29	29¼	+1
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	Aug23
24½	16⅞	Brunswick-Balke	8	18⅛	18	18	+ ½
25¼	14⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	7⅛	Budd Mfg	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13	7⅛	Budd Wheel (.20g)	8	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	— ⅛
45¼	30⅞	Bullard Co (1)	6	34½	34	34	— ½
65⅛	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	18	57½	56	56¼	
18⅞	15⅞	Burlington Mills (1)	1	16	16	16	
35⅞	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	6	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
11⅞	4⅛	Bush Terminal	3	5	5	5	Aug21
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Aug23
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	32	32	32	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	17⅛	Byers Co	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
34⅞	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
		—C—					
48¼	34½	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6⅛	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	14	3⅝	3½	3½	
20½	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	4	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	24	Campbell Wy (1)	4	31½	31	31½	Aug24
38⅛	23½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	43	24⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅛
17½	11⅝	Canadian Pacific	18	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44½	44¼	44½	— ⅞
18½	13⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Aug12
35⅞	30	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	31	31	31	Aug19
9½	6⅝	Carriers & G (.10g)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
191⅞	138	Case (J I)	4	174½	172	172	—3
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	2	96⅛	96	96	—1½
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Aug20
41⅛	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	11	37⅞	36⅞	37	— ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Aug23
48⅛	36½	Celotex (.80g)	2	37⅛	37	37	— ⅜
39⅛	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	Aug20
13⅝	6⅝	Cent Fdy	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
41⅞	18	Cent RR NJ	1	20	20	20	Aug18
24⅞	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	12½	12½	12½	Aug24
14⅛	8⅛	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Aug14
86⅞	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	1	71	71	71	
23⅞	11½	Certain-teed	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	Aug24
63⅞	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	54	54	54	Aug24
48	14⅛	Checker Cab	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Aug20
68⅞	49⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	11	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ¼
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	
90½	66¼	Ches Corp (3)	5	66¼	66¼	66¼	Aug23
4⅞	2¼	Chi & E Ill	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Aug23
13½	6⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Aug24
6⅞	3	Chi & N W	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Chi & N W pf	1	11	11	11	Aug24
4	2	Chi Gt West	2	2	2	2	
18⅛	8⅛	Chi Gt West pf	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
32	24⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	6	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	+2⅛
3⅛	2	Chi Rk Is & P	1	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	
8⅞	3⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Aug23
10⅞	4⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
27⅛	13⅞	Chi Yell Cab (1⅛g)	*5	14	13⅞	13⅞	Aug19
23⅞	15⅞	Chick Cot Oil	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅞	Childs Co	3	10	9⅞	10	Aug24
135⅞	94	Chrysler (7g)	48	113⅞	111⅛	111⅛	—1
21⅞	17⅛	City Ice & F (3)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	City Stores	1	8	8	8	Aug24
46	33½	Clark Equip't (1.30g)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Aug24
48⅞	38	Clev Graph Br (1g)	16	45⅛	44⅛	46	Aug24
39⅞	23⅛	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	29	29	29	
170½	122⅞	Coca-Cola (3)	2	151½	151½	151½	Aug24
59	56⅞	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	Aug23
28⅞	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	24	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
104⅛	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
63⅞	47⅞	Coll & Aik (4g)	2	51	50⅞	51	Aug24
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Aug24
32	28	Columb B S A (1.05g)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Aug24
31⅛	28	Columb B S B (1.05g)	1	28	28	28	Aug23
20⅞	10	Colum G&El (.30g)	40	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
109	90	Colum G&El pf A (5)	4	94	93⅞	93⅞	Aug23
39⅛	20	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	6	28⅛	28	28	Aug23
46⅛	38½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	41	41	41	Aug20
128⅛	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	119	119	119	+ ⅛
69⅛	56⅞	Coml Credit (4)	5	64⅛	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅛
114	100	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	—1
80¼	61	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
120	103⅞	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	105	105	105	Aug24
21⅛	13	Coml Solv (.60)	15	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
4⅛	2	Comwlth & Sou	56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
75⅞	46	Comwlth & So pf (3)	5	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅞	Conde Nast	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Aug24
45⅞	34	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	5	38	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅞	Congress Cigar	1	15	15	15	Aug17
33⅞	19⅞	Consol Aircraft	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Aug24
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	10	13½	13	13	— ¼
40⅞	31⅛	Consol Edison (1½g)	19	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+ ¼
108	99½	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	— ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Consol Film	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	10	Consol Film pf	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	Aug24
13½	8⅛	Consol Laundries	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Aug20
17⅞	14¼	Consol Oil (.80a)	46	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
105⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Aug18
10⅞	4⅛	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	6	6	6	
1⅛	⅝	Consol Textile	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13⅛	8⅛	Consol Coal	19	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
93⅛	92½	Consumers P pf (4½)	9	92	92	92	Aug24
37⅞	20⅞	Container Corp (1.20)	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
37⅞	18⅞	Cont Baking A	4	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Cont Baking B	18	3	3	3	
106⅛	91	Cont Baking pf (8a)	1	92	92	92	Aug24
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	5	50⅞	50	50	— ⅛
25⅛	18	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	6	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
43⅞	35⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	Cont Motor	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
49	39⅞	Cont Oil Del (1½g)	15	44⅞	44	44	
38⅞	20	Cont Steel (1)	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Aug24
71⅛	54⅞	Corn Products (3)	5	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
171⅛	153	Corn Products pf (7)	4	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	Coty	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
88⅛	40	Crane Co	32	49⅞	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
121	113⅛	Crane Co pf (7)	4	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	Aug24
115	100⅛	Crane Co cv pf (5)	11	113	112	112	—1
37	28⅛	Cream of Wh (1⅛g)	4	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Aug24
28⅞	18⅛	Crosley Radio	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
100⅞	68	Crown Cork (2)	2	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
56⅛	41⅛	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Aug24
47⅛	38	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	39	39	39	+ ⅛
35⅛	18⅛	Crown Zellerb (⅛g)	20	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
106⅞	94⅛	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Aug24
81⅛	51	Crucible Steel	6	76	73⅛	73⅛	—3⅛
135	115	Crucible Stl pf (5⅛k)	1	127	127	127	Aug17
3	1⅛	Cuba Co	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	Cuban-Am Sugar	17	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
43	37⅞	Cudahy Pack (3½)	2	39	38⅞	38⅞	Aug18
20⅞	8⅞	Curtis Publishing	6	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
109⅛	65	Curtis Pub pf (7)	4	71	69	69	
8⅞	5	Curtiss-Wright	25	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅞	Curtiss-Wright A	7	19⅛	18	18	— ⅛
90⅞	73⅞	Cutler-Hammer (2g)	6	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
		—D—					
18⅛	12⅛	Davega Stores (1a)	2	15½	15½	15½	Aug10
24	15⅛	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	15	15	15	—1
143⅞	103⅛	Deere & Co (1g)	1	135	135	135	+1⅛
31⅞	25⅛	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
29	17⅞	Deisel-Wem-Gil (2)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
58⅞	33	Del & Hudson	11	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	—1⅛
24⅞	13⅞	Del Lack & W	10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Den & Rio G W pf	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug23
146⅛	110⅞	Detroit Edison (5g)	2	113	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
78⅛	59	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Aug20
36⅛	26	Diamond Match (1a)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Aug24
40⅛	33	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅛
23	14⅞	Diam T Mot (⅛g)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
29	20⅛	Dist Corp-Seagram	17	23⅛	22	22	— ⅛
96	80	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	Aug19
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1⅛)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Aug24
46⅛	35	Doehler Die Cast (1g)	3	38⅛	38	38	Aug23
51	38⅛	Dome Mines (2a)	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
12⅞	8⅛	Dominion Stores	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Aug21
77⅛	47⅛	Douglas Aircraft	11	55⅞	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
159⅛	115⅞	Dow Chem (2.60a)	2	118	117⅞	118	Aug24
55	44	Dresser A (3e)	1	44	44	44	Aug11
39⅛	24⅛	Dresser B (1e)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Aug23
1⅞	½	Duluth So Sh & Atl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug19
3½	1¼	Duluth S S & A pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug10
8¼	3⅞	Dunhill Internat	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17½	14	Duplan Silk	1	16	16	16	Aug18
180⅛	148½	du Pont de N (4⅛g)	1	159	159	159	— ½
135½	130¼	du Pont deb (6)	2	134⅞	134⅛	134⅛	Aug23
		—E—					
17	9¼	Eastern Rolling Mill	2	12	12	12	
198	151	Eastman Kodak (5)	5	188	187	188	+1¼
37½	29½	Eaton Mfg (1⅛g)	1	33½	33½	33½	
16	10⅞	Eitingon Schild	4	12½	12	12	— ½
7¼	4½	Elec & Mus (.18e)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
45½	34⅞	Elec Auto L (1.40g)	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	
16	9¼	Elec Boat	53	13¼	11⅞	11⅞	+ ½
26⅞	14½	Elec Pow & Light	84	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
87	58½	Elec P & L $6 pf	2	70	70	70	Aug21
92¼	62	Elec P & L pf	5	75	72	72⅞	Aug24
44½	32½	Elec Stor Bat (3)	1	35	35	35	
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	5	5	5	5	Aug20
29	21½	El Paso N Gas (1.30g)	10	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
60	54	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	54	54	54	Aug18
17⅞	8	Eng Pub Svc	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Aug24
78⅛	55	Eng P S $5 pf (5k)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	Aug24
81	60	Eng P S pf ww (5½k)	1	61	61	61	Aug12
86½	65	Eng P S $6 pf (6k)	3	66	65⅞	66	
9⅞	4⅞	Equitable Off Bldg	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Aug21
23⅞	13½	Erie RR	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
35⅞	19½	Erie 1 pf	11	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	Aug24
28¼	14¼	Erie 2 pf	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Aug24
14⅛	7⅛	Eureka Vac Clean	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	Aug20
34¼	18	Evans Prod (1)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Aug24
6⅞	2⅞	Exchange Buffet	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	Aug23
		—F—					
71⅞	49½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	2	60	59⅞	59⅞	Aug23
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar31
70	45½	Fajardo Sugar (3g)	8	48½	48½	48½	— ½
29⅞	16⅞	Fed Light & Trac	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
150	86½	Fed Mining & Sm	4	140	140	140	Aug 4
129	94½	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Aug12
11⅞	6⅛	Fed Motor	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅞	5½	Fed Screw	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Aug24
6	3	Fed Water Serv A	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
43⅞	31½	Fedd D Stores (1½g)	5	32	32	*32	
108⅞	92½	Fedd D Strs pf (4¼)	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	Aug23
45⅛	36	Fid P Fir Ins (1.60a)	3	40	39⅞	40	Aug24
41⅞	31	Fireston T&R (1⅛g)	5	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅜
107½	101⅛	Firestn T&R pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Aug24
52¼	39½	First Nat Strs (2½)	4	42	42	42	SAug24
46¼	26¼	Flintkote (1)	5	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ½
58½	46	Florence Stove (1g)	2	46	46	46	Aug23
39½	31	Florsheim Sh A (2)	3	31	31	31	
9⅞	4½	Follansbee	3	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ¼
58	47	Food Mach (1a)	3	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
54½	37½	Foster Wheeler	9	41	40⅞	40½	—1½
18⅞	7⅞	Francisco Sug	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Aug24
32¼	24¼	Freeport Sul (1g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
		—G—					
7½	4½	Gabriel A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug18
15⅞	11⅞	Gair (Robert)	25	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅜
39¼	32	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	4	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅞
19½	11	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
15½	10½	Gen Am Investors	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
105⅛	98	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug10
86½	62½	Gen Am Trans (1⅝g)	4	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ¼
19½	10⅞	Gen Baking (.60)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
14	7⅞	Gen Bronze	2	8½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
32½	20	Gen Cable	1	25	25	25	
65	39½	Gen Cable A	1	50	50	50	
126⅞	112½	Gen Cable pf	1	121	121	121	Aug17
52¼	33	Gen Cigar (2½g)	2	33⅜	33	33	
64⅞	49⅞	Gen Electric (.80g)	36	56	55⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
44¼	36	Gen Foods (2)	4	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ¼
3⅞	1½	Gen Gas & Elec A	6	2	2	2	
65⅞	60	Gen Mills (3)	2	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
70½	48⅛	Gen Motors (2⅛g)	47	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—1
122⅞	113	Gen Motors pf (5)	2	120⅛	120	120⅛	Aug24
15¼	8⅞	Gen Outdoor Adv	9	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	Aug24
60½	42½	Gen Outdr Adv A	3	51	50⅞	51	Aug24
19	15⅛	Gen Print Ink (.30g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
5⅛	3	Gen Pub Service	1	3	3	3	Aug24
65⅛	41⅛	Gen Ry Sig (1)	2	42	42	42	Aug24
5⅞	3	Gen Real & Util	2	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
48⅞	31	Gen Real & Util pf	1	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	55	Gen Refract (2h)	3	57⅞	57	57	— ⅛
33⅞	20¼	Gen Thea Eq (⅛g)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
43⅞	33	Gen Time Inst (1a)	1	36	36	36	Aug23
20⅞	14	Gillette (½g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
88⅛	73⅛	Gillette pf (5)	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	Aug21
29⅞	20½	Gimbel Bros	8	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
90¼	80	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	83	83	83	— ⅛
51⅛	40⅛	Glidden Co (2a)	4	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
58⅛	51⅛	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Aug24
8⅞	4	Gobel (Adolph)	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Goebel Brew (.20a)	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	31	Goodrich (1g)	10	39	38⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
87⅛	77⅛	Goodrich pf (5)	2	80	80	80	Aug24
47⅞	27⅞	Goodyr T&R (1⅛g)	13	41	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
141	100	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	1	122	122	122	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅞	Gotham Silk Hos	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Graham-Paige	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15	6⅛	Granby Consol Min	3	10	9⅞	10	Aug24
5⅛	2½	Grand Union	2	3	3	3	
27⅞	17	Grand Union pf (2k)	1	18	18	18	Aug31
48⅛	32	Granite City Stl (1)	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
47⅞	34⅛	Grant (W T) (1.40a)	8	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅞	Gt Nor Ir Or ct (⅛g)	7	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
56⅞	40⅞	Gt No Ry pf	21	50⅞	49⅛	49⅞	— ⅛
43⅛	34	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	3	35	34⅞	34⅞	
38⅛	27⅛	Green (H L) (1.60a)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
16⅞	12⅛	Greyhound (.80)	11	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	10⅛	Greyhound pf (.55)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Aug23
4⅛	2	Guantanamo Sugar	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Aug24
17⅛	10	Gulf Mobile & Nor	2	10⅞	15⅞	10⅞	Aug19
90⅛	40	Gulf Mobile & N pf	1	40	40	40	Aug20
109	55⅛	Gulf Sta Stl	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Apr12
		—H—					
34⅞	27	Hackensk Wat (⅛g)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Aug18
29⅞	13⅛	Hall Printing	1	13	13	13	Aug20
31	25⅛	Hamilton W (1¼g)	6	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
48⅛	40	Harb-Walker (1⅛g)	2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	Hat Corp A (.60g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8	4	Hayes Body	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
117⅛	100	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a)	1	110	110	110	Aug23
15⅛	11⅛	Hecker Prod (.60a)	10	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
130	97⅞	Helme (G W) (5a)	6	98	98	98	+ ⅛
30⅛	24	Hercules Motors (1)	2	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
180	146⅛	Hercules Powd (3a)	1	161	161	161	
67⅞	57⅛	Hershey Choc (3)	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	Aug23
111	101	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	104	103⅞	104	Aug18
37	33⅛	Hinde & Dau P (1g)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Aug21
38⅛	30⅛	Holland Furn (1g)	1	40	40	40	Aug23
30⅛	21	Hollander (1)	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Aug24
43⅛	30⅛	Holly Sugar (2⅛g)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
60⅛	40⅛	Homestake M (4½)	3	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
61	35	Houd-Her A (2½)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Aug17
27⅞	13	Houd-Her B (1½)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
73	67⅛	Household Fin (4)	1	66	66	66	Aug20
94	85⅛	Household F pf (5)	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	Aug13
17⅛	13⅛	Houston Oil	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
80⅛	62⅛	Howe Sound (3a)	10	62	60	60	—1⅛
9⅞	2⅞	Hudson & Man	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Aug24
15⅞	6⅞	Hudson & Man pf	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Aug17
23⅛	13⅛	Hudson Motor	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Hupp Motor	18	4⅛	4	4	
		—I—					
38	21	Illinois Central	7	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	— ⅛
67⅛	38⅛	Illinois Central pf	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Aug18
22⅛	12⅛	Indian Refining	1	13	13	13	—1
42⅛	33	Indust Rayon (3)	4	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
144	134	Ingersoll Rand (3g)	1	134	134	134	+1⅛
131⅛	94	Inland Steel (4a)	4	117	116⅛	116⅛	+1
33⅛	17⅛	Inspiration Copper	8	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Insuransh ct (.10g)	7	5	5	5	Aug24
13⅞	5⅞	Interboro Rap Tr	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
64⅛	41	Interchem Corp (2)	1	51	51	51	Aug24
11⅛	4⅞	Intercont Rubber	5	7⅛	7	7	
28⅛	16⅛	Interlake Iron	19	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Int Agricultural	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
63⅛	42	Int Agr pr pf (3k)	1	48	48	48	Aug24
189	146⅛	Int Bus Mach (6a)	3	155	154⅛	155	
120	99⅛	Int Harvester (2½)	6	113⅛	112⅛	112⅛	—1⅛
162	144⅛	Int Harvester pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Aug24
16⅛	8⅛	Int Hydroelec A	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	Int Merc Marine	3	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	Aug24
18⅛	10	Int Mining (.45g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
73⅛	55⅛	Int Nickel Can (1½g)	29	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
135⅛	127⅛	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	Aug24
24⅛	16⅛	Int Pap & Pwr A	1	19	19	19	
18	10⅛	Int Pap & Pwr B	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Int Pap & Pwr C	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
131⅛	90⅛	Int Pap & Pwr pf	11	106⅛	105⅛	105⅛	—1
30⅛	24	Int Salt (1½)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Aug23
48⅛	41⅛	Int Shoe (3)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	Aug23
53	31⅛	Int Silver	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Aug24
15⅛	9⅛	Int Tel & Tel	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	20⅛	Intrst-Dp Sto (2⅛g)	5	28⅛	26	25	— ⅛
28⅛	16⅛	Intertype (.30g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug20
30	25⅛	Island Creek Cl (3)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Aug24
		—J—					
87⅛	61⅛	Jewel Tea (4)	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
135	120	Johns-Manville (3)	2	132	132	132	+ ⅛
		—K—					
36	28	Kalam Stove (1a)	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
29	13	Kan City Southern	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
44⅛	28	Kan City Sou pf	1	29⅛	28	28	
30	28	Kaufm Dept (1.20g)	2	29	29	29	Aug19
37⅛	20	Kayser (J) (1⅛g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1
33⅛	12⅛	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	1	18	18	18	Aug24
19⅛	9⅛	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
69⅛	51	Kennecott (3g)	30	60⅛	60	60⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Keystone S & W (.60)	5	16⅛	16	16	
46⅛	37⅛	Kimberly-Clark (2a)	2	40⅛	40	40	Aug23
9⅛	5	Kinney (G R)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug23
29⅛	20⅛	Kresge (S S) (.80g)	5	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Kresge Dept Stores	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Aug24
47⅛	31⅛	Kress (S H) (1.60)	2	33	33	33	Aug18
24⅛	18	Kroger Groc (1.60)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
		—L—					
24	18½	Lambert (2)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	12	Lane Bryant (⅛g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Aug20
27⅛	17	Lee Rub & T (1g)	2	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
51⅛	32	Lehigh Port C (1⅛)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—1
3⅛	1⅛	Lehigh Valley Coal	2	2	2	2	
18⅛	8⅛	Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	11⅛	11	11	
24⅛	13⅛	Lehigh Valley RR	4	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	36	Lehman Corp (1a)	11	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
21⅛	13	Lehn & Fink (1⅛)	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
58⅛	40	Lerner Stores (2a)	1	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
79	58⅛	L O F Glass (3g)	3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Libby McN & Libby	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
29	25⅛	Life Savers (1.60a)	1	26	26	26	Aug23
113⅛	93	Ligg & Myers (4a)	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
114	94⅛	Ligg & My B (4a)	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	Aug24
175	151	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	161	161	161	+ ⅛
23⅛	18	Lily Tulip Cup (1⅛)	2	22⅛	22	22	Aug24
63⅛	50	Lima Loco (1g)	2	61	61	61	— ⅛
63	51⅛	Link Belt (2)	2	60	59⅛	59⅛	—1
28⅛	23⅛	Liquid Carbonic	12	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
87⅛	64⅛	Loew's (3e)	4	83	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	2	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Aug20
3⅛	1	Loft	5	2	2	2	
78⅛	50⅛	Lone Star Cem (3)	4	54	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Long-Bell A	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Aug24
43⅛	28⅛	Loose-Wiles Bis (2)	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	20	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
99	82⅛	Louisv & Nash (5g)	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
41⅛	19⅛	Louisv G&E A (1⅛)	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	29⅛	Ludlum Steel (1)	13	35⅛	32	32⅛	—3
		—M—					
36	30⅛	MacAnd & F (2a)	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Aug23
62⅛	40⅛	Mack Trucks (1)	6	44⅛	44	44⅛	Aug24
71⅛	44	Macy (R H) (2a)	24	47⅛	47	47	— ¼
15⅛	10⅛	Mad Sq Gar (1.15g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Aug20
63	42	Magma Cop (1½g)	4	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Aug23
7⅛	3⅛	Manati Sugar	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7	4½	Manati Sugar ct	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Aug12
16⅛	12⅛	Mandel Bros (1g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	6⅛	Manhattan Ry m gtd	9	10	9⅛	10	+ ½
29⅛	18⅛	Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Aug24
14⅛	3⅛	Maracaibo Oil	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	Marine Midl (.40a)	9	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
51¾	39	Marlin-Rock (2)	2	42½	41½	41½	Aug20
30⅞	18⅞	Marshall Field	14	26⅞	26	26⅛	— ½
29¼	19⅛	Martin (G L) Co	7	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	7	Martin-Parry	3	8	8	8	Aug23
74	48½	Masonite (1a)	1	53	53	53	+1
41¾	32⅞	Math Alkali (1½)	9	36½	36½	36½	
66¼	51¼	May Dept Sto (3a)	13	62	62	62	Aug24
15½	8	Maytag	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Aug18
44	34	Maytag pf ww (3)	3	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+1
36	21	McCall (2)	2	21½	21⅞	21½	+ ⅛
24¼	14⅞	McCrory Stores	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
106¼	82	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	—1⅞
54½	40⅞	McGraw Elec (2)	1	53	53	53	Aug23
28½	16½	McGraw-Hill (.42½g)	2	18	18	18	Aug17
42½	32¾	McIntyre Porc (2)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
42½	31⅛	McKeesport T (2)	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅜
16¼	12⅞	McKesson & Robbins	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
47½	42⅞	McKess & Rob pf (3)	4	45	44¼	45	+ ½
19	12¼	McLellan Stor (¾g)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
34¾	25	Mead Corp (1g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
93½	90	Mead pf B ww (5½)	6	90	90	90	Aug24
86½	67	Melville Shoe (5)	4	70⅞	70	70⅞	Aug21
16⅞	9¼	Mengel	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
72¼	58	Mesta Mach (3¾g)	4	60	60	60	
26¼	14⅞	Miami Copper	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
35⅞	25⅛	Mid-Cont Pet (⅜g)	2	30⅞	30½	30½	— ½
48½	33⅞	Midland Steel (2)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	Aug24
120	96	Minn-Honeywell (3)	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ¼
16⅛	11	Minn-Mol Imp	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
108	88½	Minn-Mol Imp pf	4	106	106	106	Aug20
2⅞	1¼	Minn St P & S S M	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug19
5⅛	2½	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 30
34	23⅞	Mission Corp (1g)	2	26½	26½	26½	
9⅞	5⅞	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
34⅞	21	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	6	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
6¼	3	Mo Pacific	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	6	Mo Pacific pf	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
40½	28	Mohawk Cpt (1.20a)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug24
107	85	Monsanto Ch (1½g)	2	107	107	107	
69	48	Montgom Ward (2a)	45	62¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅜
46	31	Morrell & Co	1	33	33	33	Aug16
3⅛	¾	Mother Lode	17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38½	27⅞	Motor Prod (2⅛g)	4	34¼	33½	33½	—1⅛
26	17½	Motor Wheel (1.60)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
54	37	Mueller Brass (1a)	3	38	37⅞	38	+1
15¼	12	Mullins Mfg B	3	14	14	14	
36½	19⅞	Munsingwear (1½a)	2	22¼	21½	21½	Aug23
90	67	Murphy (GC) (3.60)	3	81	80	80	Aug18
20⅞	10½	Murray Corp	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
71	58⅞	Myers & Bro (2g)	1	68	68	68	Aug21
		—N—					
34⅞	16½	Nash-Kelvinatr (1)	9	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
24	17⅞	Nat Acme (¼g)	3	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ¾
18⅝	11¼	Nat Aviation	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
33⅞	22⅞	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	33	26⅛	26	26⅛	
167	145	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	154⅞	154⅞	154⅞	Aug24
33⅞	25	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44)	2	26	26	26	— ½
103½	93⅞	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	1	90	90	90	Aug20
59	51⅞	Nat Bond & Sh (¾g)	3	53½	53	53½	+ ½
38⅞	29⅞	Nat Cash Reg (¾g)	3	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ⅜
28½	16⅞	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	10	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	15	Nat Dept Stores	1	18	18	18	
10⅝	6½	Nat Dept Stores pf	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Aug24
35	27½	Nat Distillers (2)	12	30⅞	30	30	— ½
38	29	Nat Enam & Stpg (3)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Aug20
18½	12	Nat Gypsum	19	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
44	30⅞	Nat Lead (½)	4	36⅛	36	36	— ½
171	154⅞	Nat Lead pf A (7)	2	156	156	156	Aug17
61⅞	44	Nat Mal & Stl C (1g)	3	51	51	51	Aug23
14⅞	8⅞	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	17	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ½
1	⅞	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1	⅜	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Aug23
99¼	70	Nat Steel (1¼g)	2	94½	94¼	94½	+ ¼
41⅞	31⅞	Nat Supply	8	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
137	121½	Nat Sup pf (3½k)	1	130	130	130	Aug24
12⅞	6¼	Nat Tea (.30g)	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Natomas (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	37	Neisner Bros (2)	2	40	40	40	+ ½
64⅞	50	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	1	53½	53½	53½	Aug18
41⅞	28	Newpt Ind (1⅛g)	29	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
98½	68⅞	NY Air Brake (1⅛g)	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	Aug23
55⅞	34⅞	NY Central	47	39⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ½
72	41	NY Chi & StL	3	50⅛	49	49	Aug20
100	79½	NY Chi & StL pf	1	79	79	79	—1
31⅛	21	NYC Omnibus	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
2	⅞	NY Investors	4	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	NY NH & H	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	NY NH & H pf	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	NY Ont & W	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Aug18
15⅛	9⅛	NY Shipbuilding	12	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
272	230⅛	Norfolk & W (10)	1	240⅛	240⅛	240⅛	Aug21
4⅛	2	Norfolk Southern	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Aug19
17⅛	9⅛	Nor American Aviat	4	11	10⅛	11	— ⅛
34⅛	21	Nor American (.60e)	21	23	22	22⅛	
57	48⅛	Nor American pf (3)	2	53⅛	53	53⅛	+1⅛
104⅛	97⅛	Nor Americ Ed pf (6)	2	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	Aug23
36⅛	26⅛	Northern Pacific	11	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Norwalk Tire & Rub	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Aug24
		—O—					
22⅛	17⅛	Ohio Oil (⅛g)	16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
72	63⅛	Oliver Farm Equip	7	64	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	13	Omnibus	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	Oppenhm Coll (⅛g)	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug21
46⅛	33⅛	Otis Elevator (.80g)	3	40	39⅛	40	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Otis Steel	14	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
97	78	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	3	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Aug18
28	20	Outbd Mar (1⅛g)	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Aug17
102⅛	88⅛	Owens-Ill Gl (1½g)	7	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
		—P—Q—					
23	17	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	9	18	18	18	— ⅛
32⅛	20⅛	Pac Fin Calif (1.60)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Aug24
38	28⅛	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	11	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
53⅛	40⅛	Pac Lighting (3)	4	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	25	Pac Mills (1⅛g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	Pac West Oil (.60e)	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Packard Mot (.15g)	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Pan-Am Pet	1	12	12	12	Aug21
4⅛	2	Panhandle P & R	1	2	2	2	
90	61⅛	Paraffine (3g)	1	70	70	70	+1
28⅛	16⅛	Paramount Pict	31	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
200⅛	131	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	1	161	161	161	+3⅛
28⅛	15⅛	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Park & Tilford (3)	1	28	28	28	Aug23
8⅛	4	Park Utah	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	36⅛	Parke Davis (1.60g)	5	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
29⅛	23	Parker Rust-Pr (1⅛)	13	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Parmelee Trans	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Aug20
10⅛	6⅛	Pathe Film	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Patino Mines	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Peerless Corp	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
64	38⅛	Penick & Ford (1⅛g)	1	47	47	47	—1
103⅛	85	Penney (J C) (3g)	9	100⅛	99	100⅛	+1⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Penn Coal & Coke	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Penn-Dixie Cement	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
78⅛	43⅛	Penn-Dixie pf A	1	47	47	47	Aug23
29⅛	22	Penn Gl S ct (⅛g)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Aug19
50⅛	34⅛	Penn RR (⅛g)	11	36⅛	36	36	
63	47	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	48	48	48	Aug20
63⅛	43⅛	Peoples G L & Coke	3	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
17	4⅛	Peoria & East	1	8	8	8	Aug13
48⅛	28⅛	Pere Marquette	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Aug23
91	75	Pere Marquette pf	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	Aug20
87	71	Pere Marquette pr pf	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	Aug16
25	19	Pet Milk (1)	1	19	19	19	
21⅛	16⅛	Petrol Corp (.90g)	12	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Pfeiffer Brew (.90g)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	40	Phelps Dodge (1⅛g)	9	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	38⅛	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	8	40	40	40	—1⅛
100⅛	76	Phila Co pf (6)	1	78	78	78	—2
3⅛	1	Phila & R Coal & I	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug23
95⅛	70	Philip Morris (3⅛g)	1	80	80	80	+ ⅛
20	11⅛	Phillips Jones	1	14	14	14	Aug23
64	49⅛	Phillips Pet (2a)	12	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
9⅛	6	Phoenix Hosiery	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Aug23
20⅛	14⅛	Pierce Oil pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Aug13
33⅛	28⅛	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Aug23
18⅛	10⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Aug24
76⅛	52	Pittsburgh Coal pf	1	60	60	60	—2
14⅛	14⅛	Pitts Coke & Ir	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Aug16
20	13	Pitts Scr & B (.30g)	2	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
43	24⅛	Pittsburgh Steel	2	28	28	28	Aug13
4	2⅛	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Aug23
8⅛	3⅛	Pittsburgh United	4	5	5	5	Aug24
3	1	Pittston Co	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug14
29⅛	24⅛	Plymouth Oil (.70g)	3	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Pond Creek Poc (2)	1	20	20	20	Aug23
33⅛	21⅛	Poor & Co B	4	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Porto R-Am Tob A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug20
3⅛	1⅛	Porto R-Am Tob B	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	Postal Tel & C pf	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅛	Pressed Steel Car	2	20	19⅛	20	
31	18	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (⅛)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Aug23
86	50	Pres Stl Car 2pf (2⅛)	2	50⅛	50	50	Aug24
65⅛	55⅛	Procter & Gam (2a)	6	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	36⅛	Pub Svc NJ (2.80)	8	41⅛	40⅛	41	
162⅛	147⅛	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	1	150	150	150	Jul 17
140⅛	124	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	+ ⅛
128⅛	112⅛	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Aug24
112⅛	99⅛	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	103	103	103	
113⅛	111	Pub S El&G pf (5)	3	113⅛	113	113⅛	Aug10
72⅛	51⅛	Pullman (1⅛)	1	53	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Pure Oil	56	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
107	99	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	2	102	102	102	Aug20
23⅛	13⅛	Purity Bak (.45g)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	Quaker St Oil (.70g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
		—R—					
12¾	7⅞	Radio	261	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
80	63	Radio cv pf (3½)	19	75⅞	74	74⅞	+1⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Radio-Keith-Orph	19	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	29	Raybest-Man (1¼g)	4	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
47	32	Reading Co (2)	4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Aug23
49	36	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—3
43⅞	34½	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	37	35	37	Aug19
13⅞	7⅞	Real Silk Hosiery	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Aug20
4⅞	2	Reis & Co	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Aug21
30	20	Reis & Co 1 pf	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Aug20
22⅞	16⅛	Reliable Stores (1)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Aug21
35⅞	17⅛	Reliance Mfg (.60a)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
79⅛	21	Rem Rand (1.05g)	11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
94⅛	80	Rem R pf ww (4½)	4	92⅛	90⅛	92⅛	Aug24
4	5	Reo Motor	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
47⅛	37⅛	Republic Steel	63	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
124	109	Rep Stl cv pf (4½k)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	Aug21
110¼	97⅛	Rep Stl pf A (6)	4	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Aug23
49⅞	32	Revere Cop & Brass	1	35	35	35	Aug23
98	71	Revere C & Br A	3	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	Aug20
30⅞	22⅛	Reynolds Met (1)	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
112	101	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	104	104	104	Aug17
34¼	16⅛	Reynolds Spring (1)	2	19	19	19	
58	40	Reynolds Tob B (3)	7	52	51⅛	52	+ ¼
14	11⅛	Rhine-West Elec	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun26
31⅛	19	Ritter Dental (¾g)	5	19⅛	19	19	Aug18
86½	60	Roan Ant Cp (1.11g)	8	73	71⅛	72½	+2½
38	30	Ruberoid (.60)	1	34	34	34	—1
9⅞	3½	Rutland pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Aug17
		—S—					
46	31	Safeway Stores (2)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ¼
65	43⅞	St Jos Lead (2a)	5	58	57	57	—1
4⅞	2⅞	StL-San Francisco	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Aug23
11⅛	4⅞	StL-San Fran pf	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
27½	14⅛	Savage Arms (¾g)	5	26	25½	25½	Aug23
51⅞	38⅞	Schenley Distill (3)	9	42⅞	42	42	— ½
98¼	91	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	2	91	91	91	Aug23
3¼	1½	Schulte Ret Stores	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug24
23⅞	12½	Schulte Ret Sto pf	1	15	15	15	Aug18
2⅛	1⅛	Seaboard Air Line	4	1⅞	1¼	1¼	
8½	4	Seabd Air Line pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Aug24
54½	36⅞	Seaboard Oil (1)	2	37½	37½	37½	Aug24
11¼	6⅞	Seagrave	2	8½	8½	8½	Aug11
98⅞	81	Sears Roebuck (3)	9	95⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅜
34	26	Servel (1a)	14	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ½
42½	29	Sharon Steel (1.20)	5	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
120	95	Sharon Steel pf (5)	2	104¼	104	104¼	Aug24
14	9¼	Sharp & Dohme	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
65	56	Sharp & D pf (3½)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
17⅞	12	Shattuck (FG) (.60)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug23
34⅞	25⅛	Shell Union (½g)	3	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
105⅞	102	Shell Union pf (5½)	3	104½	104¼	104½	Aug24
17⅞	12	Silv K Coalit (.65g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
58	40	Simmons (1g)	7	46⅞	46	46⅞	Aug24
4¼	3½	Simms Petroleum	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug24
60⅞	42	Skelly Oil (1g)	3	52	52	52	+1
102¼	98½	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Aug21
54⅞	25½	Smith (A O)	17	29½	25	25⅛	—2⅞
40½	27½	Smith & C Ty (⅞g)	1	29	29	29	Aug23
29¾	19½	Snider Pack (1½g)	1	21	21	21	Aug24
23¼	16¼	Socony-Vac (½g)	86	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
115	110	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	112	112	112	Aug11
6⅞	3½	Sou Am G&P (.10g)	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
42½	32½	Sou P R Sugar (2)	4	36¼	34½	36¼	+1⅞
32½	22½	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	9	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
65⅞	40⅞	Southn Pacific	36	43⅞	42	42½	—1⅛
43⅞	24	Southn Railway	22	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
60½	37¼	Southn Railway pf	6	42½	41⅞	42½	+ ⅜
65½	49	Southn Ry M&O (4)	1	52	52	52	Aug17
11⅛	6½	Spalding	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Aug23
9½	5¼	Sparks Withington	8	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
31	17⅞	Spear & Co	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Aug20
36	26½	Spencer-Kell (1.60a)	2	28	28	28	Aug23
23⅞	16	Sperry Corp (.60g)	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
35	26½	Spicer Mfg	1	32½	32¼	32¼	Aug23
28⅞	19½	Spiegel Inc (⅜g)	5	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
48⅞	37⅞	Square D Co (.60g)	2	43⅛	43½	43½	+ ½
16¼	11⅞	Stand Brands (.80)	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
12⅞	6⅞	Stand Com Tob	4	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
14⅞	5⅞	Stand Gas & Elec	20	8½	8⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	13	Stand Gas & Elec pf	23	20	19	19	+ ⅜
65	33	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	Aug23
72⅞	36½	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	2	48	47⅞	47⅞	+2⅞
4	2⅞	Stand Investing	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
50	39⅞	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	12	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅜
50	40½	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	11	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
36½	30⅞	Stand Oil Kan	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Aug18
76	63⅛	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	23	67⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅜
48	34½	Starrett (LS) (3½g)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
75	62⅞	Sterling Prod (3.80)	3	66	65⅞	65⅞	Aug24
21	17	Stewart-Warn (½a)	8	18	17⅞	17⅞	
17⅛	14	Stokely Bros (.95g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	17	Stone & Webster	10	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
20	12	Studebaker	10	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅛
77½	65	Sun Oil (1a)	*2	68	67	67	Aug24
22¼	17¼	Sunshine Min (3)	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
61⅞	37½	Superheater (1⅞g)	2	44⅞	44	44⅞	Aug24
7⅞	4⅛	Superior Oil	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	
47¼	28⅞	Superior Steel	2	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	Aug23
39⅞	31	Sutherld Pap (1.60a)	2	32	32	32	Aug24
20½	13	Sweets Co of Am	8	17	17	17	
28⅞	21⅞	Swift & Co (1.20)	7	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
33⅞	29⅞	Swift Internat (2)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	15¼	Symin-Gou ww (.35g)	1	17⅞	17	17	
17⅞	11⅞	Symin-Gou xw (.35g)	3	13⅞	13	13	— ⅛
		—T—					
15⅞	10¼	Talcott Inc (.60g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Aug24
8⅞	6½	Telautograph (.60)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Aug24
15⅞	10⅞	Tenn Corp (¾g)	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
54¼	42⅞	Texas & Pacific Ry	2	44⅞	43½	43½	Aug23
65⅞	50⅞	Texas Corp (3)	43	61½	59⅞	60⅞	—1⅛
9⅞	6	Texas Gulf Prod	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
44	33⅞	Texas Gulf Sul (2a)	7	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
19⅛	11⅛	Texas Pac C&O (1.40)	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅛	10	Texas Pac Land T	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	22	Thatcher (⅛g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	61⅛	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅛	9	The Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅛	7⅛	Thermoid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅛	3	Third Ave	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅛	7⅛	Thompson (JR)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35⅛	22	Thompson Pr (1.20g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅛	3⅛	Thomp-Starrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅛	17⅛	Thomp-Starrett pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅛	15⅛	Tide-W As Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
90⅛	81⅛	Tide-W A O cv pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅛	17⅛	Timk-Det Axle (⅛g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
79	55	Timk Roll B (3a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	13⅛	Transamerica	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅛	13⅛	Transcont & W Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅛	16	Transue & Wil (.80g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅛	7⅛	Tri-Continental (⅛g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100⅛	101⅛	Tri-Cont pf (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	8⅛	Truax-Traer (.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅛	14	Truscon Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅛	26⅛	Tw C-Fox F (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	39	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅛	8⅛	Twin City Rap Tr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅛	18⅛	Twin Coach (.30g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		—U—					
6⅞	3⅛	Ulen & Co	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
100⅛	73	Underwd-Ell (3⅛g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
51⅛	42	Union Bag & P (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
111	86	Union Carbid (2.40g)	31	101⅛	99	100	[illegible]
28⅛	22⅛	Union Oil Cal (1.20a)	8	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
148⅛	119	Union Pacific (6)	3	119⅛	119	119	
99⅛	90⅛	Union Pacific pf (4)	2	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	Union Tk Car (1.60)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
30⅛	14⅛	United Air Lines	11	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	United Aircrf (⅛g)	9	28⅛	27⅛	28	— ⅛
31⅛	17	United Am Bosch	1	21	21	21	Aug13
30⅛	22⅛	United Bis (1.60)	7	23	23	23	Aug24
81	66⅛	United Carbon (4)	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	Aug23
39	29	United-Carr F (2)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	United Corp	15	5⅛	5	5	
46⅛	33⅛	United Corp pf (3)	3	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
16	10⅛	United Drug (⅛g)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	United Dyewd (1a)	1	22	22	22	Aug23
9⅛	5⅛	United Elec Coal	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
63	43⅛	United En & F (1⅛g)	1	51	51	51	
90⅛	73	United Fruit (3)	5	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—1
17	11	United Gas Imp (1)	21	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
113⅛	103⅛	United Gas I pf (5)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Aug24
16⅛	9⅛	United Pwbd (.30g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	15	US & Foreign Sec	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Aug24
100⅛	93	US & For S pf (6)	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	Aug24
3⅛	1⅛	US Distributing	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug23
34⅛	15⅛	US Freight (1⅛a)	3	16⅛	16	16	
137	103⅛	US Gypsum (2)	1	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	US Hoffman Mach	3	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
70	53⅛	US Hoff M pf (2⅛)	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	Aug19
43⅛	28	US Indus Alco	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	US Leather	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Aug24
22⅛	13⅛	US Leather A	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
112	89	US Lthr pr pf (5⅛k)	1	105	105	105	Aug13
72⅛	44⅛	US Pipe&Fdry (3)	1	54	54	54	Aug24
19⅛	10	US Realty & Imp	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
72⅛	44⅛	US Rubber	14	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—1⅛
118	81⅛	US Rubber 1 pf	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
105	78	US Smelt Ref (4g)	4	88	88	88	+1
75⅛	68⅛	US Smelt pf (3⅛)	2	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Aug23
126⅛	75	US Steel	127	113⅛	113	113⅛	—1⅛
150	136⅛	US Steel pf (7)	4	133⅛	131⅛	131⅛	Aug24
138	120	US Tobacco (5a)	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	Aug18
9⅛	5⅛	United Stkyds (⅛)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Aug18
8⅛	3⅛	United Stores A	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
84⅛	60	United Stores pf	1	66	66	66	Jul 27
21	18⅛	Univ-Cycl Stl (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
80	68	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	72	72	72	Aug24
4⅛	1⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	3	3	1⅛	1⅛	
		—V—					
2⅛	1⅛	Vadsco	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
44⅛	32	Van Raalte (3⅛g)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Aug24
39⅛	24⅛	Vanadium	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]
47	40⅛	Vick Chemical (2a)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	Aug24
12⅛	7	Va-Caro Chemical	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
74⅛	48⅛	Va-C Ch 6% pf (1⅛k)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
135	124	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	—3⅛
		—W—					
10⅛	3⅛	Wabash Ry	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
16	7⅛	Wabash pf A	4	8	8	8	Aug24
19	11⅛	Waldorf Sys (1.20)	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33	24⅛	Walgreen (2)	1	27	27	27	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug20
51⅛	42	Walker (H) G&W (4)	4	48⅛	48	48	+ ⅛
19⅛	18	Walkr (H) G&W pf (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Aug19
18⅛	11⅛	Walworth	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	
30⅛	13⅛	Ward Baking A	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Aug18
10⅛	4⅛	Ward Baking B	6	6	6	6	
99⅛	87⅛	Ward Bak pf (3⅛k)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
18	11⅛	Warner Pict	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	50	Warner Pict pf	1	62	62	62	Jul 24
1⅛	⅛	Warner-Quinlan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅛	6⅛	Warren Bros	11	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
38⅛	33	Warren Bros cv pf	3	33	33	33	Aug19
44	33⅛	Warren Fdy & P (3a)	1	40	38⅛	40	[illegible]
38⅛	26⅛	Waukesha Mot (1a)	2	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	34	Wayne Pump (1½g)	4	42	42	42	+1
9⅛	4⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Aug17
56	41	Wesson O & S (⅛a)	4	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
100	86	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Aug24
39⅛	25	West Auto Sup (1.60)	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Aug23
11⅛	7⅛	West Maryland	3	8	8	8	
22⅛	13⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jul 23
4⅛	2	West Pacific	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Aug21
11⅛	5⅛	West Pacific pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Aug20
83⅛	41⅛	West Un Tel (3)	10	47⅛	46⅛	47	— ⅛
37⅛	40⅛	Westingh Air (1)	3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
167⅛	130⅛	West El & M (3g)	13	152	150⅛	150⅛	—1⅛
30⅛	21	West El In (⅛g)	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Aug23
27⅛	19	Westvaco Chl (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	29⅛	Westvaco C pf (1½)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Aug24
65	38	Wheeling Steel	6	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
126⅛	99	Wheel Stl pf (2⅛k)	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	—3
125⅛	107	Whl S pf rcts (2⅛k)	2	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	Aug19
23⅛	20	White Dental (1.20)	4	20	20	20	— ⅛
33⅛	20	White Motor	8	24⅛	24	24	
18⅛	14⅛	White Rk Min (1.40)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	White Sew Mach	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Aug23
46⅛	25	White Sew M pf	2	34	34	34	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Wilcox O & G	2	4	4	4	Aug24
12⅛	8⅛	Wilson & Co (½)	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
91⅛	77	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	Aug18
65⅛	43⅛	Woolworth (2.40)	6	47⅛	47	47⅛	— ⅛
47	30⅛	Worth P & M	2	40⅛	40	40	+ ⅛
100	76⅛	Worth P&M pf B	1	90	90	90	—2
90½	82½	Wor P&M pf B st	1	92	92	92	Aug11
76	65⅞	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
		—Y—Z—					
62½	48	Yale & Towne (.60)	3	54	54	54	Aug19
37⅞	20½	Yellow Truck & C	9	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	— ⅛
46⅞	35⅞	Young S & W (3)	1	40	40	40	— ⅛
101⅞	74⅞	Youngs S&T (2½g)	19	90⅞	89	89	—1⅛
115	97⅞	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	Aug23
43	30	Zenith Radio (1½g)	63	43⅞	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4⅞	Zonite Products	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Aug24

RIGHTS — Expire

			Expire	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	¾	Macy	Sept. 3	81	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Over-the-Counter Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Mfg $2 f	46	49
Am Screw $.80 a	50	..
Am Wringer $1.25 b	8½	10½
Am Writing Paper	3⅛	4¼
Amoskeag Co $1.50	34	38
Appleton Co $2 f	57	62
Arlington Mills $3	46½	49½
Bates Mfg	21	24
Bay State Fish $2 f	34	..
Berkshire Fine Sp	11½	12½
Bird & Son $1 a	27½	30½
Bost Rail Hld $4 pf	51½	..
Boston Wharf $2	26	29
Bost Wov Hse $2 f	40½	43½
Bourne Mills $.50 f	19	23
SChaymn Valv$1 f	47½	50½
Charlton Mills $1 b	27½	31½
Collyr Ins W $.70 f	21½	23½
Contintl Mills $3 f	47	50
Crmptn&Knowles	66½	69½
Dew&Al Ch A $2 f	53	57
Douglas Shoe pf	33	36
Draper Crp $2.40 a	81	84
Dwight Mfg $1 f	17	20
First N S 1st pf	112	114
Fibrid Corp $1½ f	62½	63½
Fuller Brush A $.50	10	12½
Goodall Worst $4 f	96½	103
Gortn Pew Fish $4	43	48
Grt No Paper $1 a	39½	42½
Grnfld T&D pf n$6	68	71
Heyd Wakefld	43	47
Keith, G E pf $1 f	48	53
Lincoln Stores $1 a	25	28
Ludlow Mfg A $8	144	149
Merrimc Hat $.25 f	20½	24½
Merrimack Mfg pf	34	39
NashuaG&CPap $4	90½	92½
Natl Casket $3	46	50
Naumkg Stam $4 f	68	72
Newmkt Mfg $1½ f	68	72
Nichlsn Fil $1.20 a	37	40
Norw&WRR $8 pf	130	..
Package Mach $3 a	43	47
Plym Cord $5 a	110	115
Prov&Worc R $10	125	..
Qui M CS&W	6	9
Regal Shoe pf $7 b	52	58
Sagamore Mfg $6	61	67
Sanford Mills $4	57	62
Scovill Mfg $1 f	43½	46½
SmndsS&Stl nw u	33½	35½
Sylv Indus $1.40 a	27½	29½
UnMrch&Mfg $.50	15½	17½
Valley Mfd&I ($1 f	35½	38½
U S Envelope $5	75	80
V Nrm MT $1.60 a	24	28
Waltham Watch	13	19
Wamsutta Mills	13	15
Westn Sart $6 pf	100	104

aExclusive of extras. bPaid in 1936. fPaid this year. nDeclared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 15.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bankers Trust	56½	60½
Brooklyn Trust	122	125
Cent Hanover	122½	125½
Chase National	52½	54½
Chemical Bk & Tr	61½	63½
City	47	49
Commercial	182	185
Continental	16½	18½
Corn Exchange	62½	64½
Empire Trust	30	32
First National	2220	2250
Guaranty Trust	318	322
Irving Trust	15½	17½
Manhattan	32½	34½
Manufacturers	52½	54½
New York Trust	132	135

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bost Saf Dp & Tr*	290	..
First National	50	51½
Merchants	450	..
National Rockland	73	..
National Shawmut	29½	31
N England Trust*	400	..
Pilgrim Trust	165	..
Second National	162	..
State Street Trst*	330	..

Insurance Co. Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Cas	94	98
Aetna Ins	46½	48½
Aetna Life	29½	31
Am Equit	33½	35½
Am Reins	40½	42½
Am Reserve	27	28½
Am Surety	52½	54½
Automobile	32	34
Conn Gen Lif	36½	38½
Contin Cas	36½	38½
Fid & Dep	121	125
Gen Reinsur	39½	41½
Glen Falls	45½	47½
Globe & Rut	62½	66
Hanover	35	37
Hartford Fire	73½	75½
Home Ins	34½	36½
Mass Bond	60½	64
Natl Fire	63½	65½
N Hampshire	47½	49½
Nor River	27	28½
Phoenix	82½	86½
Springfield	119	122
Sun Life	690	740
Travelers	484	494
U S Fire	54½	56½

*Stock to be sold must first be offered to directors of bank.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Netherlands Feels Moderate Boom Since Leaving Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—In most industries in the Netherlands, as well as in business, trade and shipping, active conditions have continued on an increasing scale since the Netherlands went off the gold standard about a year ago.

The actual cost of living is calculated to have gone up not more than five per cent while wholesale prices for foodstuffs have increased by 16.7 per cent, finished products 21.2 per cent and all items have risen 23.8 per cent since September, 1936.

Overseas Trade Up

Trade returns for the first seven months of 1937 show an appreciable increase in the turnover of Netherlands overseas trade, compared with the corresponding period of 1936. Imports January-July, 1937, amounted to fl.893,000,000 (approximately $500,000,000), against fl.546,000,000 January-July, 1936. Exports January-July, 1937, were fl.634,000,000 against fl.378,000,000 January-July, 1936.

The increase of the foreign trade, according to value, by nearly 70 per cent over last year, is only partly due to the 1936 currency depreciation and the rise of world market prices. The volume of imports, according to weight, increased by more than 15 per cent and that of exports by 30 per cent. The relatively greater rise in the value of imports than in the value of exports is due to the fact that imports are mainly raw materials, while the bulk of exports consists of finished products, which always comes somewhat behind in the advance in prices.

Shipbuilding Benefits

The large increase in the volume of international commerce which has been in evidence since the early part of 1936, has been clearly reflected in shipping and shipbuilding. Whereas early in 1937 about 1 per cent of all ocean-going merchant vessels was idle, it is said that there is not a single ship laid up in Netherlands commercial fleet today. There is a strong demand for commercial marine officers. At present 34 vessels for Dutch shipping companies are under construction in Dutch shipyards, with a total tonnage of 248,500, varying from a 34,000-ton passenger ship for the Holland America Line to smaller vessels of 400 tons.

The port of Rotterdam, called the first seaport of the European continent, even set a new record, which surpassed the boom-year 1929. In the first six months of 1937 the net tonnage of vessels arriving in Rotterdam amounted to 11,776,452 as compared with 9,971,014 in the first half of 1936 and 10,086,289 in the corresponding six months of 1929. This figure for 1937 exceeds the arrivals in the port of Antwerp by 1,750,000 tons and those of Hamburg by 2,250,000 tons.

Money continues to be abundant, with rates for call money at about ½ per cent, while private discount ranged from ⅛ per cent to ¼ per cent. The monetary measures of September, 1936, when the florin went off gold, have led to a considerable increase of deposits with the banks, for which no paying employ can be found, so that the liquidity of the banks has greatly increased.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
TimeMoney	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today		Prev. Day		Yr. Ago	
30 days	½@	7-16%	½@	7-16%	¼@	3-16%
60 days	½@	7-16	½@	7-16	¼@	3-16
90 day	½@	7-16	½@	7-16	¼@	3-16
4 months	9-16@	½	9-16@	½	⅜@	5-16
5-6 months	⅝@	9-16	⅝@	9-16	⅜@	5-16

London Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
3 mos bills	9-16%	9-16%	9-16%
Short bills	9-16	9-16	9-16
Bar silver	19 11-16d	19¾d	19 5-16d
Bar gold	139s 6d	139s 4½d	138s 2d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	2.92
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling			
Demand	$4.98¼	$4.98 11-16	$8.2397
Cables	4.98⅜	4.98¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0375	.0375	§
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2295	.2297	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4018	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5517	.5519	§
Sweden—krona	.2570	.2572	.4537
Norway—krone	.2505	.2506	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2224	.2225	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Australia—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1890
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0296
South America			
Argentine—peso¶	.3015	.3020	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0660	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5850‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2909	.2912	.8440
India—rupee	.3764	.3767	.6180
Java—florin	.5539	.5540	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.31311	.31281	*
Shanghai—dol	.30121	.30121	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5856	.5862	.9613
Phi' islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; par value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
25	2⅞s '43-41 Mch	106.3	106.3	106.3
1	3¼s '41	105.30	105.30	105.30
1	3⅛s '45-43	106.2	106.2	106.2
5	3¼s '46-44	106.2	106.1	106.2
2	4s '54-44	111.22	111.22	111.22
1	2¾s '47-45	102.8	102.8	102.8
1	3¾s '56-46	110.4	110.4	110.4
26	3⅜s '49-46	104.28	104.27	104.28
30	4¼s 52-47	116.8	116.8	116.8
18	2¾s '53-49	97.1	98	98.1
14	2¾s '54-51	99.30	99.19	99.19
55	3s '55-51	102.19	102.19	102.19
36	2⅞s '60-55	100.13	100.9	100.9
	Home Owners' Loan			
4	2¾s '49-39	100.9	100.8	100.8
11	2¾s '44-42	100	99.30	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	101½	101⅛	101½
6	Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	104¾	104	104¾
3	Adams Exp 4s '47	101¾	101	101
3	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	104	103⅞	104
6	Alleghany 5s '44	92	92	92
21	Am & For P5s 2030	74½	74	74½
7	AmIGChem 5½s '49	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
1	Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105½	105½
10	Am T & T 5½s '43	112½	112½	112½
13	Am T&T 3¼s '66	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
16	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
5	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Am W W&E 6s '75	107½	107½	107½
36	Anaconda Cop4½s'50	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
1	Ang C Nitra deb '67	36½	36½	36½
14	Arm Del 4s '57	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
21	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
5	AT&SF 4s '95	110⅝	110½	110⅝
3	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104½	104½	104½
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	113¼	113¼	113¼
1	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	113	113	113
10	A C Line 4½s '64	92¼	92¼	92¼
17	A C Line 5s '45	105	104⅞	105
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	70½	70½	70½
20	B&O rfg 5s '95	89½	89½	89½
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	106¾	106⅝	106¾
54	B&O rfg 5s '95	76⅛	76	76⅛
19	B&O 5s '96 F	76⅛	75⅞	76⅛
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
83	B&O cv 4½s '60	64¼	63¾	63¾
42	B&O 5s '48	102¾	102¼	102¼
4	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	100¼	100¼	100¼
8	B&O 5s S W '50	97⅝	97¼	97¼
16	Beth Stl 4½s '60	104⅝	104¼	104½
17	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
11	Bost&Me 5s '67	76	75½	76
3	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	70	70	70
1	BotConMills 6½s '34	22	22	22
4	BotConM 6½s '34 ct	22	22	22
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101	101	101
31	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	81¼	80½	80½
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106	106	106
18	Buf R&P 4½s '57	79	78½	79
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¼	113¼	113¼
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅝	116½	116½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	124¾	124¾	124¾
3	Can Pac 5s '44	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
8	Can Pac 5s '54	107½	107½	107½
9	Can Pac 4½s '60	103⅛	103¼	103¼
29	Can Pac 4s perp	94⅞	94½	94½
2	Caro C & O 6s '52	110¾	110½	110½
9	Caro C & O 5s '38	103	103	103
1	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Celotex 4½s '47 w w	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	15¼	14⅞	15¼
3	Cen of Ga 5s '59	15	15	15
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102	102	102
8	Cen Ill Lt4½s '66	104½	104	104
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	94⅛	94	94
4	Cen R R N J 5s '87	50	50	50
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	121	121	121
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	82½	82½	82½
4	C & O 3½s '96	97½	97½	97½
2	C & O 4½s '92	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
5	C & O rfg 3½s '66	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
7	CB&Q gen 4s '58	111⅛	110⅞	110⅞
3	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	28½	28⅛	28½
16	Chic Gt West 4s '59	38⅛	38	38
1	CM&SP 4½s '89	49½	49½	49½
1	CM&SP 4½s '89	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1	CM&SP gen4s '89	47	47	47
32	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	23	22½	22½
18	CMSP&SP aj 5s 2000	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
2	Chi&NW 4¾s 2037	14½	14⅛	14½
3	CRIP cv 4½s '60	10	10	10
2	CRI&P 4s '88	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
21	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	17½	17⅛	17½
9	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
1	CStL&NOMem 4s '51	90	90	90
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	107	107
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Childs Co 5s '43	86½	86½	86½
13	CCC&StL 4½s '77	90¾	90⅜	90½
2	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	107	107	107
7	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
12	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	102½	102⅛	102⅜
2	Col F & I 5s '70	84¾	84½	84¾
3	Col & So 4½s '80	65	65	65
4	Colmbia G 5s 1961	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
16	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
9	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	103	103
13	Consum Pow 3½s '70	102½	102	102
3	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100⅞	100¾	100¾
3	Container 5s '43	102⅛	101½	101½
16	Crane Co 3½s '51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Crown Will 6s '51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	87½	87½	87½
2	Del P & L 4½s '71	106	106	106
1	Den G&E 5s '51 st	107	107	107
28	D & R W West 5s '55	13½	13½	13½
2	DowChem 3s'51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
17	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109⅛	109	109⅛
1	El Paso & SW 5s'65 st	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
2	Erie rfg 5s '67	69⅜	69	69⅜
11	Erie rfg 5s '75	69	68½	68½
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	98½	98½	98½
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	75¾	75½	75¾
11	Erie gen lien 4s '96	76⅝	76½	76⅝
5	Erie cv4s '53B	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	Fed Lt &T 5s '42 st	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	Gal H & H 5½s '38	95½	95½	95½
7	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	80½	80½	80½
17	Goodrich 4¼s '56	101¼	101⅛	101¼
11	Goodrich 6s'45	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104⅜	104½
8	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104½	104⅜	104½
51	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	126¼	126	126
17	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	108	107¾	107¾
9	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94¼	93⅞	93⅞
1	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104½	104½	104½
3	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
5	Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	94	94	94
1	Hous OilTex 5½s '40	103	103	103
1	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
14	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	30⅝	30	30
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Ill Cen 4s '53	71⅜	71⅛	71⅜
2	Il Cen 4s '55	74⅜	74½	74⅜
7	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	64	63⅞	63⅞
13	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	73¾	73	73½
5	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	70	70	70
2	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Interb R Tr 6s '32	23½	23½	23½
2	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	64	64	64
22	Int Hydro El 6s '44	83	82¼	82½
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	76½	76½	76½
4	Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101½	101½
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	87½	87½	87½
61	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89¾	89⅜	89⅜
9	Int T&T 4½s '52	68¼	68	68
6	Int T&T 5s '55	73½	72½	73
3	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	104	104	104
5	K C South 5s '50	84¼	84¼	84¼
2	K C South 3s '50	83½	83½	83½
3	K C Term 4s '60	109	109	109
7	Kans G&E 4½s '80	105	104¾	104¾
2	Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	112½	112½	112½
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	65½	65	65
25	Lac Gas 5s '39	95½	95	95
7	L S & M S 3½s '97	102⅜	102½	102½
6	Lautaro Nit inc '75	34⅜	34	34
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	59	59	59
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003	52½	52	52
24	Leh Val 4s 2003	49¼	48½	49
3	Leh Val Term 5s '41	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	130¼	130¼	130¼
1	Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
1	Long Isl gen 4s '38	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
8	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102¼	102⅛	102¼
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	102¼	102¼	102¼
7	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	83⅝	83¼	83⅝
4	Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108	108	108
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1	Louis & N un 4s '40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10	Lou&N 3¾s2003	93	92⅝	93
1	Lou&NSoJtM4s'52	98	98	98
3	Lou Gas&E 3½s '66	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
12	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104⅛	104	104⅛
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	102	102	102
3	MilElRy&L 5s '71	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	MSP&SSMarie 4s '46	18	18	18
2	MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	82	82	82
7	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	20	19½	20
2	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	61	61	61
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	62¾	62½	62¾
1	Mo Pac 5½s '49	12	12	12
21	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	36½	36¼	36¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '58 '78 G	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
4	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
16	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	36⅛	36	36
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
17	Mob & Oh 5s '38	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
4	MonWPaPS 4½s '60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Mon WPa PS 5s '65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95	94⅞	94⅞
1	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	83½	83½	83½
1	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	87¼	87¼	87¼
2	Namm & Son 6s '43	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
21	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103½	103¼	103½
10	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
15	Nt RRMex 4s '51 asd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2	Natl Steel 4s '65	107	106⅞	106⅞
21	New Eng T&T 5s '52	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
2	N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	96⅛	96	96
10	N Orl Term 4s '53	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
7	NOTex&M 5½s '54	52½	52½	52½
5	NYC rfg 5s 2013	97¼	97	97¼
20	NYC 4½s 2013 A	88	87⅝	87⅝
27	NYC cn 4s '98	97	96⅞	97
1	NYC 3¾s '46	103⅛	103	103
2	NYC 3½s '52	107	106⅞	106⅞
1	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3	NYC & HR 4s'42	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	NYC&HR 3½s'97	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2	NYC La Sh 3½s'98	89½	89⅛	89⅛
5	NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	89½	89½	89½
2	NY Chi & StL 6s'38	97	97	97
13	NY Ch&CtL 4½s'78	84⅛	84	84⅛
13	NY Chi&StL 4s'37	100⅛	100 13-32	100 13-32
1	NY Dock Co 4s'51	59	59	59
8	NY Edis 3¼s'65	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7	NY Edis 3¼s'66	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	NY G El H&P 4s'49	114	114	114
3	NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	98⅝	98½	98⅝
10	NYNH&H 4s '56	22	22⅛	22⅛
3	NYNH&H 3½s'54	21½	21½	21½
10	NY O&W rfg 4s'92	19⅛	19	19
12	NY Tel 3⅛s '67	101½	101½	101½
1	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3	Niagara Fls P 3½s'66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7	Norf Sou 5s'61 st	26	26	26
2	Nor Am Co 5s'61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4	Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C	104⅛	104	104⅛
14	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110⅛	110	110⅛
10	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
15	Nor Pac 4s'97	104	103⅞	103⅞
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	74½	74	74½
6	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104⅛	104	104⅛
3	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅛	99	99
1	Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5	Okla G&E 3¾s '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	OreRR&Nav 4s '46	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
11	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21	Otis Steel 4½s '62	92	90	91½
4	Pac Gas & El 3¾s '60	99½	99	99½
3	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
13	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
15	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
11	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	101	101	101
4	Para Pict 6s '55	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞
1	Penn Dix 6s '41A	99	99	99
1	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	102	101⅞	101⅞
3	Pen Co 3½s '41B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7	Pen Co 4s '63	102	102	102
10	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
12	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Pen RR 4½s '84E	107¼	107	107¼
4	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101½	101¼	101½
2	Pen RR 3¾s '70	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
26	Pen RR 3¾s '52	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
2	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
3	Phila Co 5s '67	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝
6	Phil Elec 3½s '67	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
11	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
7	Philippine Ry 4s '37	24⅛	24	24
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
39	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95¼	95	95
20	Readg 4½s '97 A	106⅞	106	106
9	Readg 4½s '97 B	107	107	107
3	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	97	96⅞	96⅞
1	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	107½	107½	107½
12	Republic Stl 5½s '54	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
5	Repub Stl 4½s '61	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
20	Repub Stl 4½s '56	97⅛	97	97
51	Repub Stl 4½s '50	166	163½	163½
4	R I Ark & La4½s'34	16½	16½	16½
3	Safeway Stores 4s '47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
16	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	22	22	22
3	St L S F 4½s'78	21⅞	21½	21⅞
5	StLSF4½sctf st	20½	20½	20½
7	St L S 4s '50 A	22	22	22
1	St L S F 4s '50A ct	20	20	20
7	St L SW 1st 4s '89	84	84	84
17	SA&A Pass 4s '43	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1	San Diego G&E 4s '65	108	108	108
1	Schulco6½s'46B	30	30	30
52	Seab A L cn 6s'45	18¼	17⅞	18
8	Sea A L 6s'45 ct	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
4	Sea AL 4s '50 st	26	26	26
5	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	15¼	15	15¼
5	Sea AL rfg 4s'59ct	14½	14⅛	14½
13	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	10	9⅞	9⅞
13	Shell Un 3½s'51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Silesian Am 7s'41	73	73	73
18	Simmons Co 4s'52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7	Skelly Oil 4s'51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
30	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Sou Bell T&T 3½s'62	100⅛	100	100
5	So Cal Gas 4s'65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
11	Sou Kraft 4½s'46	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
17	Sou Nat Gas4½s'51	101	101	101
5	Sou Pac 4½s'81	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
7	So Pac 4½s'69	84⅛	84	84
14	So Pac rfg 4s'55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	So Pac clt 4s'49	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
4	So Pac 3¾s '46	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
11	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	93	92⅛	92⅛
3	South Ry 6½s '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	South Ry gen 6s'56	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
57	South Ry cn 5s'94	102	102	102
8	South Ry gen 4s'56	73	72⅞	73
1	Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	91½	91½	91½
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	106	105⅞	105⅞
27	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛
5	Studebaker 6s cv '45	112	112	112
1	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	104	104	104
6	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	92	92	92
1	T RR A St L 5s '44	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
6	Texark Ft Sm5½s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11	Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	103	103	103
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79C	102	102	102
13	Tex& Pac 5s '80D	102	102	102
5	Third Ave aj 5s '60	16	15⅛	15⅛
7	Third Ave 4s '60	42	40⅞	41⅞
5	Tide WatAssoO3½s'52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
2	Un Pac 1st 4s'47reg	110	110	110
18	Un Pac 3½s '70	97	96⅞	96⅞
12	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	Un Pac 3½s'71	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
8	Unit Drug 5s'53	96⅛	96	96
10	Utah Lt & Trac 5s'44	99½	99	99½
1	Utah P & L 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
2	Util P&L 5½s '47	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
9	Util P&L 5s '59	33⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1	Vanadium 5s '41	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Vertient Sug 7s '42ct	25⅛	23⅛	23⅛
4	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	28	28	28
10	Wabash 1st 5s '39	87	87	87
5	Wabash 5s '76B	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2	Walker H 4½s '45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
12	Walwrth 4s '55	84⅛	85	85
14	Warner Bros 6s '39	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
93	Warner Quinl 6s '39	53⅛	52⅛	53
3	West Md 5½s '77	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
70	West Md 4s '52	100⅛	99⅛	100
18	West Pac 1st 5s '46	31	30½	30½
1	Western Un 4½s '50	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3	Western Un 5s '60	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1	West Shore 4s'2361	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
12	Wheel Stl M 6s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	White SewM 6s '40	104	104	104
2	Wick-Sp 1st 7s '35	40	40	40
5	Wick-Sp cv 7s '35	40⅛	40	40
6	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5	Wilson & Co 4s '55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9	Wis Cen 4s '49ct	22	21⅛	22
9	Youngst S&T 4s '61	102⅞	102½	102⅞
3	Youngst S&T 3¼s '51	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛

Foreign Bonds

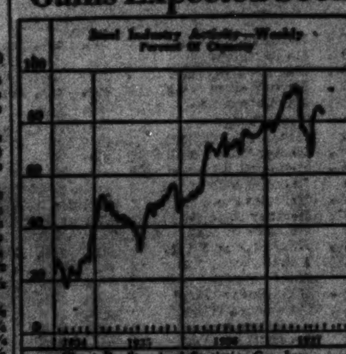
Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	97½	97½	97½
1	Antioquia 7 '45	12½	12½	12½
1	Antioquia 7 '45	12½	12½	12½
32	Argentine 4s 72	94⅝	93⅞	94
7	Argentine 4½s '71	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛
1	Arg 6s '59Oct	100 13-32	100 13-32	
4	Arg 6s 1961 May	100 13-16	100 13-16	
1	Australia 5s '57	107½	107½	107½
9	Australia 4½s '56	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
1	Belgium 7s '55	118	118⅛	118⅛
2	Belgium 6½s '49	109½	109½	109½
1	Belgium 6s '55	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2	Brazil 8s '41	49⅞	49	49⅞
7	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	40⅞	40¼	40⅞
12	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞
7	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	40½	40¼	40⅛
2	Brisbane 5s '58	103	103	103
5	Buenos A 6½s '55	101½	101½	101½
5	Buenos A 3 6s '60 Oct	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	BuenA 4½s 4¾s'77	83¼	83	83¼
1	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
10	Canada 4s '60	107	107	107
9	Canada 3¼s '61	100	99¾	100
12	Canada 3s '67	94¼	93⅞	93⅞
15	Canada 2½s '44	99	99	99
1	Carlsbad 8s '54	57½	57½	57½
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17½	17½	17½
1	Chile7s '42	20½	20½	20½
11	Chile 6s '60	20	19⅞	20
3	Chile 6s '63	20	20	20
2	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	27⅛	27	27⅛
10	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	27⅛	27	27⅛
1	Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	23½	23¼	23½
2	Copenhag 4½s '53	100	100	100
1	Cordoba City 7s '57 st	72½	72½	72½
34	Cuba 5½s '45	63	63	63
4	Denmark 6s '42	106½	106½	106½
2	Denmark 5½s '55	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
14	Denmark 4½s '62	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	French 7½s '41	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5	Ger Gov 5½s '65	29½	29	29½
7	Ger Govt 7s '49	35⅝	35½	35½
1	GtConElPJap 7s '44	77	77	77
1	GtConElPJap6½s'50	73	73	73
1	Greek 7s '64	40	40	40
2	Harpen Min 6s'49 ww	28	28	28
1	Hung Mun 7½s '45	23½	23½	23½
2	Irish Free St 5s '60	114½	114½	114½
30	Italy 7s 1951	85½	85½	85½
41	Japan 6½s '54	77	76⅛	76⅞
9	Japan 5½s '65	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	42	42	42
9	Kreuger&T 5s'59 ct	30¼	30	30¼
25	Mex 4s '04 and '54	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1	Milan City 6½s '52	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
19	Norway 4s '63	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3	Orient Dev 6s '53	63	63	63
2	Orient Dev 5½s '58	58½	58½	58½
11	Peru 1st 6s '60	19½	19¼	19½
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	19	19	19
1	Prussia 6s '52	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
3	Queensld 7s '41	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1	Rio de Jan 8s '46	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
6	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
6	Rome 6½s '52	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
3	Sao Paulo St 7s '36	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
2	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	97	97	97
2	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2	Sydney 5½s '55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4	Tokyo City 5½s '61	58⅞	57⅞	58⅞
7	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
1	Un StlWk 6½s '47A	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
14	Uruguay 6s '60	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
12	Uruguay 6s '64	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1	Westph UnEP 6s '53	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
6	Yokohaba 6s '61	62	61⅞	62

Total today, 3,941,000; previous day, 5,935,125; week ago, 6,024,350; year ago, 7,977,000; two years ago, 11,145,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,983,376,275; year ago, 2,256,003,000; two years ago, 2,189,026,000.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Aug. 23: Receipts, $34,864,233; expenditures, $27,044,623; balance, $2,837,169,650. Customs receipts for the month, $26,717,726. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $777,724,287; expenditures, $1,115,877,580 (including $333,701,679 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $338,153,292; gross debt, $36,964,477,636, an increase of $2,794,397 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,539,910,139, including $1,308,469,861 of inactive gold.

Resumption of Steel Gains Expected Soon



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The recovery of steel activity from the lows of early summer and the recent slight recession are shown on the chart. Resumption of the upward trend is looked for some time in the next few weeks.

Output and Demand For Tin in 6 Months Tops 1936 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The world's production of tin in the first half of 1937 was 92,303 tons and world consumption was 94,863 tons, according to the International Tin Research & Development Council Bulletin by The Hague Statistical Office.

Production increased by 9415 tons as compared with the first half of 1936 and consumption by 14,944 tons. In the 12 months ended June, 1937, world production totaled 187,779 tons while apparent consumption showed an increase of 12.7 per cent over the consumption for the previous 12 months at 177,384 tons.

Tin consumption in Russia increased by over 52 per cent and in Japan by 30½ per cent. In the United States there was an increase of 19.6 per cent, in the United Kingdom 11.8 per cent and in Germany 17.4 per cent. Among other countries in which tin consumption shows a definite upward trend are Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and South Africa.

World production of tinplate in the year ended June, 1937, increased by 22 per cent as compared with the preceding year from 3,313,000 tons to 4,038,000 tons. The output of the world Motor Industry increased from 5,485,000 vehicles in the year ended June, 1936, to 6,207,000 vehicles in the year ended June, 1937.

Hawaii to Offer Bonds Next Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—About the middle of September Hawaii will ask bids in New York City for $4,500,000 of bonds, comprising two issues, says W. C. McGonagle, treasurer of Hawaii. One issue will comprise $1,500,000 short-term non-callable serial bonds, to refund the 1917 issue 10 years prior to maturity. The other issue will comprise $3,000,000 public improvement bonds, authorized in 1933 and approved by the United States Congress. The issue will be dated Nov. 1, 1937, and will mature serially in equal amounts, 1939 to 1966.

Hawaiian bonds are general obligations of the Territory and are tax exempt. Hawaii has never defaulted on any of her obligations, declares Treasurer McGonagle.

Business Personals

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Brookline Trust Company, Mr. Daniel G. Lacy of Brookline, Mass., was elected a member of the board of directors.

William B. Joyce of New York, insurance broker, has been elected a member of the Brown Company preferred stockholders protective committee. The committee is expected to meet shortly to consider the company's proposed plan for reorganization.

Hilding Anderson is in charge of the commodity research department of Thomson & McKinnon of New York.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. has opened an office in Chicago under the direction of Maurice H. Bent, with Willard T. Grimm as manager of sales. Other offices of the firm are in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Robert L. Gerry Jr. and John Lowry have been elected trustees of the Central Savings Bank of New York.

Appointment of J. J. Coleman, of Albany, as comptroller of Ludlum Steel Company was announced by H. G. Batcheller, president. Mr. Coleman, who has been with the company 18 years, succeeds W. H. Tuck Sr., who past on recently.

Myvert L. Totten, of Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc.; William Roos, of William Roos Company; Meyer Friedman, partner of S. Friedman & Sons, all of Chicago, and Llewellyn Watts Jr., of Watts & Son, New York, have been admitted to membership in the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, according to Michael E. Fox, president of the butter and egg mart.

Alexander Eisemann & Co. announces that Thomas W. Beard, formerly with Burton, Cluett & Dana in Philadelphia, has become associated with it in that city as a customers' man.

Hermann Hollander, president of Hermann Hollander, Inc.; Arthur V. Lee Jr. and Donald L. Pettit have been admitted to membership on the Commodity Exchange, Inc., at a recent meeting of the board of governors.

Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation announced the appointment of W. A. Neill as manager of engineering and sales activities at its recently reopened plant at Holyoke, Mass. Mr. Neill was formerly manager of the corporation's air tool and portable compressor division at Harrison, N. J.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
125	Acme Wr vtc (2g)	20½	20	20
100	Aero Sup Mfg A	24	24	24
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	4⅛	4	4⅛
300	Ainsworth (½g)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Air Invest	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	75	75	75
150	Alum Co Am	122⅜	120	120
100	Alum Ltd	118⅜	118	118
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	123	123	123
100	Am Airlines	23	23	23
100	Am Beverage	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Am BanBoard (.80g)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
200	Am Capital B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Am Cap pf (1½k)	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
200	Am Centrifugal	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Am Cit P&L A (3r)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Am & Fgn P war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
600	Am G&El (1.40)	33½	33½	33½
100	Am Gen	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
50	Am Hard Rub	22	22	22
1100	Am Lt & T (1.20a)	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
600	Am Maracaibo	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Am Meter (1½g)	40	40	40
900	Am Sup Power	1¾	1½	1½
300	Am Sup P pf	30	29⅞	30
30	Appal El P pf (7)	105½	105½	105½
200	Arctur Rad Tube	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1100	Ark Nat Gas A	7	6⅞	6⅞
200	Ark Nat Gas pf	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Ashland O&R (.40)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	As G & El	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	As G&El A	2⅞	2½	2⅞
200	As G&El pf	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
300	AtlCstFish (.35g)	8⅞	8½	8⅞
300	Atlas Corp war	2	2	2
300	Atlas Ply (1¼g)	22½	22¼	22½
1100	Austin Silver M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Automat Prod	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
100	Babcock&Wil (3g)	123	123	123
300	Bardstown Dis	3	2⅞	2⅞
300	Barium Sta Stl	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Beech Airc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20	BellTPa pf(6½)	118½	118½	118½
500	Bell Airc	6⅛	6	6⅛
200	Berk & Gay Furn	2	2	2
100	Berk & Gay F war	1	1	1
500	Bliss E W	14½	14⅛	14½
100	Blue Ridge (.15g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Brewster Aero	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
100	Bridgpt Mach (⅛g)	18	18	18
100	Brit Celan	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Brown Co pf	79	77½	79
200	Buf N¾EP pf (1.60)	23	23	23
500	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	30	30	30
50	Burca cv pf	33	33	33
400	Cab & Wire A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Cab & Wire B	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cab & W pf (1.36g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Calamba Sg (1.60a)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
700	Can Marc Wire	2⅞	2	2
100	Carib Syn (½)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Carnegie Met	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Carrier Corp	66	65	65
600	Catalin Am	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
25	Celanese 1 pf (7a)	118	118	118
400	Cen & Sw Ut	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Cen P&L pf (4.81¾k)	83½	83½	83½
100	Cen St El	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Centrif Pl (.40)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Chesebro (4a)	118	118	118
100	Chi Riv&Mach (¾g)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
6200	Cities Service	3⅛	3	3
500	Cit Serv pf	41⅞	41	41
700	Claude Neon Lts	2⅞	2	2
200	Clayton & Lam(.15g)	9	8⅞	9
100	Cleve Tract	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞
100	Club Al Uten	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Colon Develop	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
25	Colum G&E pf (5)	70	70	70
500	Colum O & G	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
1600	Comwith Edi new	33	33⅛	33
4200	Comwith & So war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Cons Biscuit (.60)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3100	Cons Cop Min	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	76	75⅛	75⅛
300	Cons G&E Bal pf A	113¼	113	113
100	Cons Stl Corp	9	9	9
100	Cont Roll & Stl	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
100	Cooper-Bess	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
200	Copper Range	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
300	Cord Corp	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2000	Cosden Petro	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Creole Pet (½g)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
400	Crocker Wh	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1100	Croft Brewing	1	⅞	⅞
100	Crown C Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Crystal Oil Ref pf	11	11	11
7800	Cusi Max	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Derby Oil	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Det Paper Prod (¼)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Domin St & Coal	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
200	Dubilier Con	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Duval Tex	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Eag Pi Lead (.30g)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
700	East Gas & F	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
50	E G&F 6% pf (3)	46	46	46
50	East Mall Iron	19	19	19
100	East Sta Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6400	El Bond & Sh	18	17⅞	17⅞
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	70	70	70
100	El B&S $5 pf (5)	63	63	63
100	El Pow As (.15g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	El Pow As A (.15g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1600	Equity Corp	2	1⅞	2
1600	Evans Wallo	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Fairchild Av	5	4⅞	5
400	Falstaff Brew	10⅛	10	10⅛
100	Fedders Mfg (½g)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
200	Ferro Enam (¾g)	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
100	Fidelio Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Fire As Phil (2)	74	74	74
20	First Nat St 1pf (7)	112¼	112¼	112¼
1400	Fisk Rub	13⅛	12⅞	13
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.313g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Froedtert G (1.20g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Froed G cvpf(1.20)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Gen Alloys	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Gen pfg (.55g)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
300	Gen T & Rub	24	23⅞	23⅞
100	Georg Pow pf (6)	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
700	Glen Alden (⅛g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Goldfield Con	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Grand Nat Films	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Gray Tel P S (1)	8	8	8
50	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
200	Greenf T & D	14	13⅞	14
200	Groc Str Prod	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞
400	Gulf Oil (½g)	56	55⅞	56
100	Hearn D Strs (1.65g)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Hecla Min (.70g)	18	18	18
100	Helena Rubin	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Hewitt Rub (¾g)xd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Horn & Hard (2)	31	31	31
1200	Hud Bay M&S (¾g)	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞
200	Humble Oil (1⅜g)	82	82	82
200	HumRossFibre(.40g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
200	Imp Oil Can (½a)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
100	Imp Oil Ca reg (½a)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
100	Ind Ter Ill B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
150	Ins Co N Am (2a)	67½	67½	67½
200	Int Hyd-El pf	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛
1200	Internat Pet (1½a)	35	34¾	35
800	Inter Util B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Invest Roy (.06a)	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	23	23	23
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Jacobs Co (½g)	15	15	15
50	JCP&L5½spc pf(5½)	73¼	73¼	73¼
200	Jonas & Naum (.15g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100	Kingston Prod (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1200	Kirby Pet	5½	5	5
50	Lack RR NJ (4)	65	65	65
100	Lake Shore M (4a)	50¾	50¾	50¾
100	Lakey Fdy & M	5	5	5
300	Le Tourneau RG (1)	39	38½	38½
200	Lehigh C&N (.30)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1000	Leonard Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Lion Oil (1a)	26⅞	26	26
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.10g)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Lockheed Airc	13	13	13
100	Lone Star Gas(.40g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Long Is Lt	4	4	4
10	Long Is L pf (7)	81	81	81
200	Louis L&E (.40)	13	13	13
100	Lynch Corp (3g)	54	54	54
200	Majestic Rad & T	3¼	3⅛	3¼
200	Mass Util Asso	3⅛	3	3⅛
300	Massey Harris	11⅞	11	11⅞
1700	Merritt-C & S	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
250	Merritt-C & S pf A	76	72¾	75
100	Mesabi Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Mich Bumper	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Michigan G & O	8	8	8
200	Midland Stl (2)	22	20	20
400	Midwest Oil (½g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	MidWest Abr	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Mining Corp Can	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5300	Molybdenum	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞
300	Mount City Copper	10⅛	10	10
500	Mount Prod (.60)	6	6	6
10	Mount St T&T (8)	140½	140½	140½
700	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Nat City Lines (¼g)	16	16	16
100	Nat CityLin cv pf(3)	43¼	43¼	43¼
100	Nat Container (¾g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	15	15	15
150	Nat P&L pf (6)	69	68¾	68¾
200	Nat Rub Mch	13½	13⅛	13½
50	Nat Tea pf (.55)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Nat Trans (.45g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10	NewEngT&T (4¾fl)	117½	117½	117½
200	N J Zinc (2a)	79	79	79
200	NewmontMin (2¼g)	103	102¼	103
100	N Y Auction	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1800	Niag Hud Pow	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞
100	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	83	83	83
1600	Niag Sh Md B (.15g)	13⅛	12⅞	13
500	Niles-Bem-P	60⅞	60	60⅞
100	Nipissing Mns (¼g)	2½	2½	2½
200	Noma Elec (.40g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Nor Am L&P pf	51	51	51
200	Nor Pipe L (¾g)	8⅞	8½	8½
300	Nor St P A	22⅛	22	22⅛
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
25	Ohio Brass B (1¼g)	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	111	111	111
10	Ohio Pub Svc pf AT	107	107	107
300	Okla Nat Gas	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Oldetyme Dist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Pac G&E 1 pf (1½)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
25	Pac Light pf (6)	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
50	Pac Tin spl (2a)	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
700	Pantepec Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	Penroad (⅛e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	95	95	95
75	Pepperell (6a)	132⅞	128	129
100	Pharis T&R (.60)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Philips Pkg	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	4	4	4
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Pitts&Lake E(4¼g)	87	87	87
100	Powdrell & Alex .35g	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
600	Prosperity B	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
20	P S Ind $6 pf	35	35	35
20	P S Ind $6 pf	25	25	25
40	Okla 7% pl pf (7)	99⅞	99	99⅞
25	Pug SP $5 pf (6¼w)	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
25	RwyaLgt Sec (.30g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	Rainbow Lum B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Reynolds Inv	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Ric Stix D Gds (¾g)	10	10	10
200	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Rustless I & S	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	St Anth Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	St Regis Pap	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Savoy Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
400	Segal Lock	2	2	2
200	Seiberling Rub	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
700	Selected Indus	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Sel Ind (al cts (5½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Sentry G Con	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Seversky Aircr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Shattuck Denn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Shaw WAP (.20)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Sherwin-Wms (4a)	128	127½	127½
25	Singer Mfg (6a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Skinner Organ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Sonotone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1100	Sou Mfg (½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	So C Ed C pf (1½a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	St Oil Ky (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	St Pow&Lt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	St Pow&Lt B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	St Pow&Lt pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stand Sil-Lead(.05g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400	Sunray Oil (.15g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Thew Shovel (2a)	60	60	60
100	Trans-Lux (.20)	4⅞	[illegible]	4⅞
100	Unit Specialts (1.60)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
30	U S Strs 1 pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Unit Wallpaper (.15g)	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞
200	Univ Corp vtc	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞
100	Univ Pict	1	1	1
50	Utah P&L pf	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
100	Util Power & Lt	9 9-16	9	10-16
100	Util P&L pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
200	Utility & Ind	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Util & Ind pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Veltex Mex Oil	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1000	Venezuel Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	7⅞	7	7⅞
200	Wil-Low Caf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Wolverine Port Cem	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Wolverine Tub (.60g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	10	10	10
300	Wright Harg (.80a)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	YoungstnDoor (2⅛g)	74	72	73

Warner-Quinlan Co. Stockholders May Accept New Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Unsecured creditors and stockholders of Warner-Quinlan Company are looking forward to receipt of 70 per cent of their claims in bonds of a new company, or the alternative of 55 per cent in cash within 60 days.

A plan of reorganization for Warner-Quinlan, drawn up under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Law, and providing such payment to unsecured creditors, has been confirmed by Federal Judge Murray Hulbert.

Secured creditors are to be paid in full in cash under the court-confirmed proposal.

The plan provides for sale of Warner-Quinlan's, more than 200 service stations to Cities Service Co. for $14,150,000, subject to $1,950,000 of mortgages, the proceeds to go with remaining Warner-Quinlan assets to a new company, all common stock of which will be held by Cities Service.

Cities Service claims, aggregating about $7,834,000, or 50 per cent of the total claims filed, are to be subordinated under the plan to claims of all other creditors.

Wheat Prices Off After Early Gains

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Duplicating yesterday's marketing action, wheat prices rose 1¼ cents a bushel today and then lost the gain.

Trading was light, the market was sensitive and prices moved uneasily in a narrow range. There was no pronounced selling pressure, but unsettling factors included restricted export demand, harvesting of spring wheat and liquidation of September contracts.

Wheat closed ⅛-¾ higher compared with yesterday's finish, September 1.05½-⅝, December 1.07¼-⅜, and corn was 1½ higher to ⅝ lower, September 98⅞-½, December 65⅜-½. Oats lost ⅛-½.

Crown Zellerbach Profits Increased Sharply in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profits of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation and subsidiaries amounted to $2,507,711 for the three months ended July 31, 1937, compared with $1,290,304 for the corresponding period of 1936. This was after all charges for depreciation, depletion, interest and taxes, other than surtax on undistributed profits, and after deducting minority stockholders' proportion of the net profit of Pacific Mills, Ltd.

On the basis of the new capital stocks outstanding as a result of the merger of Crown Williamette Paper Company, net earnings equaled over 81 cents per share on the 2,261,199 shares of common stock. This compared with 27 cents per share for the 1936 period.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices maintained a steady trend today and sentiment was more cheerful. Rayon, steel and shipping issues were in demand and giltedged securities and foreign bonds held steady.

Paris: Price movements were mixed in today's bourse, rentes closing 25 centimes lower to 50 higher. International securities were generally higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 1 to 2 point lower.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 25, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
5.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	108	108	108	108
8.75	Bos & Albany	130¼	130	130	130
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	24	24	24	24
..	Bos & Me pr pf	34	34	34	34
..	Bos & Me pf	11	11	11	..
..	B & M st B pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
.50a	Copper Range	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
8.00	Edison Elec	136½	135½	135½	137
1.00b	Emp Group	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
1.87½d	Fi Nat Stores	42	42	42	42⅞
.65d	Gen Capital	42½	42½	42½	42⅞
..	Mass Util Asso	3	3	3	3
2.00a	Narr Rac A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	116¼	116	116	116
3.50a	Old Colony	17	17	17	17
..	Quincy Min	7½	7½	7½	7½
.80b	Reece But H	24½	23½	23½	24½
.20	Reece Fold M	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
.40d	Shawmut Asso	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
.70d	Torrington	36½	36½	36½	36⅞
..	Unit Gas	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	87½	87½	87½	87½
..	Utah M & T	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
1.25d	Warren, S D	42	42	42	42½

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	9.68	9.68	9.53	9.53	—.07
Dec.	9.71	9.71	9.56	9.57	—.07
Jan.	9.74	9.75	9.63	9.63	—.05
March	9.85	9.86	9.71	9.71	—.06
May	9.98	9.98	9.80	9.80	—.08
July	10.00	10.01	9.85	9.85	—.11

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	5.48	5.49	5.47	5.48	+.03
Dec.	5.49	5.49	5.46	5.49	+.04
Jan.	5.51	5.54	5.51	5.53	+.02
March	5.56	5.58	5.56	5.56	+.01

Anchor Cap Does Better

NEW YORK (AP) — Anchor Cap Corporation, makers of bottle and jar stopers, with plants in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Canada, for the quarter ended June 30 last, reports net income of $262,072, equal after preferred dividends to 71 cents a common share, against $190,776 or 52 cents in the like 1936 quarter.

Diesel Locomotive Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Locomotive Company and the Electro-Motive Corporation, according to the magazine Railway Age, have received orders for 21 diesel-electric locomotives.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
4	Ala Pow 5s '51	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
11	Ala Pow 5s '68	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞
1	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	Am A & E 5s 2028	107⅛	107	107⅛
12	Am P&L 6s 2016	92⅞	92⅛	92⅛
9	Appal El P 5s '56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10	Ark Lou G 4s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7	Ark P&L 5s '56	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞
2	As Elec 4½s '53	49	49	49
3	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	73	73	73
16	As G&E 5s '50	50	49⅞	50
13	As G&E 5s '68	49	49	49
7	As G&E 4½s '49 C	48⅛	48	48⅛
2	As T&T 5½s '55 A	82⅛	82	82
5	Baldw L 6s '38 xw st	177	175	175
7	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
3	Can Pac 5 '42	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
13	Caro P&L 5s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s '53	112	112	112
8	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Cen Ill PS 5s '68 G	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10	Gen Ill PS 4½s '81 H	97¼	97¼	97
2	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	99⅛	99⅛	99⅞
1	Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	99	99	99
10	Cen P&L 5s '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2	Cen St El 5½s '54	54	53	54
5	Cen St El 5s '48	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛
5	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	54	53⅞	53⅞
10	C&I Mid Ry 4½s '56 A	97	97	97
5	Chi J R&USY 5s '40	108	108	108
1	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	62½	62½	62½
1	Cin St Ry 6s '55 B	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Cities Ser 5s '66	72¼	72¼	72¼
34	Cities Ser 5s '50	70¼	69⅞	69⅞
10	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
20	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	65⅞	64⅞	64⅞
27	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞
14	Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	107	106⅛	107
15	Comw'l Ed 3¾s '65H	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8	Comw'l Sub5½s'48A	103⅛	103	103⅛
4	Commun P&L 5s '57	73⅛	72⅛	73⅛
3	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	75	75	75
22	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	87	86	86⅛
1	Del El Pow 5½s '59	103	103	103
11	Denver G&E 5s '49	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
15	EaG&F4s'56A	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
5	ElPasoEl5s'50A	104	104	104
33	Elec P&L 5s 2030	84⅛	84	84
2	Emp Dis E 5s'52	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
11	EmpO&R5½s'42	90⅞	90⅛	90⅞
1	FedWater 5½s'54	75½	75½	75½
5	FstoneTire 5s'42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Fla P&L 5s '54	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Gary E&G 5s'44st	98	98	98
7	Gatin Ps 5s'56	103½	103½	103½
3	GenPubUt6½s'56	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
16	Geo Pow 5s '67	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛
1	Glen Ald C 4s '65	75½	75½	75½
1	Grand Trunk 4s '50	101½	101	101
1	Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Hygrade Fd 6s '49 A	78⅛	78⅛	82⅛
4	Idaho Pow 5s '47	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	Ill P&L 5s '56 C	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛
2	Ill P&L 6s '53	104	103½	103½
8	Ill P&L 5½s '54 B	100	100	100
3	Ind&Mich 5s '55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	Ind Hyd El 5s '58	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
7	Ind Svc 5s '50	69	68	68⅛
6	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	69½	69	69½
6	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	105⅛	105½	105⅛
5	Inters Pow 6s '52	39⅛	39	39⅛
2	Inters Pow 5s '57	53	53	53
3	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
7	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '61 B	100⅛	99⅞	100
5	Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	105	105	105
1	Jer Cen P&L 5s'47D	104½	104½	104½
2	Ky Util 5½s '55 F	91½	91½	91½
1	Ky Util 5s '69 I	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
3	Ky Util 5s '61 H	88½	88½	88½
6	Lex Util 5s '52	102	101½	101½
1	Lib McN & L 5s '42	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Lone Star G 5s '42	103	103	103
3	Lou P&L 5s '57	106	105⅞	106
6	Memph P&L 5s '48	90	89⅞	90
1	Midland Val 5s 43	81½	81½	81½
11	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Minn P&L 5s 55	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
21	Miss P&L 5s 57	90⅛	90	90
1	Miss Pow 5s 55	83	83	83
2	Mont-Dak P 5½s 44	98	98	98
2	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	78	78	78
5	Neb Pow 4½s 81	109	109	109
16	Nev Cal E 5s 56	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
4	N Eng G&E 5s 50	71⅛	70½	70½
4	N Eng G&E 5s 48	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	N Eng G&E 5s'47	71	71	71
12	N Eng Pow 5½s'54	96⅞	96½	96½
17	N Eng Pow 5s'43	94⅛	94	94
3	N Orl P S 6s'49 A	80	80	80
2	N Orl P S 5s'42 st	91½	91	91½
1	NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	107	107	107
3	NY St E&G 4½s'80	99½	99½	99½
9	Nor Con Ut 5½s'48 A	50⅛	49	49
7	Nor In Pub S 5s'69	101⅞	101½	101⅞
5	Nor Ind PS 4½s'70 E	98	98	98
5	Nor'west P S 5s'57	97⅞	97¼	97¼
2	Ohio Pub S5½s'61E	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8	Ohio Pub S 5s'54D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Okla Nat Gas 5s'46	101	101	101
2	Pac G&E 6s '41B	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
5	Pac P&L 5s '55	74	73⅛	74
1	Palmer Louis 6s '38	103	103	103
8	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	93	92⅞	92⅞
3	Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10	Pen Pub S 6s'47C	108	107½	108
15	Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	93½	93½	93½
14	Peop L&P 5s '79	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1	Pied El 6½s 60 A	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
2	Pitts Steel 6s'48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3	Potomac Ed 5s '5s'56 E	107½	107½	107½
1	P S N I 5½s '78 D	103	103⅛	103⅛
10	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	112	112	112
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '80E	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Pub S N Ill 4½s '60 I	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	83	82⅞	82⅞
7	Pug Sd P&L25s'50C	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞
6	St Gas & C 6s '47	13	12½	13
	San Ant PS 5s '58 B	105⅛	105	105
2	Scripps 5½s '43	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	S E P&L 6s 2025 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
10	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	103⅛	103	103⅛
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	SoCnty G Cal 4½s '68	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	So Ind Ry 4s '51	76	76	76
1	So'west L&P 5s '57A	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	So'wesPubS 6s '45A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7	StandG&E 6s '35ct	67	66⅛	66⅛
3	Stand G&E 6s '51	69	69	69
3	Stand G&E 6s '66	68	67⅛	67⅛
4	Stand P&L 6s '57	67⅛	66⅛	66⅛
3	Starrett Corp 5s '50	39⅛	39	39⅛
3	Syracuse L 5½s '54	107	107	107
1	Tenn El P 5s '56	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
1	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	68	68	68
24	Tex El S 5s '60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
25	Tex P&L 5s '56	104⅛	104	104
1	Tide W P 5s '79 A	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
6	Toledo Ed 5s '62	108⅛	108	108⅛
10	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	77	76⅞	77
1	Unit El NJ 4s '49	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
3	Unit L&P 5½s '59	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	83	83	83
6	Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	109	109	109
3	Unit L&Ry 6s '73 A	71	70⅛	70⅛
1	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	98	98	98
1	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2	Waldorf Ast 5s '54	26	26	26
11	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	105½	105½	105½
6	Wash Wat P 5s '60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	West Newsp Un 6s '44	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
10	West Pa 5s 2030	103	103	103
10	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	W Un G&E 5½s'55A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Wis Min L&P 5s '44	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	York Rys 5s '37	87	87	87

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Bu AirePr 7½s '47st	94	94	94
3	Danish Con 5½s '55	101	100⅞	100⅞
2	Gesfuerel 6s '53	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
5	Parana Bras 7s'58	25⅛	25	25
2	Pomerania El 6s'53	24	24	24
1	Santa Fe Arg 4s '45st	77	77	77
2	Santiago Chile 7s'49	15	15	15
1	Stinnes 4s '40 2d st	51	51	51
2	Stinnes 4s'46 2d st	45	45	45
5	Terni Elec 6½s'53	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Allis-Chalmers New Debentures To Be Priced 102

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The price of the new $25,321,000 Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company 15-year 4 per cent convertible debenture bonds, which will be deliverable about September 21, will be 102 and interest accrued to the date of delivery, announce officers of the concern.

Stockholders as of September 2 will receive rights expiring September 22, entitling them to purchase one-thirty-fifth of one $500 debenture for each common share held, or $1000 of debentures for each seventy shares. The price will be payable in full at the time of subscription and subscriptions will be accepted only in amounts of $500 of debentures or multiples thereof.

The company has entered into an agreement with underwriters for the purchase by them of any debentures not subscribed for by common stockholders. The underwriting group is headed by Hayden, Stone & Co.

Funds for Improvement

Proceeds will be used for additional working capital, including payment of about $12,000,000 of current bank loans, and to finance certain improvements to plant to cost between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000 this year and in 1938.

The debentures are convertible into common stock of the company at $75 a share on or before Sept. 1, 1939; at $80 thereafter until Sept. 1, 1941; at $85 until Sept. 1, 1943; at $90 until Sept. 1, 1945, and at $95 thereafter to Aug. 1, 1952.

The committee on stock listing of the New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing, on official notice of issuance, of the debentures and, upon official notice of issuance in conversion of the debentures, of 337,620 additional no-par common shares of the company.

Balance Sheet Figures

The company's balance sheet of June 30, 1937, shows current assets of $53,115,841, against $38,959,875 on Dec. 31, with inventories of $27,672,766, against $20,454,319; receivables, less reserves, of $23,436,796, against $16,829,793, and cash of $1,508,722, against $1,328,522. Current liabilities were $23,863,105, including $10,500,000 bank loans, against $11,265,983 and $2,100,000 respectively, at the year-end. Surplus was $13,101,627, against $10,727,944.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Tokheim Oil T P Co	25c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 7
Initial				
Chic Pneumatic Tool $2.50 pr pf	62½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Increased				
Elec Prod Corp	$1	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Electro Bleach Gas Co.	75c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Lava Cap Gold Min	5c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Muskegon Piston Ring	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Petrol Corp Amer	50c	..	Sep. 14	Sep. 3
Winters & Crampton Corp.	27½c	..	Aug. 29	July 30
Irregular				
Amer Seal-Kap Corp	20c	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Interstate Nat Gas Co.	$1	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Pet Corp of Amer	50c	..	Sep. 14	Sep. 3
Interim				
Gen Theat Equip	25c	..	Sep. 28	Sep. 17
Optional				
Gen Plastics, Inc., $1		..	Oct. 27	Aug. 9
Accumulated				
Can Wirebound Boxes Ltd $1.50 "A" .37½c		..	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Com'wealth & Southern $6 pf 75c		..	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Regular				
Abram & Straus, Inc. 75c		..	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Am Ice pf 50c		Q	Sept. 25	Sept. 7
Amer Mach Metals 15c		Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Atlantic Bldg Tr (Bos) $1		S	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Bird Archer Co $2		S	Sept. 5	Aug. 15
do 8% pf $4		S	Sept. 5	Aug. 15
Bl'dale Bros Inc. 37½c		Q	Sept. 25	Sept. 15
Cariboo Gold Quartz Min Co Ltd	2½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Chic Pneu Tool Co $3 pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Clorax Chem Co	75c	..	Sept. 25	Sept. 15
Colonial Tr Co (Balt)	37½c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 25
Crowell Pub Co	75c	Q	Sep. 24	Sep. 14
Consumers Pow $4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Detroit Paper Prod Corp	6¼c	Q	Sept. 10	Sept. 3
Draper Corp	60c	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 28
Elec Controller&M	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Erie & Pitts RR 7% gtd	87½c	Q	Sept. 10	Aug. 31
Gen Plastics, Inc, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 16	Aug. 9
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q	Aug. 16	Aug. 9
Grand Rap Var Cp	25c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Haloid Co	25c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Kansas Pow Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Mercantile Tr & Sav Bk (Chicago)	$1	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 25
Merrimac Hat Corp	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 23
do pf	$1	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 23
Nat. Bond & Invest	38c	Q	Sep. 21	Sep. 10
do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 21	Sep. 10
Param Pic 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
do 2d pf	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Penney (J. C.) Co	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Prentiss Wabers Prod Co	$1.25	..	Aug. 25	Aug. 21
Ray O Vac	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 7
Richardson Co	40c	..	Sep. 14	Sep. 4
Riverside Silk M A	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Ruberoid Co	15c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
St. Helens P&P Co	20c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Shell Un Oil pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Southwest Port C	$1	Q	Sept. 15	..
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	Sep. 15	..
Ster Bros Sts 6% pf	75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do 5% pf	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 7
Tokh O T & P Co	25c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 7
Un prem F Sts, Inc	20c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Warren Co	75c	Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 18
West C T So 6% pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
Sept.	1.05½	1.06⅛	1.04⅞	1.05⅞	+.00⅝
Dec.	1.07¼	1.08⅛	1.06⅞	1.07⅛	+.00⅝
May	1.09⅞	1.10⅛	1.08⅞	1.09⅞	+.00⅝
Corn					
Sept.	.98⅞	.99⅛	.98⅛	.98⅞	+.01⅛
Dec.	.65⅛	.66⅛	.65⅛	.65⅛	—.00⅛
May	.66⅞	.67	.66⅛	.66⅛	—.00⅛
Oats					
Sept.	.29⅛	.29⅛	.29⅛	.29⅛	—.00⅛
Dec.	.29⅛	.29	.29⅛	.29⅛	—.00⅛
May	.30	.30⅛	.30	.30⅛	—.00⅛
Rye					
Sept.	.77⅛	.79⅛	.77⅛	.79⅛	+.02⅛
Dec.	.76	.78⅛	.77⅛	.78⅛	+.02⅛
May	.76⅛	.78⅛	.76⅛	.78⅛	+.02⅛

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N.Y. Sept. No. 3	2.45	2.47	2.45	2.47	+.01
Wld Sept. '37 No. 4	1.06	1.08	1.03½	1.08	+.02½
Wed. Mar.38 No. 4	1.14⅛	1.16⅛	1.12	1.16⅛	+.02

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Sept.	16.28	16.33	16.18	16.18	—.16
Dec.	16.71	16.71	16.61	16.61	—.14

G. O. P. Heads Find President Weaker In Fifteen States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Republican leaders from 15 states, gathered in G. O. P. headquarters here for the first of a series of regional meetings, insist that President Roosevelt is slipping in all of their states.

Summoned by John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman, for a conference yesterday, these leaders from as far east as New Hampshire and as far west as California were enthusiastic in their plans for a party revival and confident that President Roosevelt has damaged his own standing.

"They told me," Mr. Hamilton said, "that they see a change in sentiment stemming from the court and the labor issues, and by the latter I mean the President's vacillation on strikes which resulted in his now famous comment of 'a plague o'both your houses' when he referred to the industrials and the C. I. O. The court plan apparently served to cause no little apprehension, particularly in the rural communities."

Mr. Hamilton's own observations, he said, bore out these conclusions. "You have to presume," he said, "that a congressman has a conception of the feeling of his constituents, and if you take the recent attitude of Democratic congressmen as a criterion, the President has slipped plenty. A congressman is the last person in the world to butt his head against a stone wall."

Fourteen state chairmen were present at the gathering and one state secretary. They all had definite convictions that Republican gains could be registered in their territories in next year's mid-term elections. In many of their states, Democratic victories were won last year by very small margins in normally Republican districts.

From California came aspirations to take the Senate seat occupied by William Gibbs McAdoo, which comes up next year. "We have a Republican Governor and a Republican administration in California," said Lawrence Cobb, secretary of the state committee, "and I think we have a good chance to defeat Senator McAdoo."

Ed. D. Shorr, the well-known Ohio chairman, said everything in his State indicates that a Republican Governor and Senator will be elected next year. A "clean sweep" for Republicans in South Dakota was forecast by Harlan J. Bushfield, state chairman.

The state chairmen present were William S. Murray, New York; Henry W. Jeffers, New Jersey; Sinclair Weeks, Massachusetts; Mr. Shorr, Ohio; Peirce Brereton, Rhode Island; James C. Farmer, New Hampshire; Mr. Bushfield, South Dakota; Lyle Jackson, Nebraska; Edward J. Samp, Wisconsin; James F. Thomason, Michigan; F. G. Todd, Kansas; John F. Tyrell, Illinois; C. R. Ahalt, Virginia, and W. C. Meekins, North Carolina, and Mr. Cobb, secretary of the California State Committee.

WMFJ Lends Aid In Civic Affairs Of Daytona Beach

With Monitor Newscasters

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" are usually given over Station WMFJ in this resort city by Ivy Elizabeth Kent, woman commentator, who has an appreciative audience. During the summer period, however, the news has been radiocast by Paul Boring, a former University of Florida student.

That WMFJ considers news of outstanding program value is due to Edward Sims, commercial manager of the station, who is, decidedly, a "news hound." Mr. Sims has directed news over such other southern stations as WNOX, WSOC and WGPC. During the floods in the Ohio valley, Mr. Sims raised Daytona's contribution through his efforts to $14,000, though the city's quota was only $1200.

The station endeavors to cooperate with civic movements. In its commercial policy WMFJ rejects questionable radio advertising and bars all hard liquor advertising. WMFJ drew considerable interest from national advertisers at the recent National Association of Broadcasters in Chicago by its display of commercial features showing the results it has obtained for advertisers.

The management hopes to obtain even better results for advertisers through its recent application for an increase in power to 1000 watts, 10 times its present power. WMFJ radiocasts on a frequency of 1420 kilocycles.

WMFJ is owned and operated by W. Wright Esch, practically a lifelong resident of Daytona Beach. Mr. Esch's father brought the family from Ohio to Daytona Beach. Mr. Esch, who attended Purdue, was a radio instructor in the United States Navy.

This is article number 113 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Sept. 1.

Home Water Heater Utilizes Sun's Rays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODRUFF, S. C.—To just what useful purposes Old Sol's excessive energy can be adapted is illustrated by the example of Mrs. Tom Nesbitt's hot-water plant at her house near here.

Solar rays heat the water, which is stored in a tank and kept under cover of sawdust until needed. Forty gallons of hot water are said to be on tap at all times for the family's use. The system includes a reservoir with a glass top.

City Plans for Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—City officials are considering the feasibility of establishing a number of small industrial plants to provide work for the jobless. The undertaking would supplant relief work and assistance from charity organizations, which is gradually being withdrawn.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY EASILY EARNED
Your spare time can bring you splendid extra income with Hertel Personal Christmas Cards. Take orders from friends and others. No experience needed. Elaborate sample book (furnished free) shows big selection of charming designs. Generous profits paid weekly. Extra profits from $1.00 Box Assortments. Write today for details and samples. John A. Hertel Co., 305 W. Adams, Dept. 830-C, Chicago, Ill.

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Mrs. Johnson made $473, Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Good profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-26, Mass.

Christmas Cards. 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery, Personals 50 for $1, Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request samples. Terry Studios, 301 Westfield, Mass.

SELL 50 "Brushette" Christmas Cards with name imprint, $1.00; box assortments and gift wraps; good profits. Write C. H. Arno, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, New York.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON
Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $38-$70.00; adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust. 34-A Clearway Street.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD
A spacious, quaint, Cape Cod home with adjacent cottages and cabins, sunny paths through the pines, on large estate with private beach; enjoyable companionship, friendly firesides; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science services. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Offices, 101 E. Third St.

CONSULT OUR INCOME DEPARTMENT FOR INVESTMENTS TO BRING IN RETURNS
BONDED AGENTS. 12 YEARS IN CITY.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

IONE R. LOWRANCE
HINGHAM, MASS.
Specializing in Places to Buy or Rent for Miles Around
170 North Street   Hingham 1431

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commissions; nationally advertised line. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 406 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Make liberal commission. Sell 1937's Master Creations in Personal Cards and Stationery, 7 Double Value Boxes Assorted Cards. New low prices. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN—Age 35, law graduate, 15 years in mortgage loans, real estate and investments; wide experience covers every phase of mortgage loan business, real estate sales and management; references furnished. Representative—C-1, 610 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION with branch food industry where background of demonstrating and selling ability in stores is asset; southwest terr. MAYBELLE LASCH, 97 Grove St., Stamford, Conn.

MOTHER, with child, would like position as governess, companion or take charge of home with children; go anywhere; references. Box X-17, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG lady, experienced nurse-companion desirous of visiting England will give services in return for passage. H-13 Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LOOK NO FURTHER

At Boston's outstanding hotel residence, you can live without a housekeeping care. Your suite, plus Sheraton service and Sheraton cuisine will keep you in a most satisfied mood.

HOTEL SHERATON
On the Charles - 91 Bay State Rd.
KENmore 2960
Robert C. Nordblom, Managing Director
Frank G. Anderson, Resident Manager

MORE Things

Are yours to enjoy at the Myles Standish . . . service, convenience, atmosphere . . . at no greater cost. 1-5 room unfurnished suites with kitchens now available.

MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
Nordblom Management   Com. 4500

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—One right family will appreciate the exceptional convenience and location of this attractive 5-room lower apartment in 2-family home close to famous Brattle St. and Larchwood section; fireplace, built-in bookcase, screened porch, garage. Call owner, TROwbridge 7760.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Three-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; modern kitchen, heat, gas, electricity and electric refrigeration included; $50 per month. Tel. Tro. 1879 or write Box N28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for Sept., Oct. or immediate occupancy. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6502.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-9300

Riverside Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, nr. Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Dr., Cambridge. KIR. 4726.

SCRANTON, PA.—Five rooms and bath, ground floor; top of hill. 620 Taylor Ave. Apply to Scranton Lackawanna Trust Co.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 222 Beacon St.—Attractively furnished, sunny, 2-room kitchenette apartment; top floor; elevator; restaurant; Oct. 1st. Ken. 8224 eves.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ATTRACTIVELY furnished living room, bedroom and kitchenette; $35 monthly; share bath with woman in room separated by hall from other rooms; downtown locality; piano. Write Box T-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady wishes to share another's apartment or lease modern studio; $35. Ci. 7-3681 (Apt. 6-W. Rear).

APARTMENTS WANTED

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—Wanted furnished 1 or 2 room kitchenette apartment, October to February; must be attractive, artistic. Box P-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2269.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SUBSTANTIAL savings on sample furniture from finest manufacturers and interior decorators, for every room; also highest quality slightly used furniture in New York; we are authorized agents for new Simmons Beautyrest bedding and studio beds. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 229 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

MONITOR readers may spend beautiful September in a modern convenient bungalow for easy housekeeping, amid fragrant pines and quiet, inspiring surroundings, on a scenic mountain lake at 20% reduction in rates to select patrons. Write A. V. DIMOCK, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills (I. W.), N. H.

CARPETS AND RUGS

HOOKED RUGS
LYDE ANN SHOP
Main Street, corner Elm
Dennis, Mass.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. C. MU 4-4343.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 983 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City.
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway   New York City   Worth 2-2060

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
20 Park Place   MA 2-4970   Newark, N. J.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
[illegible] years' First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-8724.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc. 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses   Governesses   Housekeepers

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

PROTECT your home against termite invasion; free inspection. Tel. LO. 5-5600. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 13th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

LADIES' beautiful sample fur coats, brand new, sacrificed $25, $45. Alg. 9297. FRANCINE'S, 1211 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Drop forge die sinker, experienced in making dies for small tools such as pliers; permanent job; give full particulars; confidential. CHAMPION DeARMENT TOOL CO., Meadville, Pa.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
Permanent position available to man of executive ability to take charge of department with wholesale grocery concern. For particulars address RAYMOND PAR COMPANY
79 Wall Street   New York City

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple with children; plain cooking; to live in; no washing or ironing. Call evenings, MYStic 3325-M. 58 Third St., Medford.

WANTED—Desirable woman who wants a quiet, comfortable home with couple; light housekeeping; near The Mother Church. Write Box P-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED general maid for cooking, waiting at table, and housework in home in Lexington, Mass. Call Lexington 0322.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-eight.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SALISBURY COVE, MAINE—House, eleven rooms; garage five autos; city water; modern improvements; 4 miles from Bar Harbor; fine location; new; ocean; on state road; $7000. Harry S. McFarland, Comfort Lodge, Salisbury Cove, Me.

INFORMATION WANTED

ADDRESS of manufacturer of "Marko," a glass cleaning compound; formerly located near Boston. HOLMES, Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

S. F. SMITH, 25 years with McGibbon Co. Draperies, Slip Covers, Venetian Blinds, Broadloom Carpets
303 Orange Avenue   Cranford, N. J.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400.

WM. McDONALD & COMPANY
Full or Part Loads Anywhere
Careful Moving—Rates Reasonable
48 Yrs. in Business   KENmore 6316

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Pitt   26 West Street, Boston

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5252

HAVE several homes in Montclair and vicinity that offer assurance of profitable appreciation distinctively above the ordinary. Assistance gladly given to any insurance or real estate problem. JOSEPH JOINER, Box 170, Montclair, New Jersey. Mo. 2-0659.

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

WEST WRENTHAM, MASS.—On state highway, ½ acre cleared land with good well; ideal location for summer residence or all-year-round home. Write EUNICE KEOUGH, Box N-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanents. COLBYS.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 118 Marlboro St.—Large, luxurious rooms, one with private bath, fireplaces, large closets; business persons; permanent.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro Street, Suite 1; near The Mother Church; comfortable beds, free parking. Com. 5513.

BOSTON—Exceptionally well-furnished room; near The Mother Church; quiet; elevator; comfortable bed; no other roomers. COM. 1113.

BOSTON, 51 St. Stephen St.—Attractive rooms, quiet house; privileges; parking; tourists accommodated. COM. 6953.

BOSTON—For comfort, secure rooms and apartments early. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. KEN. 4033.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 105 Mountfort Street—Front rooms, $3 and $4.50; parking space. COM. 6591.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Airy, attractive rooms for permanent or traveling guests, piazzas, parking. Tel. LON. 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large furn. room, twin beds, dressing room, private bath; single room, private; Protestant home. Apply 121 Clark Rd.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room with small porch for one woman; use of kitchen, laundry; parking. 41 Clark Rd. LON 6691.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5243. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 103rd St.—Single room for woman. MRS. MILLS, Academy 2-8563.

NEW YORK, University Heights—Light, quiet room, private bath attached; near subways; $5 weekly. Tel. Sedgwick 3-1763.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates   Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

EXCLUSIVE location; 18x30, kitchenette, refrigeration, private shower, $12.50; others, $7-$8.50. Irma Thompson, 325 West End Ave. (105th), N. Y. C.

Local Classified

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, commercial, personal work, all kinds; low prices, good service. Call Ptg. Co., 12 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6167.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM and board in private home by business woman; mid-Manhattan preferred. Write Box C-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

"WILDEMERE," 220 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.—Overnight guests; quiet, restful; opposite "Pleasant View."

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Freemason St., comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial men, tourists; opp. Christian Science church. Tel. 25186.

SHOE REPAIRING

LOUIS MONTINI
Reliable and Reasonable
SHOE REPAIRING AND SHINING
12 Alden Street   CRANFORD, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG married man desires work; any kind; driver's license. A. LISTER, 532 Main St., Medford, Mass.

COMPETENT man desires position as companion or attendant to gentleman; Christian Scientist preferred; good references. Write Box N-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED secretary, receptionist, wishes to serve full or part time. Com. 9169, or write Box P-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GREATER BOSTON—Position, companion; mature woman; college graduate, quiet, refined. MRS. HATCH, 56 Glenrose Ave., East Braintree, Mass.

POSITION by young lady with M. A. degree, botany major; can type. F. CARNES, 1637 31st St., Apt. 305, Washington, D. C.

SUMMER BOARD

Home Sweet Home
Rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; home cooked food; reasonable rates. MRS. NELLIE F. TEMPLE, Prop., R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H. Tel. Twin Mts. 1-28.

TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 142 Underhill Ave., near Fourth Church; modern basement, parlor floor, 5 rooms, bath, unfurnished, redecorated, refrigeration, hot-water heat; fine neighborhood; $65.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 6878-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 20 Boylston St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Berg. 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

FURNITURE, rugs, furnishings purchased. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 229 East 60th St., N. Y. C. RHinelander 4-8111.

BIG CASH prices for women's worn old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th. Chickering 4-4400. Opposite Macy's, near Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

BLOOMFIELD

TELEPHONE 2-0626 BLOOMFIELD
A. HENRY STRUBBE
HOME MADE
ICE CREAM and FINE CANDIES
Families, Parties, Churches, Etc., Supplied
All Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention
69 Washington St. Bloomfield, N. J.

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1493
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint

Telephone Cranford 6-1499
THE BOOKSHOP
4 ALDEN STREET, CRANFORD, N. J.
Attractive and Reasonable Gifts
Large Rental Library of Latest Fiction and Non-Fiction
Delivery
M. Darby Smyth

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street   Orange 3-3131

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244   Night Phone Orange 4-1650

STOP —and let us service your car with Texaco Products
Prompt and courteous attention is assured.
E. H. Vandiver
38 No. Arlington Ave.   Or. 4-9571

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
63 Harrison Street   Orange 5-6666

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP
We welcome visitors to our shop
Greeting Cards and Circulating Library
15 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open Evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136   63 N. Munn Ave.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

HENRY M. LESHER
Real Estate—Insurance
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Member, Board of Realtors of the Oranges and Maplewood
Charter Member, Institute of Real Estate Management
58 No. Grove St. at Grove St. Station
Orange 3-1576   Res. Phone Or. 3-7697

HACKENSACK

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street   HACKENSACK
2 East Palisade Avenue   ENGLEWOOD

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry's Hair Stylists
Creator of Coiffures
By Appointment Jo. Square 3-4545
910 Bergen Avenue (Room 206) Jersey City, N. J.

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

Lucile McALEER
SO. 2-0193
Real Estate
Maplewood, Short Hills, South Orange
Representing
DREWRY & SPEIR, INC.
South Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Attractive Summer Meals!!!
MOULDS!!!   FREEZERS!!!
GADGETS!!!
MOORE'S
HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: MO 2-3210—2-3211

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—Jeweler
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET   OR. 3-2143
NEAR DAY STREET

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes   All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

OTTO FISCHER
Stationers and Printers
A Fine Selection
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Order Now
6 Smith Street   Sher. 2-3412

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677   Paterson, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6270-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The STATE TRUST Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

For prompt service and moderate prices consult us. We dye shoes any color to match your gown.
LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
[illegible] E. FRONT ST., opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PLFD. 6-3837

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES
For Boys, Girls and Women
LILLIAN ABRAMS and CORA E. NEIGHBOR
188 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-3562

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

EMIL GEHM
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
79 Teaneck Road   Hack. 2-6314
Property Management

205 Main Street   Hack. 2-3009
HENRY C. LUDEWIG
Hardware — Paints
House Furnishings
"AUTHORIZED NORGE DEALER"

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Members' Rights

Question:

A special meeting was called by the board to complete an election begun at the annual meeting but which later had proved incorrect. At the special meeting, while ballots were being distributed, a member rose and sought recognition. The chairman ruled him out of order for the reason that while an election was taking place, no interruption was in order. Robert's Rules of Order, page 182, states, "During debate, and while the chairman is speaking or the assembly is engaged in voting, no member is permitted to disturb the assembly by whispering or walking across the floor or in any other way." Also, since the pending business was the election, no motion was in order until the election was finished. The member appealed from the chair's ruling in declaring him out of order and protested against refusal of the chairman to put the appeal to vote. Was the chairman right, especially since he had the support of the majority of the members?

Answer:

The chairman was in error. If a member rises in an orderly way and addresses the chair, that does not constitute an interruption or disturbance. Many motions may be in order while business is pending—in fact, almost all subsidiary, incidental and privileged motions would be in order if made in the proper sequence, beginning with the lowest and proceeding to the highest in rank.

Whether or not the member was in order could be ascertained only by allowing him to state his business. A point of order is in order even when another has the floor. It needs no second (see Robert's Rules of Order, page 78). If the member's purpose was to make a motion, the chair would be in a position to rule on its permissibility only after hearing it. If the motion were privileged or incidental to the election it should be stated and put to vote. An appeal is in order also even when another has the floor (see Robert's Rules of Order, page 81), and it should have been put to vote.

There seems to be nothing in the circumstances described to warrant the statement that the chair had the support of the majority. Only by submitting the question to vote could that be ascertained. If that were in fact the case, the chair would be in a much stronger position by putting to vote a legitimate motion or an appeal. Rules are for the protection of the minority as well as the majority.

It may be helpful to realize that a presiding officer has no rights or powers above those of any other member save as they may be vested in the office by the bylaws, parliamentary law, or by vote of the organization. He is in a sense the voice of the organization. The presiding officer does not govern the organization, but the organization governs itself through the office.

Odds and Ends

School for Enthusiasts

New York's Museum of Science and Industry has a school where men, women, and children may learn to build model airplanes.

Heat and Trees

Research on forest plantations reveals that heat is more harmful to trees than lack of moisture.

Rare Nest

Ross's snow goose is the only water bird of North America whose nest has never been found.

Trailer Trend

Last year the trailer industry turned out 10,000 models; in 1935 only 400 were produced.

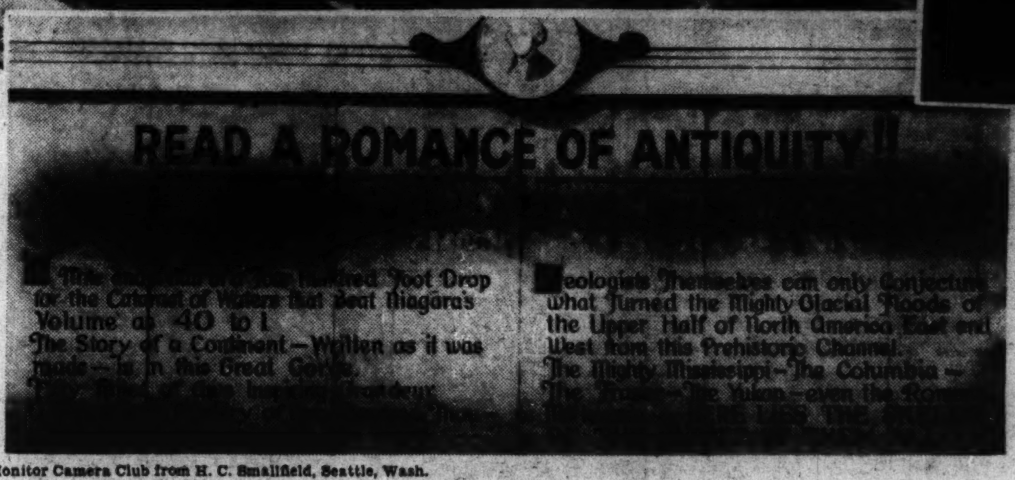
Brevities

John Chapman in the New York Daily News: Eddie Garr, who has been doing all right, now is sure of making a fortune. He says he has invented some glasses that will make Technicolor films appear black and white.

Humorist: A military writer reminds us that taxicabs were used to rush troops up to the Belgian front in the war. No wonder the war isn't paid for yet.

St. Louis Star-Times: See the man carefully avoiding the hot sun? He's the one who spent hours under a sunlamp last winter.

Here, 100,000 Years Ago, Roared a Falls Comparable to 40 Niagaras



Monitor Camera Club from H. C. Smallfield, Seattle, Wash.

The Above Scenes and the Signboard Below Tell a Tale of the Mysterious Dry Falls in the Grand Coulee, Washington

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

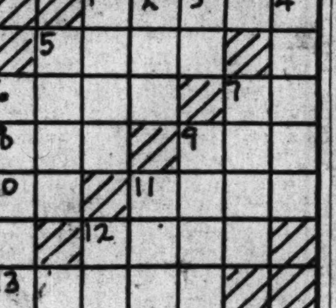
Stain-Removal Hints

A friend of mine spent her extra time during a recent vacation by making copies of the following stain-removing hints. She cleared enough on her little venture to defray the expenses for school supplies for the second semester.

Grass: Peroxide of hydrogen, or buttermilk and sunshine.
Gum: Gasoline.
Paint: Two or three applications of chloroform.
Ink: Soak in sour milk.
Cocoa: Cold water.
Blood: Cold water. Wash in warm water and soap.
Mildew: Apply lemon juice and place in sunshine.
Scorch: Clear water. Place in the sun.
Coffee: Boiling water poured from a height.
Fruit: Camphor. Wash.
Tea: Clear water.
Perspiration: Chloroform. Wash in strong soap solution.

Her charge was 10 cents for the card, which she suggested might be tacked in the home laundry or near the receptacle for soiled clothes.—Mrs. D. C. K., Cabool, Mo.

Crossword Puzzle



Down
1—Street wanderer
2—Plead
3—By
4—Choicest part
5—Group of three
6—Edges
7—Aromatic spice
9—Mountain lake
11—Gibbon
12—Have existence

Across
1—Lessen
5—Waste-allowance
6—Boast
7—Musical note
8—Bony rod
9—Make an edging
10—Hawaiian hawk
11—Delicate network of threads
12—Disclose
13—Severe

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Athletic Contests

The hostess who entertains at a picnic or outdoor party would often like to stage some athletic events which are not too strenuous. There are a number of mock contests which can evoke a lot of fun, and which, by the way, are just as good indoors.

There can be a walking race, with two steps forward and one back (no running), with a prize to the one reaching the goal first.

For a hurdle race, spread sofa pillows or books across the floor or ground. Each of the racers must carry a tablespoon of peas or beans. When he reaches a pillow or book he must hop it on one foot. The one reaching the goal with the most left on his spoon is the winner.

For the shot-put use a cotton ball to see who can throw it the farthest.—B. S., Maywood, Ill.

Misfortunes

The steel that has suffered most is the best steel. It has been in the furnace again and again; it has been on the anvil; it has been tight in the jaws of the vise; it has felt the teeth of the rasp; it has been ground by emery; it has been heated and hammered and filed until it does not know itself, and it comes out a splendid knife.

What men call their "misfortunes" are often Heaven's best blessings, for they are the molding influences which give them shapeliness and edge, and durability and power.—Pastime Scrapbook.

In Lighter Vein

Old Clothes

The teacher had been speaking about sending cast-off clothing to the poor, and finally asked Willie: "Now, what do we do with our old clothes?"

"If they're Mom's, she puts in the tucks for Sister; and if they are Pop's, they're cut down to fit me," replied Willie.

Foreign Influence

"This is the sunset my daughter painted. She studied abroad, you know."

"Ah, that accounts for it. I never saw a sunset like that in this country."

Frankly Speaking

Little Willie had stayed to dinner at the neighbor's house.

"You didn't expect to have so many people to dinner, did you?" he asked the host.

"Did a little bird tell you?"

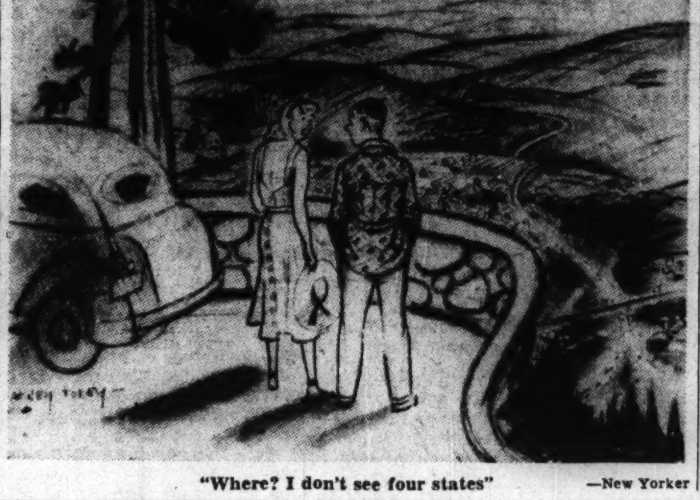
"Yes, the little piece of chicken on my plate."—Tit-Bits.

Strings

"So she said she'd accept my offer of a real Italian dinner if there were no strings attached."

"And what did you say?"

"Humph, let me ask you: How can you have a real Italian dinner without spaghetti?"



"Where? I don't see four states" —New Yorker

Quotation for Today

THE height of human wisdom is to bring our tempers down to our circumstances and to make a calm within, under the weight of the greatest storm without.
—DEFOE.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

One's choice of reading matter is referred to in today's cryptic message—a quotation by C. C. Colton.

"UV WXYTSR QXYYWV YTP KYYLW MW UV UYTSR YTP QYNOMJHYJW, IYP EXVHP WEVPSHJD MJR HJEPHJWHQ UYPEX."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Blue Hen State —— add the number of letters in the name of its Capital city ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the State bordering this State on its south and west ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the State bordering it on the north ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of its chief port ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming four different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A D E I P R S

How Many Did He Sell?

A farmer sold 14 cows and calves for $600. He received $30 each for the calves, and $75 each for the cows. How many cows and how many calves did he sell?

Tiny Words

Another list of 2-letter words to be formed from the letters given. The first has been checked, giving the word "IN." In how many seconds can you complete the others?

1	I	T	
2	H	I	
3	A	N	1
4	U	N	
5	P	E	
6	O	M	
7	I	O	
8	E	P	
9	E	X	
10	Y	S	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Mount Peor

In his eagerness to have him curse the children of Israel, Balak king of Moab, took Balaam from place to place, but all of no avail, for the seer still felt constrained to pronounce blessing instead of cursing (Num. 22:41; 23:13).

At length, as a last resort, we are told that "Balak brought Balaam unto the top of Peor, that looketh toward Jeshimon" (Num. 23:28), and there, for the third and last time, Balaam pronounced a definite blessing upon the Israelites (24:10).

The exact position of the height known as Peor is a matter of some uncertainty, but it is generally considered to have been not far from the eastern shore of the Dead Sea, since from its summit Balaam was able to look out across the Dead Sea "toward Jeshimon" (Num. 22:23), the rough rolling wilderness tract which bordered the western shore of that body of water.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Lasting Bouquet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Flowers fade so quickly that often the most beautiful bouquet is soon forgotten. If they remain in memory at all it is generally as a mass of loveliness rather than as a distinct, individual, meaningful gift. However, one bunch of flowers was given some time ago with so much tenderness and thoughtfulness that the bouquet is still fresh and lovely to the recipient.

A young woman, long unemployed, had received notice of her appointment as a worker in an institution which served girls. She was busy early on the morning of her departure finishing last-minute preparations for her trip to the place of her new work. A knock came at the door; and when the young woman opened it she saw a woman who had come down from her lovely home on the hill to this very humble one to bid the girl good-by. In her hands she held a small but exquisitely beautiful bouquet, mostly of roses.

"Here are a few flowers which I have picked for you from my garden," said the woman. "There are several varieties of roses here. They represent the girls with whom you are going to work. As you see, each of the roses is different, so will you find the girls. But each one expresses its own loveliness. There are a few brown spots on the leaves of the roses. This indicates that all is not perfect in their lives; neither is all perfect in the lives of your girls; but it is for you to help them improve.

"With the roses I have put a few sprays of forget-me-nots to remind you that your friends here will think of you often." And then she added with a twinkle in her eye, "You will also find a few sprigs of this spice bush—put in with the wish that you find some personal pleasure with your work. With these I wish you Godspeed."

The bouquet was carried tenderly all the way to the destination; and the flowers are still as fresh and fair in the heart of the recipient as the day they were given.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

According to Law

There are several instances, in the eyes of the law, in which a motorist is usually to blame when involved in an accident. Some of these are as follows:

1. When he is pulling away from the curb.
2. When a pedestrian is involved.
3. If he runs into the car directly in front of him.
4. When the common right-of-way rule is violated.
5. When there is faulty equipment as a factor in the accident.

Also, if all the information and identifying data supplied the insurance company are not correct, his insurance is apt to be worthless.—B. L. W., Newtonville, Mass.

Daily Anecdote

A Mother Speaks

"What do I regard as essential in bringing up a boy to be President?" remarked the mother of William McKinley, in answer to an inquiring writer. "I can scarcely say; there are so many things to teach boys. They should be taught to be honest in dealing with their fellowmen. They should win the respect and confidence of all.

"The home training, such as is inculcated in the true American home, is a great safeguard to the lads of this country. Boys, to be good men, must be good to their parents. Any boy who wants to be President should be honest and truthful, and he should love his home, his family, and his country.

"No boy will ever be President who is afraid of hard work. I think religion is a great benefit to a boy. I know William was a bright boy and a good boy, but I never dreamed that he would be President of the United States.

"After all, I don't believe I did raise the boy to be President. I tried to bring up the boy to be a good man, and that is the best that any mother can do.

"The first thing I knew, my son turned around and began to raise me to be the mother of a President!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "We choose our books as we would our companions, for their sterling and intrinsic worth."

Factual Figuring: 8 (Delaware) plus 5 (Dover) minus 8 (Maryland) times 12 (Pennsylvania) divided by 10 (Wilmington) equals 6.

Letter Juggling: Praised, Despair, Aspired, Diapers.

How Many Did He Sell?: 10 calves; 4 cows.

Tiny Words: In, he, ax, up, pi, on, it, em, ex, ye.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Passage Through the Hills*

By LE PELLEY

Animal Town—*They Are Down in South Africa After Diamonds*

By DUMMER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1937 *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Propping Up the Props

SOUTHERN planters in the United States are going to get 12 cents a pound for their cotton whether it is worth it or not. From their point of view this is only a fair counterpart to the system of tariff protection under which they have paid generations of northern manufacturers more than their woolens, dyes, shoes, gloves, plows, cutlery, glass and so forth were worth as measured by the price of competitive foreign products.

But the arrangements for the cotton subsidy are particularly interesting in the extent to which they throw the spotlight on comparatively new machinery by which the Federal Government will use proceeds from one subsidy to pay another subsidy which the first tended to make necessary. In the process the Chief Executive stands on the center of the seesaw, or of several seesaws, as the arbiter among the beneficiaries.

It is the President's prerogative to designate what crops shall be favored, as cotton is being favored, with loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation. It is within his jurisdiction partly to determine how much of the tariff revenue shall be diverted to pay agricultural benefits. Legislation of two years ago provided that up to 30 per cent of customs collections may be so used and Congress has defintely earmarked $65,000,000 of this sum for the cotton subsidies. It is partly within the President's power under the Tariff Commission Act to decide how effective protection shall be by raising or lowering duties.

Agricultural spokesmen long have argued that if the farmer, raising cotton, wheat, pork or other products of which part must be sold abroad, has to buy his supplies in a closed or protected market and at the same time sell a key portion of his produce on the open or world market he can come out even only by having some sort of a subsidy to make ends meet. What more logical, they ask, than that his bounty should come out of the tariff collections which assure the manufacturer a higher price from the farmer?

It is by this train of thinking that subsidies multiply and procreate one another. "So-and-so gets a special help from the Government; why shouldn't I?" runs the common refrain. And particularly the one who has been helping pay somebody else's benefit considers himself entitled to a boost in turn.

Propping up one group's prices raises another group's costs and the second must have some support. Shoring up one side of the national economic house leads to a demand for shoring all around until, unless the tendency is sensibly resisted, the result is an economy on stilts, out of price contact with the rest of the world and its necessary trade.

The Republican platform of last year recognized the farmer's situation by favoring "in the case of agricultural products of which there are exportable surpluses, the payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops to make the tariff effective." Democratic experts exclaimed it would cost $2,000,000 a year to pay the benefits proposed by Gov. Alfred M. Landon, and Mr. Roosevelt later observed that if you start subsidizing some crops you soon will be subsidizing many.

The present price guarantee is very similar in effect to the kind of farm payments the Republican nominee proposed. While called a domestic benefit, it will operate as an export bounty. The Administration is tempting the tendency of subsidies to evoke more subsidies. But it is attempting by crop control to escape the unbounded production which a price guarantee ordinarily stimulates.

And there is some gain embodied in the frankness which calls a subsidy a subsidy. Unless or until there is a possibility of scaling down more tariffs some sort of political bounty must be paid to the unprotected side of national economy.

The question, then, is how many such subsidies the nation can afford. If one after another industry has to be propped up on an uneconomic basis are there going to be enough genuinely efficient producers left to pay the subsidies?

Another question affects the much-discussed tendency of centralization in the American Government. As blocs pit themselves against blocs and regions against regions in congressional bargaining for advantages the upshot often is to lodge more and more powers of decision in the hands of the Executive as being the only official expected to have a national point of view and to feel a national rather than local responsibility. If congressmen and others dislike concentration of power they would better strive for a national outlook and avoid joining the hue and cry for sectional favors.

Republican Hopes

REPUBLICAN news has a scarcity value these days. The minority party has made so little noise in Washington recently that the art of opposition seemed to be included in one word—silence. When Congress closed it was discovered that the minority leader in the Senate had gone home ten days before. But in the last few days Mr. Hoover has made it apparent that the United States is not a one-party country. And now the chairman of the Republican National Committee—you don't mean to say you have forgotten his name—is getting hopeful reports from state chairmen.

After experiences in the last four elections it is unlikely that many Republican congressional chickens will be counted ahead of the hatching season of November, 1938. But recent events may have afforded local leaders an opportunity to lay some eggs or plans. They have not forgotten that "off" years usually mean congressional gains for the minority and that a 10 per cent shift would give the Republicans seven more senators and sixty-four seats in the House of Representatives. They would then have only a three-to-five minority, but on such hopes party machines sometimes live for years.

So far the official Republican temper seems to be to wait for Democratic splits or a reaction in the country against Roosevelt policies. Mr. Hamilton discloses only a negative offensive in saying, "We are trying to determine where we should direct our attack." Mr. Hoover is more positive in urging that the party hold a national convention within the year and offer, not the usual platform but a declaration of convictions "on constructive national principles . . . with intellectual and moral integrity, with human sympathy, with idealism and emotion."

There is some life in that proposal. Genuine integrity and sympathy must be the foundations stones for any Republican rebuilding. Mere sniping at the New Deal or attempting to outbid it will not suffice. Nor will the sort of partisanship which is causing some Republicans in New York City to join Tammany in backing a Democratic Senator so that they can defeat a Mayor who has not always been a good Republican, but who has been the best New York Mayor in many years. A keener sense of today's needs and temper, a bigger vision, is needed if Republican hope is going to be founded on any adequate faith.

Lee and Liquor

IF THE present generation of Southerners respect and revere the memory of that courageous gentleman, Robert E. Lee, as did their forbears, a recent act of several North Carolina county liquor boards should have a marked and helpful effect.

In Edgcombe, Wake and Pitt counties, the officials have ordered displayed four-color posters bearing the familiar likeness of the beloved "Marse Robert" and his advice to youth:

> My experience through life has convinced me that while moderation and temperance in all things are commendable and beneficial, abstinence from spirituous liquor is the best safeguard to morals and health.

The Virginia soldier and educator well knew the evils of alcohol. He had had ample opportunity to observe its effects in his years of service in two armies and two wars, and he practiced the abstinence that he preached. His quoted advice has a parallel in the words of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of this newspaper, who wrote (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 289):

> Strong drink is unquestionably an evil, and evil cannot be used temperately: its slightest use is abuse; hence the only temperance is total abstinence.

It is good to see the Alcoholic Boards of Control of North Carolina endeavoring to live up to their name.

Not for Dictators

TO NEW ENGLAND, birthplace of the town meeting, the other day came George V. Denny Jr., director of the League of Political Education and founder of the nation-wide broadcast, "America's Town Meeting of the Air," with a proposal to revive that democratic institution in a modern form. He has spoken in other localities, and his plan has decided merits.

Mr. Denny has no thought of imposing town government and its simple methods upon our highly complicated municipal structures. Rather he feels the need for public forums for the discussion—not debate—of all topics of public, and especially governmental, interest. Thus the town hall would, he feels, be revived as an educational institution. And the instrumentality he would employ is the radio.

Periodical discussion of issues by political candidates is rarely educational. Partisans listen to their favorites and ignore others. Even those with open minds rarely hear both sides of important questions. The plan of organizing listening groups throughout the nation to hear important topics dispassionately and authoritatively discussed may become a valuable contribution to public education and the perpetuation of democracy, which in some sections of the world is losing too much ground.

Goin' Berryin'

WHAT strange tidings are these wafted to the world from the New Jersey marshes? Has it come to this—that it costs money to "go berryin'?" Alas, 'tis true, for George R. Everett of Green Village has posted notices on his farm bordering a swamp woodland, "Huckleberry pickers 50c per person." And dozens of pickers pay for the privilege daily.

What if this practice should spread? If the present generation of American boys know the delights of "goin' berryin'" in the old farm pasture as well as their fathers did, they will rise in revolt against capitalizing on the luscious gifts which nature hangs on bushes just high enough for them to reach.

On most American farms a generation ago, "goin' berryin'" ranked well up with the joys of the old swimming hole, going fishing, and attending the County Fair. And the pastures and the berries therein were as free as the air to all pickers from far and near. One boy, at least, always preferred to get up at five o'clock of an August morning and get to the berry patch first.

The stubble was sharp, but the dew was cool, on his bare feet as he tripped the quarter of a mile through the meadow to the pasture. But when he climbed the rail fence with his six-quart tin pail jingling against it, the short grass in the pasture was soft under foot and the trail made by generations of cows led into the Lower Woods where the biggest berries grew. Earliest to ripen were the red raspberries, then the black raspberries or black caps, and richest prize of all, the long blackberries, big as a boy's thumb. In a clearing where wood had been cut two or three years past, the blackberry bushes grew thickest and tallest.

We can yet hear the staccato notes of the first berries as they dropped into the pail. Soon the bottom was covered and the music ceased. In an hour or so, even though you stopped occasionally to eat a few out of the pail, as well as from the bushes, the pail was "heaped up" full. By that time the sun was shining hot in the woodlot, and how good it felt to wade across the cool brook instead of crossing on the log that served as a foot bridge.

You were hungry, thirsty and scratched when you got back to the farm house, but proud of your prize. Probably father and the hired man had had their breakfast, for it was nearly seven o'clock and "looked like a good hay day." But mother had "kept breakfast warm" on a covered plate in the oven of the old range. You almost forgot how hungry you were as you looked at the cascade of blackberries when mother poured them from the pail to the oilcloth covered table to "pick them over."

Paying for the right to pick berries is a new deal which will not appeal to farm boys, even though the privilege would be worth fifty cents of any boy's money. We are glad we gathered our berries—and memories—in the halcyon days of the freedom of the pastures.

G. A. H.

About Time He Had a New One

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bouillabaisse and Tall Stories

Critic's Holiday

MARSEILLE, FRANCE

LIFE is different in Marseille, second city of France and first port of the Mediterranean. Marseille is French, but not in the manner of Paris or the Riviera. It is neither poetic nor fashionable, but it has a strong flavor of shipping, of fish and of Celtic temperament. This temperament is expressed in a love of tall stories and in a disposition to get the most out of strangers while they are here. No tourist stays long in Marseille, for there is little in the way of sights.

It was here that we encountered our first predatory taxi driver. His meter for the trip from ship to city read ten francs fifty. He demanded twenty francs. But he was not up to the Marseillaise reputation for putting up a good story. Nine francs fifty was too much for mere "extras." I finally took him into the American Express office, where he accepted what he was entitled to. With a very bad grace.

Having got rid of him, we went on at once to perform the first duty of the visitor to Marseille. This is to eat bouillabaisse. In case you don't know, bouillabaisse is a sort of soup or stew compounded of fish, lobster, toast and a sauce. We had tried it elsewhere and found it an evil mixture. But in Marseille it is supposed to be at its finest.

As we didn't care for the look of the sidewalk cafés, I asked a policeman where to get the best bouillabaisse. And so we found the café Pascal, in the Old Port . . . This, then, was the best that could be had in the way of bouillabaisse. True, it was better than what we had had before, but that's all I can say for it. In my opinion, people who say they like it are under a delusion. They probably like anything they see or eat in Europe because it's in Europe. And at the risk of being called provincial, I must insist that Mediterranean lobster isn't a patch on the Maine product.

Apart from bouillabaisse, there isn't much to see in Marseille in the way of churches, monuments, museums and so on. But there is the port, the shipping, the streets and the people. As our stay was short, we spent it on a sight-seeing bus. These bus lines in Europe, by the way, cannot be accused of overcharging. The cost of a three-hour trip in them, everywhere we have used them on the Continent, has been only about 80 cents a person. Including the guides I have previously described.

On this trip we not only saw what sights there were, but we had in our guide a good example of the famous Marseille love of tall stories and a good joke. Fortunately, nearly all the other passengers were French or Belgian tourists, and the journey became one long exchange of witty sallies. Naturally we missed a good deal of the fun, but the drift of it we could follow. The guide dwelt on the beauties of the Prado. The man from Paris laughed derisively. "Oho, more beautiful than the Bois de Boulogne, I suppose?" "But certainly, monsieur, much more beautiful, and wider, and longer——" "Oo, la la!"

So it went on with the "Lido," the cathedral, the principal shopping street, the "little Versailles." The man from Brussels joined in the banter. On every statement the guide made he was challenged, and at every challenge he invented new extravagances. The most accomplished booster of a city in the American West would have been put to shame by the resourcefulness and imagination shown by these makers of réclame. In the end the guide collapsed with laughter, and admitted that perhaps he had exaggerated a little.

It was well that we had this entertainment, for the sights themselves were a little boring: the church with a great deal of elaborate and costly decoration, but with an echo which makes it impossible to hear a sermon; the ferry which takes foot passengers and motor cars across the river by cables suspended from a superstructure; the cathedral which is perched on top of a mountain.

To reach the cathedral you take a funicular. But when we heard that the funicular took you only half way to the summit, we balked and waited below, drinking lemonade and buying postcards, until the rest of the party returned. Or all of it but one. A French lady missed the funicular for the down journey. So the bus waited for her, and the men of Marseilles and Paris and Brussels improved the time by inventing more tall stories.

Did Mark Twain visit Marseille? He would have loved it. L. A. SLOPER

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Tribute at Montfaucon"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial on the ceremonies at Montfaucon, asked the nations "to acknowledge together . . . the inevitable defeat which all participants suffered in the World War."

Granting that the cost of the war in men, suffering and economic loss was beyond computation, is it still true that nothing was gained from it?

It is said, cynically, that democracy was not saved by the war. If this is true, surely it was at least given a chance which it wouldn't have had otherwise, and it is still an open question as to whether it was not actually saved. Passing all that, the winning of the war by the Allies did give the world a chance to establish international law and order on a permanent and democratic basis, and the experiment may still prove to have been of some value. And eliminating the merely theoretical results, the war did a few concrete and definite things that certainly weren't bad—it stopped the sinking of neutral ships and the drowning of their crews and passengers, it stopped the slow starvation of the people of the British Isles, it even stopped the useless slaughter of the German people themselves, which would have continued longer than it did unless they had been overwhelmed by the combined action of the allied armies, it preserved the British Empire, it saved France, and it left, for many years, a feeling of security, of faith in united action which, although it has since receded, did good while it lasted and may do more good again. The cost of all this was of course far greater than it would have been if the same results had been obtained without war, but the results were obtained, and there hardly seems to be any real reason for not acknowledging the fact.

A good many advocates of peace seem to find it perfectly satisfactory to hold conventions deploring war and denouncing all who participate therein, to make speeches, and even, perhaps, to write editorials on peace, while doing absolutely nothing to maintain peace. Peace is maintained and is possible only where order and justice are first maintained; but let anyone attempt to restore order and establish justice, and all they can expect from the peace advocates will be gentle, complacent, smug reminders that what they did was quite wrong and handled in an entirely improper manner.

I hope to find in the Monitor some day a few honest and wholehearted words of praise for the men who did their part in the World War. BENTLEY M. MCMULLIN

Denver, Colo.

Coats Off, Gentlemen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I take my coat off to the editor from Macon, Georgia. What it is that takes possession of an able-bodied, free-thinking American man that enslaves him to a silly convention while he swelters and sweats under a broiling sun or the humid heat of an office, theater, home or church just because back in ancient history some enterprising costume designer tickled the masculine vanity by telling it coats must be worn if man was to be considered well dressed.

Well, I've rebelled! No more coat for me in hot weather. Away with the coats! Convention lovers, jar yourselves loose from an outworn and impractical convention and be comfortable, and by your coolness help others to keep cool. C. A. KOCH

Newark, N. J.

What Good Roads Mean to Women

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If women have gained a degree of emancipation in the last quarter century and inhabit a less restricted world, it is due rather more to good highways and all they connote than to the acquisition of the vote.

Good roads have opened entirely new fields of activity to the woman of the present day. Very commonly she owns her car and drives it, a feat as unthinkable in accomplishment to her grandmother as attaining a job in Congress. Women's interest in the use and ownership of motorcars which has developed so rapidly among women has been dependent in a considerable degree upon good roads.

With the increased use of roads, a very active perception of the value in roadside scenery developed among club women. Aesthetic considerations are usually an aftermath, receiving attention only after a ground work of practicality is established. In line with this American tendency, good roads have sped far ahead of roadside attractiveness. The possibilities for the development of permanent roadside beauty are still a lively problem for the future. American men have been so prone to leave artistic matters in general in the hands of women that occasionally they fail to do their duty. When it comes to the protection and preservation of roadside beauty, women can influence public opinion, but the highway engineer is the man for the job.

Good roads are a liability as well as an asset. The temptation to speed, and the rashness of the incompetent driver create problems to which club women are devoting serious study. It is safe to say that in waging a campaign for safer driving, this large body of women is offering a very considerable contribution toward a permanent improvement in the safety of American highways.

To the farm woman good roads have meant the breaking up of the unwholesome isolation that has been the most serious handicap in rural living. Existence for the woman in the country has been, and still is, almost unbearably beset by complications, and a multiplicity of duties. Good roads have encouraged an exchange of ideas which has both relieved this stress, and suggested avenues of escape from routine.

(MRS.) HARRIET L. KUTCHIN

Green Lake, Wis.

The Wide Horizon

Posthaste Toward Amity?

By Paul Cremona

ROME

ANOTHER link of the weakened chain of Anglo-Italian amity has been strengthened by the recent exchange of letters between the British and Italian Prime Ministers. A new attempt is now to be made to settle difficulties and differences which have prevented the two countries from enjoying in their mutual relations the benefits of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" to respect each other's interests and maintain the status quo in the Mediterranean. The prospects of success this time appear to be greater than in November of last year, when the negotiations leading to that agreement were undertaken.

There already exist the natural premises for a full clarification of the respective positions of Italy and Britain and for a general accord between them. There are, so it is stated in Fascist quarters, no fundamental obstacles barring the way to understanding, and there is nothing which should cause a fatal and irremediable division between the two powers. Virginio Gayda, the Fascist writer who has most frequently and most strongly denounced British policy, says that mistrust between Italy and Britain is due to the erroneous interpretation given to the aims of Italian policy. This is obviously a one-sided explanation. The writer would have given a better and more complete picture of the situation if he had included among the causes of past Anglo-Italian friction the erroneous interpretation given in this country to British policy and to the British attitude toward Italy.

It is a fact that the Anglo-Italian Mediterranean understanding of last January received a different interpretation in the two countries. Britain was annoyed to discover that at the very moment of signing the "Gentlemen's Agreement" that was to cover all Mediterranean questions Italy had violated its spirit by landing a new batch of volunteers in Spain. Britain saw that the new Italian imperialism was more and more identifying itself with one of the parties in the Spanish war, and that a hostile Spain, backed by Fascist Italy, might seriously disturb the balance of power in the Mediterranean. Italy, further, has kept large forces in Libya, months after the tension caused in the Mediterranean by the Italo-Ethiopian War has disappeared, and has been conducting a violent anti-British propaganda in the Near and Middle East by daily radiocasts in Arabic from Bari.

Italy, on her part, considered the January agreement merely as a preliminary step to the formal British recognition of the Fascist conquest of Ethiopia, and was shocked to find that instead of granting it the British Government had invited "Mr. Tafari" to send a representative to the Coronation of King George VI, in his capacity of Emperor of Ethiopia. Moreover—and this perhaps was the most serious aspect of the Anglo-Italian problem—many Fascists, including some highly-placed responsible statesmen, interpreted British rearmament as the first step to a settlement of accounts with Italy for the conquest of Ethiopia and the humiliation inflicted upon Britain in the diplomatic struggle of 1935-36. It is reported on good authority that Signor Mussolini was so obsessed with the idea that Britain was preparing to attack Italy that he recently wrote to Herr Hitler to inquire whether Germany would support Italy if she were attacked by Britain. It was in these circumstances that the British Foreign Secretary made that momentous statement on Anglo-Italian relations in the British House of Commons on July 19 which paved the way for a reconciliation.

Italians, it must be frankly recognized, are somewhat puzzled by the unexpected development in their country's relations with Britain. They had been trained for so long to consider Britain as Italy's "Public Enemy Number One" that there is a certain amount of justified skepticism about this sudden change of the situation—even though the Italian people as a whole have welcomed it as a reassuring sign that peace is no longer threatened by the menace of an Anglo-Italian conflict.

Perhaps it may be wise to remember that the real differences, such as they are, remain unchanged by an exchange of courtesies. International politeness which consists simply in ignoring serious problems is, after all, of little use to anyone. There are certainly serious problems between Italy and Britain, which the "Gentlemen's Agreement" has failed to solve. Why? Simply because the most ticklish questions were left aside. Mussolini's Italy of 1937 is not the Italy of 1934, nor that of 1919, and still less that of 1914. She is now a great power. She has a big empire in Africa. Freedom of transit in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea is now as vital to her as it is to Britain. If neither country has any ulterior motives, as they both proclaim, it should not be exceedingly difficult to reach an honorable understanding consisting in the mutual recognition and respect of their rights and interests in both the Mediterranean and the Red Seas. Certainly the problems concerning Britain and Italy cannot be settled by mere exchanges of courtesies, unless these are accompanied by a sincere and determined will to peace.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, AUGUST 25, 1937

Photo, Dr. Paul Wolff, from Black Star

Summer Spreads Its Bright Canopy Over Breeze-Swept Hills

Palestine, Divided by Three

This Is a Sum Very Hard to Do, as Great Britain Has Learned, and the Recent Report, S[illegible] British Mandate, Jewish and Arab Spheres, Is Only a Basis for Dis[illegible]

By C. J. Delagreve

It is never wise to shut out the possibility of a miracle, and that is what reconciliation at this stage between Arabs and Jews very nearly would be; but one must face the fact that 20 years of government under the Mandatory have hardened the fear and distrust between the two races into a barrier that seems almost tangible.

The officers of the Palestine Government have loyally tried to apply the Mandate in the face of hostile criticism and constant disturbances; they are almost all overworked, and their native sense of justice and fair play has been severely strained. Indeed, the lives of many of them have been threatened. It was in such circumstances that the British Government sent out the Royal Commission to hold an inquiry and to propose remedies.

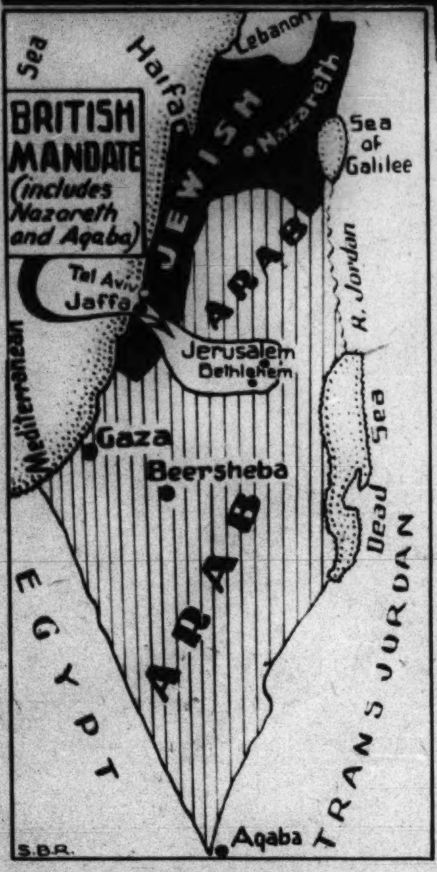
To watch Lord Peel and his colleagues at work during some of their public sessions last autumn in Jerusalem was a great privilege, and all nationalities who attended or gave evidence were impressed by the scrupulous care that was taken in the examination of the existing situation, and by the intellectual grasp and impartiality displayed. As is well known, the Arabs, who at first refused to submit their case at all, were at length drawn in by the spectacle of an honest body of men sifting evidence without fear or favor.

Their first problem was to examine the historical background of the country, the indigenous culture of the Arabs, and the growth of the idea of a Jewish National Home.

The second problem of the commission was to examine the pledges made to Arabs and Jews during the World War.

In order to obtain Arab support, the sherif of Mecca was promised in July, 1915, that, in the event of an allied victory, the greater part of the Arab provinces of the Turkish Empire would become independent. Palestine was not mentioned in Sir Henry McMahon's letter in which the promise was made, but the British Government had always declared that the language used was meant to exclude Palestine from the promised sphere of independence. "It was in the highest degree unfortunate that, in the exigencies of war, the British Government were unable to make their intention clear to the sherif." The Arabs have always asserted that the reservation of Palestine was a breach of the pledge.

That the promise to the Jews was bound to destroy the Arab hope of independence is clear, for in the Balfour declaration, issued in November, 1917, the British Government undertook to facilitate "the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people, provided that the rights of the non-Jewish population were not prejudiced."



Above Photos © American Colony, Jerusalem

THE ROYAL COMMISSION AND A PART OF PALESTINE

Tiberias, Under Temporary British Mandate, Is the Only Town on the Shore of the Sea of Galilee Today. It is Shown at the Top of the Page. Below Are the Members of the Royal Commission Which Drafted the Partition Plan for Palestine. They Are, From Left to Right, Prof. Reginald Coupland, Sir Harold Morris, Lord Peel, Chairman; the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Vice-Chairman; Sir Laurie Hammond, Sir Morris Carter, Mr. J. M. Martin, Secretary to the Royal Commission; and Mr. Heathcot Amory, Secretary to Lord Peel.

The non-Jewish population as a whole naturally considered its rights to be prejudiced when a constantly growing band of settlers began to pour into the country to buy land from individual Arabs, and to plant more colonies year by year in the most fertile parts of Palestine. That they derived a measure of material prosperity by selling land to the settlers, working for them and selling them the products of the soil, is true, but material prosperity means less to the majority of Arabs than do their national culture and the actual soil which they and their forefathers have inhabited for so many centuries.

The report is an achievement of the first importance, for not only does it expose the root causes and development of the present impossible situation, and show that self-government for Palestine is impracticable through antagonism, but it indicates a plan which offers a reasonable hope of peace. That this plan demands a complete reversal of policy, nothing less than the partition of Palestine into three parts, and will employ all that Britain possesses of skill, self-sacrifice and good will, is probably in its favor.

For Britain has endlessly been accused of self-interest, and this accusation will have to be withdrawn by persons who agree that though imperial interests are undoubtedly involved, deep humanitarian motives are also at work. The Royal Commissioners have had little as individuals to gain from their mission, and the British Government has declared its willingness, if the League of Nations consents, to follow their unanimous recommendation.

It is a merciful fact that British justice still stands high in the thought of the Arab people. It continues to hold its place as an abstract idea, even though individual Britons, by cloudiness of judgment or dishonesty of purpose, have occasionally let down their national standard.

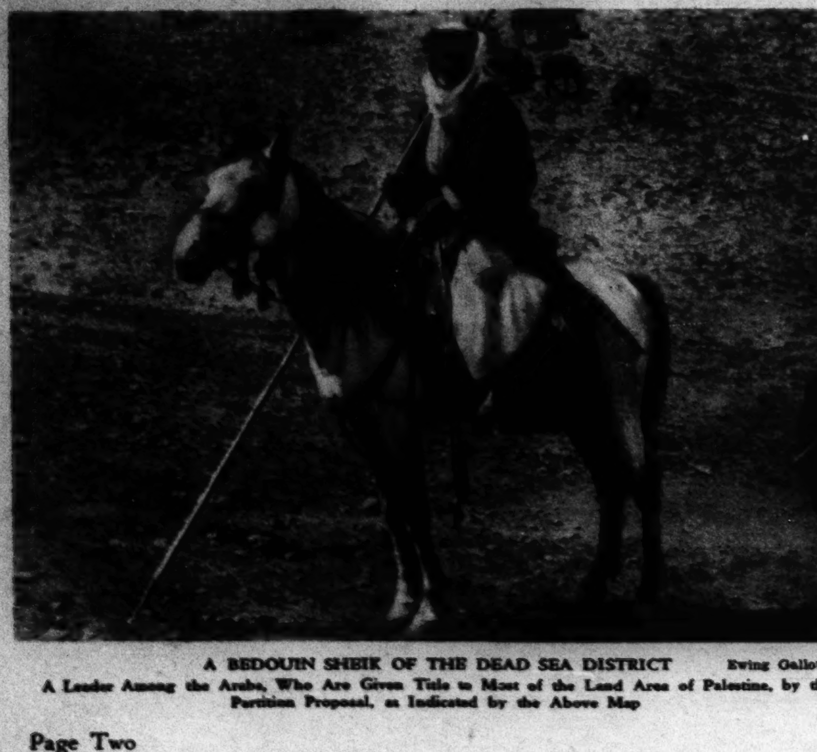
The Jews have solid grounds for trusting Great Britain, as one of the nations that has not allowed them to be considered as aliens on her shores. She has not forgotten their help in the World War, nor what Christianity owes to Judaism. Nor has she failed to admire what their devotion has already achieved in Palestine.

That both sides are "mortified," in the words of the Jerusalem correspondent to The Times of London, one may well believe, for the divorce proposed is drastic. It must have been incredibly difficult for the Palestine Government to live up to the expectation from both sides that their claims for justice would be fulfilled. Arabs and Jews alike have been disappointed. But the report opens a new era, many persons believe.

That there should be a great deal of divergence of thought about the commission's scheme was inevitable. The Mufti and his personal adherents have everything to lose by the scheme, for his authority is bound to wane as that of the Emir Abdullah waxes, and finally becomes supreme in the new sovereign Arab state. The Jews are similarly divided into two main parties. Those who desire to bring as many Jews as possible into safety without further delay, favor the idea of a sovereign Jewish state unfettered by quotas, for the proposed state contains four times as much land as that now owned by Jews in the whole country. Those who cling to their old boundaries would prefer rather to struggle on through further disturbances and boycotts, than to exclude one dunam of soil from eventual Jewish cultivation.

Meanwhile, it seems likely that a Round Table Conference may take place, either with a view to retaining the integrity of Palestine, which would otherwise disappear from the map, never to return, or to bargain over the frontiers of the two new sovereign states, so as to include adjacent Jewish colonies or Arab villages within their national boundaries. If by agreement between the two parties the present frontiers of Palestine were to be retained, cantonization would at this stage be even more difficult to put into operation than would partition, so the report maintains.

Both sides will assert their views stubbornly, but it is hoped by those who support the report that moderate Arabs and Jews will perceive a desire for justice underlying the report and work for a compromise.



A BEDOUIN SHEIK OF THE DEAD SEA DISTRICT — Ewing Galloway

A Leader Among the Arabs, Who Are Given Title to Most of the Land Area of Palestine, by the Partition Proposal, as Indicated by the Above Map

The Congress That Turned

Now That the Supreme Court Battle Is Over, and the Dust Is Settling, There Is Opportunity to Survey What Has Happened and What Has Not Happened in Legislative Halls

By Tully Nettleton

WHEN FORECASTERS, last December, began looking ahead to the convening of the Seventy-fifth Congress they ran their fingers down long lists of emergency statutes that would expire during 1937 unless renewed or revised in some way, and opined that on that score alone it would be a long, warm session.

Then came Jan. 12 and with it President Roosevelt's announcement of the monumental reorganization plan worked out by the Brownlow Committee, contemplating consolidation of 100 agencies of the Government into 12 departments, establishment of two new departments, provision of six executive assistants for the President, extension of the civil service merit system in all directions and replacement of the Comptroller-General with a new post-audit system.

With that bundle on the Capitol doorstep, it appeared clearer than ever that Congress would have a lot of washing to do before its members could consider their job done and go home.

Besides this, there was speculation as to what the President might propound in the nature of a second installment of the New Deal. He was back from the November wars with a new vote of confidence from the nation, and in his final campaign speech he had declared the Administration would continue to seek to improve working conditions for the workers of America and continue its efforts in behalf of the farmers. He was known to be interested also in slum-clearance housing and the reduction of farm tenancy. The situation presented in a still unbalanced budget was such as to call for serious study.

But no one at that time could possibly have told—unless it was the President himself, and he apparently did not foresee such a struggle—what, in fact, would turn out to be the major issue of the session, overshadowing nearly six months of its deliberations and rising to the importance of an apparent turning point in the course of the Administration.

This was, as, of course, everyone now well knows, the Judicial Reform or Supreme Court plan which Mr. Roosevelt, to the astonishment of practically everyone, suddenly threw into the hopper on Feb. 5. Senator Henry F. Ashurst, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, last fall had chided the Republicans for such a preposterous intimation as that President Roosevelt would attempt to pack the Supreme Court. A White House secretary, only two weeks before the fateful message, had taken pains to scotch reports that the President or the Department of Justice was considering some kind of curb on the Supreme Court, which had thrown out the NRA and AAA.

Yet here it was, a demand not for two-thirds decisions in voiding acts of Congress, nor for a constitutional amendment to confer broader powers, nor for opportunity to appoint merely one or two new judges, but for a provision by which he might add at a stroke six new judges to the long-settled bench of nine.

The issue thus precipitated took on the nature of a crusade. There was ardor and outraged zeal on both sides. The strongest New Dealers averred this was the key wedge of their whole program; the court must be "unpacked" of its alleged conservative bias in order that federal power might be adequately used in the furtherance of the "more abundant life." Opponents of the project were sure now that the President meant to overthrow free government, subvert the Constitution and make the judicial branch his puppets.

SENATORS:

© Harris & Ewing, Wide World

NINE VETERANS OF SENATORIAL STORMS

The effect of the proposal was to make America realize suddenly how revered an institution is the United States Supreme Court, how strong is the tradition of its independence from the legislative or executive arm of the Government and how necessary is an umpire or interpreter of the Constitution if government is to continue to be based on that document.

Many who had supported the New Deal in the preceding election found themselves unable to think with the President on this. Some who tried to defend the proposal could do so only half-heartedly. Newspapers that had fought against odds in his behalf could go along no farther and believed he had been badly advised.

More significant for the congressional effect, certain senators of distinctly liberal record rose in determined opposition—Burton K. Wheeler, running mate of La Follette in 1924; Edward R. Burke, whose definition of the New Deal Mr. Roosevelt had accepted in 1934; Pat McCarran, an inveterate sponsor of labor bills, and Joseph C. O'Mahoney, hitherto an Administration wheelhorse.

It was natural that conservative Democratic senators, such as Carter Glass, Harry F. Byrd, Josiah W. Bailey, William H. King and Royal S. Copeland, some already critical of the Administration, should be aligned against such a radical proposal. And still more natural for the remaining handful of Republicans, who, under the leadership of Senator Charles L. McNary, believed it politic to keep very quiet and leave the active resistance to the disaffected Democrats.

So herein came about early and explosively the schismatic division which the more cynical observers had presaged for the unprecedented and unwieldy majorities which the Democratic landslide of 1936 returned to the House of Representatives and especially to the Senate.

The division is partly along lines of sentiment and partly along lines of geography. It has long been known that the Democratic Party in the South is much more conservative and has many more conservative leaders than the northern branch of the party. This regionalism cropped out again in the vote of many southern senators against the wage and hour regulation bill.

This, coupled with President Roosevelt's continuing affection for such progressive elements as those represented by Senator Robert M. La Follette and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, keeps alive and even freshens the perennial speculations as to whether a realignment of political parties may come out of the Roosevelt Administration. Sheer logic would prescribe a coalition of conservative or constitutional democrats with the remnant of the Republican Party and a picking up of left wing support by the New Deal Democratic organization to make an all-round liberal party.

But politics is seldom so logical: Unquestionably there will be some changes. There will be drifts of individuals and small groups the way Secretary Henry Wallace quit a Republican tradition to become a New Dealer. But the two parties have shown a great capacity for absorbing impacts within themselves—between liberal and conservative Democrats, and insurgent and standpat Republicans—without shattering.

These conflicts can, however, play havoc with legislation. The long battle over the court plan, ending finally in defeat and recommittal of the President's proposals, kept the legislative mill at a standstill or grinding chicken feed during all the period in which a session of Congress normally does its work. And by that time the urge to get home and take off their shoes was too strong on the part of many congressmen to allow anyone to keep them around long enough to enact much of a program of social betterment.

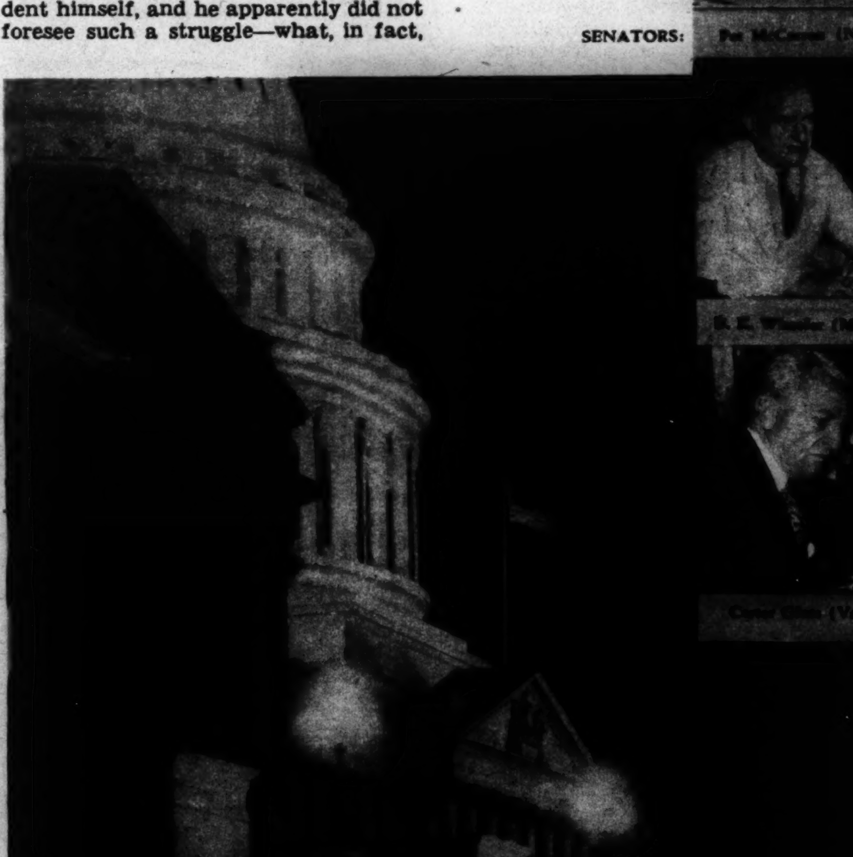
The many extensions or renewals of emergency acts which had promised a full calendar and some important debates at the outset were either voted or forgotten and, with a few exceptions, nobody noticed much which. Included were some subjects of consequence such as extension of authority for reciprocal trade agreements, continuance of the international currency stabilization fund, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Civilian Conservation Corps and a list of excise or "nuisance" taxes.

The new Neutrality Act constituted an important piece of legislation, and after the court fight had gone nearly far enough President Roosevelt tossed in another subject good for two or three sessions in its own right—namely, minimum labor standards or regulation of wages and hours. The Railroad Pensions Act, the Farm Tenancy Act, the Guffey-Vinson Coal Act and the $1,500,000,000 relief appropriation rank of course as measures of significance in their fields.

But after the Administration had met its match in public and congressional opposition to tampering with the Supreme Court, it was a very much shortened calendar that party leaders insisted upon, and now not as a "must" list, but as a "desired" list, of legislation to be enacted before adjournment.

Judicial reorganization shrank to a shadow of its former self. The administrative reorganization, which had loomed so toweringly large, withered practically to giving the President his six "selfless" assistants. The farm program, especially crop control, was largely jettisoned for the time being. The wage and hour legislation continued a "must." The Wagner housing bill was given every opening. And some kind of a sugar quota agreement seemed im-

(Continued on page 14)



AT THE END OF A BUSY SESSION — Charles Phelps Cushing

The United States Capitol, Which Is the Only Place in the Country Where Flag Etiquette Authorizes Display of the Flag at Night as Well as During the Day, Has Seen an Exceptionally Important Term.

Removing the Cause of Crime

Sound Education, Recreational Activity and Absorbing Interests Will Guide Into Wise Channels Those Youthful Traits Which, Neglected, May Degenerate Into Mischief and Destruction

By James Ford

Ewing Galloway

GOOD SCHOOLS AND NORMAL RECREATION . . .
These Go Far to Help Boys and Girls Learn the Satisfactions of Honest and Upright Citizenship.

AMERICA'S ANNUAL CRIME BILL is often stated to be $15,000,000,000 a year. The real cost of crime, however, lies in good impulses perverted to evil uses, in the thwarted personal development of the criminal, in the broken lives of the victims of crime.

To prevent any evil, one must reach all of its causes. Crime can be cut off at the roots. It has not one root but hundreds. What are they? How can they be reached? How can they be severed? How can each potential criminal be helped to use his capacities for the good of the community?

Probably our chief error in meeting this problem has been our picture of the criminal. The prevailing conception, or "mental stereotype," is of a warped personality continuously plotting evil—a "bad man" or a "bad woman" with no redeeming feature. Yet good or the potentiality for good clearly outweighs evil in the vast majority of prison inmates. All human beings could be taught to do right if reached early enough. One seldom—perhaps never—sees a hopelessly evil man or woman, though many have got deep in the rut of evil-doing and cannot climb out without help.

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If there is any one major cause of crime it is ignorance or unwisdom. Many a boy has broken some law "for the fun of it," because his friend or gang urges it, because he needs what he steals, because his parents demand it, or to impress a girl friend or the older boys of his neighborhood. Here we have the spirit of adventure, loyalty, search for higher living standards, obedience, and ambition—all of them desirable traits, but misapplied. Ignorance may thus turn good impulses to perverse ends.

The laws which forbid pilfering, fighting and the pranks which are termed "malicious mischief" were made by adults. Boys who do these things do not understand law and cannot fully appreciate consequences. Most adult delinquency, except in cases of mental abnormality, is likewise a product of ignorance of law, consequences, or values. Crime is unthinkable where there is knowledge, judgment and wisdom. Ignorance, however, operates in conjunction with other factors. Criminalism is complex. Most reform propaganda oversimplifies the issues. The problem has to be attacked on many fronts.

A man does not steal *merely* because he has a chance to do so (opportunity factor). He doesn't start a fight and get arrested for assault *merely* because he is drunk (toxic factor). He doesn't kill *merely* because he is feebleminded (mental factor). All persons have chances to steal, but few do. Drunkenness makes some people pugnacious, others timid, others merry. Most feebleminded persons are not criminal.

All crimes thus have many causes—ranging from the immediate precipitating factors to those far back in individual and racial trends, in previous training and experience, in social tradi-

Ewing Galloway

POOR HOUSING AND PRISON ASSOCIATIONS . . .
These Tend to Undo Much That the Schools Try to Accomplish, and Often Encourage Criminality

tion. This is called multiple causation. Each act, good or bad, proceeds from what is termed "the total situation."

Complexity is no excuse for inaction. Certain recognizable factors like mental deficiency, mental disorder, drink and drugs, poverty, suggestion, broken homes and miseducation stand out. They can be brought under control.

Many "crimes against the person" are committed by persons suffering from mental aberration. The crime is committed under an obsession or mania over which at the time of the act they have no control. We punish these unfortunate persons just as if they were responsible. Prevention of their crimes takes the form of institutional training or segregation for such as are dangerous to themselves or others—and before serious harm is done.

Every individual is endowed with a unique combination of traits and predispositions. Environment, experience and training play upon these continuously from early childhood. Each act, good or bad, is the result of such interplay. Each criminal act grows out of the "set" of the individual as it has been affected up to that moment by environment, physical and social, experience good and bad, and influences of family or movies, of churches or pool rooms, of friends or of the gang. Then enters a possible precipitating factor—intoxication perhaps, an insult, a suggestion from a detailed account of a crime in a sensational newspaper, an opportunity to steal or rob unobserved. Which influences will win?

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Most crime must be prevented by training and by control of precipitating factors. If drunkenness cannot be effectively prevented by prohibition, license the drinker. Withdraw the license (like a motor license) if he drinks to excess. Create a government monopoly of manufacture and sale to remove the profit motive. Meanwhile, develop recreational substitutes for the bar which will be more inviting and train the man in self-control.

Teach self-control to parents and pupils alike. Make it a challenge! Values are misplaced today. Too many boys and men boast of their angers and hates—women of the spiteful things they say. Character can be trained as well as mentality. Stress self-mastery. This will require class-room discussion of moral problems current to childhood. Should one "squeal" on a pal? Should one steal to help a penniless family? Should one lie to defend a friend? Such problems are interesting and vital. They help to develop judgment.

Private conferences with boy and girl pupils will help them to see relative values more clearly, to rebuild attitudes and habits, to organize their lives for the attainment of their best "ideals." Because this is not yet done, they succumb to temptation. But there is more good than bad in everyone's nature. It can be trained to crowd out the evil.

Broken or unhappy homes may deprive a child of needed understanding and direction at difficult times. The social worker or domestic relations court may often bring the family together to the advantage of all. In other cases, the child may best be placed out in a wholesome, sympathetic home. A major cause of delinquency may thus be easily removed.

Bad housing may drive a child or man to the streets to escape the crowding, confusion and dreariness of the tenement. Street influences may corrupt. Preventives include model housing, which in Europe is demonstrably a crime reducer. But wholesome leisure-time facilities may also be substituted for street-corner loafing, for the pool-room and bar. By destroying slums and replacing with model communities, another large group of causes will be reached.

Sensational movies and the yellow press instigate morbid thoughts which may lead susceptible persons to criminal action. Pre-censorship or trade agreements among producers may prevent over-elaboration of the details of crime, cruelty or depravity. But still better it is possible to build resistance to evil influences by sound education and wholesome recreation. If all lives were kept full of worthwhile creative interests, morbid impulses would be crowded out.

Boys in their teens naturally form gangs. Without wise adult supervision, gangs become restless. They may engage in organized depredations—the beginning of many a criminal life. But clever direction may make the gang a club—for athletics, debating or manual arts. Loyalty to the gang—a virtue, though so often misdirected—is made subordinate to a higher loyalty—to the settlement, the school or the neighborhood. The gang then ceases to be a liability. It has been made an asset.

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The love of adventure, love of danger and hero worship—admirable traits in themselves—are prominent in our reformatories and prisons. Unguided, they have led to robberies, holdups and killings. Yet these traits are valuable. These boys are potential heroes. Many a Parisian *apache* won a distinguished service medal in the war. In times of peace our civilization offers too few opportunities for adventurous youth. If discovered in time, they can be trained for our more hazardous trades and professions. Aviation, the navy and the merchant marine, fire-fighting, detective service and the constabulary offer constructive outlets for bravery, resourcefulness and love of danger. Indi-

(Continued on page 12)

Romance of Royal Braemar

Once a Year Scots Lads and Lassies Gather There Among the Hills, With King and Queen as Visitors, to Participate in Games and Sports of Long Tradition

By R. Maillard Stead

FOR 364 DAYS IN THE YEAR, the little Scottish village of Braemar dozes peacefully among the fir-clad Aberdeenshire hills that cradle it. But on the 365th—which this year falls on Sept. 9—it wakens abruptly, teems with automobiles and people, all on their way to the Princess Royal Park, a natural amphitheater set like an emerald amid the purple heather of the hills.

There, hard by the spot where the brawling Clunie froths its waters into the Dee, take place each autumn the Royal Braemar Games, chief of those historic Highland gatherings which provide social-cum-sporting pageants without counterpart anywhere.

> From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,
> That makes her loved at home, revered abroad.

Those are the words of the Scottish poet, Burns. And as applied to Braemar they conjure up a sight to stir the pulse of even the least responsive Sassenach.

The only time I want to be other than an Englishman (for just an hour or so, let it be patriotically added) is when the clansmen march in at Braemar—gay tartan kilts aswing above their brawny, brown, bare knees, sunlight glinting on their claymores, pikes and Lochaber axes, and the skirl of bagpipes echoing through the hills.

The emotional power of Scotland's romantic clan traditions seems to reverse the normal processes of time, so that the ring of prosaic motor vehicles round the arena becomes just a ridiculous anachronism as the stalwart Highlanders — graybeards and striplings, striding along together in firm ranks—march past the Royal Pavilion, a bower adorned with mountain heather, studded brightly with the red berries of the mountain ash. From the flagposts flutter the Royal Standard and the Union Jack.

In this Coronation Year, with a Scottish Queen on Britain's throne, the Highlands pulsate with a more personal, zealous loyalty than usual. A tumult of welcome awaits Their Majesties' first appearance at Braemar in the royal carriage drawn by four fine grays. The King and Queen are not just royal visitors. They are local residents, living for a space in the Scottish home of Britain's kings, Balmoral Castle.

See, the clansmen are tramping by. They gathered in the courtyard of the Invercauld Arms in the village and they have marched to the arena, headed by the pipes. Three fine companies there are—the King's Balmoral Highlanders, from the royal estate, bearing the Stuart tartan and in their bonnets the floral emblem of a Scottish thistle bloom and spray of oak leaves; the Fyfe Highlanders, each with the distinctive red MacDuff tartan and a sprig of holly in his bonnet; and the Farquharson Highlanders, wearing their vivid green and in their bonnets a sprig of pine.

northern parts of Scotland and, as well, in places that have little real claim at all to the title of "Highlands." The Braemar Games were not held in 1936, owing to the passing of King George V in the January of that year.

Try as you like, it would be hard indeed to pick upon a setting more fitted by nature to a festival of Gaeldom than the village of Braemar, where Robert Louis Stevenson resided at the time when he wrote his first great work, "Treasure Island."

The swelling hills far and near—Ben Avon, Morrone Craig, Coynach and the rest—contrast peacefully with the gay splash of tartans in the green arena and their haunting echoes give weird effect to the vibrant music of the pipes.

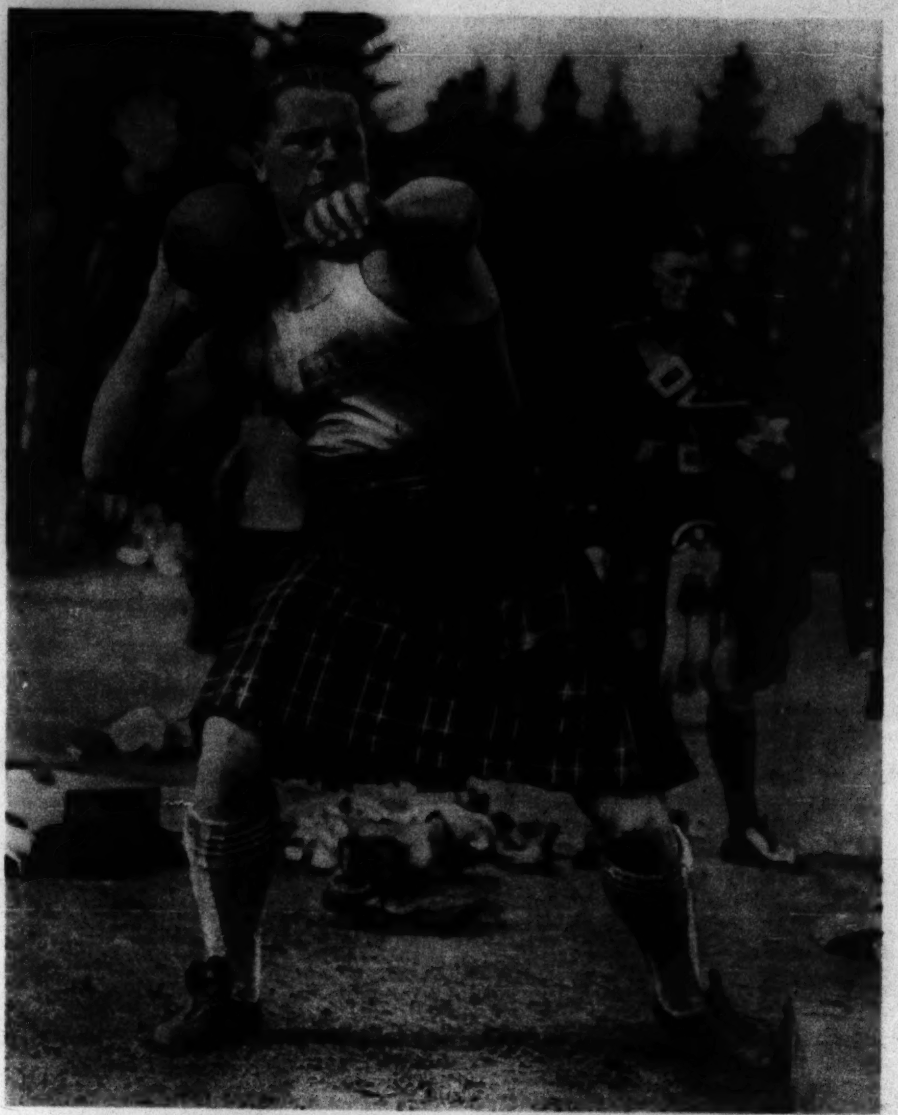
That music persists through almost the whole day of the gathering as competitions are eagerly contested by the pipers—in the playing of laments, salutes, pibrochs, marches, strathspeys and reels.

Piping and dancing are the two most popular features of Highland games. It is not only the Scots' lassies who tread a nimble measure. Big men are light as feathers on their toes as they twist and twirl through the intricacies of traditional Scottish dances. A special delight, too, is the dancing of the boys and girls.

Only the true Scot with the trained ear can fully appreciate the nuances of bagpipe playing, and the subtleties of competitive Highland dancing are lost upon all but the deeply initiated.

From 10 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, the spectators witness the unfoldment of a varied program of athletic events. And by athletic events I mean the Scottish interpretation of such things, with emphasis laid on mighty feats of strength by men of thews.

Outstanding is that quite extraordinary and peculiarly Scottish diversion, tossing the caber (Gaelic for a tree-trunk and pronounced "kapper"), a feat



A BRAW HIELANDER WITH A HEAVY JOB IN HAND — Topical
"Putting the Stone," Which Really Is a Big Boulder, Is No Light Occupation.

Sport and General
THE MIGHTY HEAVE . . . AND UP SHE GOES!
Tossing the Caber, a 200-Pound Tree Trunk, Is a Traditional Scottish Form of Amusement for Those Who Can Do It

The Balmoral Highlanders bear battleaxes, the Fyfe men long, slender pikes, the Farquharsons broad claymores. And these glittering weapons serve to remind us that almost within a stone's throw of this very spot the Earl of Marr raised his standard in the cause of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" one stormy September day nigh upon two centuries ago and gathered about him an army of doughty Highland warriors, for an ill-fated attempt upon the throne of England.

Today the clansmen who assemble at Braemar know no greater disappointment on the great day than the absence of the King. Seldom, indeed, has the monarch missed the meeting, since Queen Victoria first bestowed her patronage on it some 80 years ago. Hence the term "Royal" for this particular one of the Highland gatherings held in late summer all over the

which demands not only muscular power but a cunning knack as well.

You will infer this, I am sure, on learning (if you do not know it already) that a caber is nothing more or less than a tapered trunk of a young fir tree, weighing about 280 pounds and 16 feet in length. The aim of the tosser is not to throw the caber a long distance but to pitch it onto the end remote from his hands (cupped in front of him), so that it topples straight over.

The perfect toss sends the missile over in a position which, on a shooting target, is designated by riflemen as 12 o'clock. Obviously, a toss that is slightly deficient in power allows the caber to fall somewhere between 9 and 12 o'clock or between 12 and 3, while a really poor effort will not topple over at all, but will fall back threateningly toward the tosser.

On seeing a caber for the first time, you might be surprised to learn that a man can lift it, let alone toss it. Well, he can't. Several hands raise it from the ground for him and poise it upright in his palms. For a space he balances the great bulk, stepping backward or forward as may be necessary to preserve equilibrium.

At last, having got "set," so to speak, he allows the top end to tilt slightly forward, in order that he may run a few paces. Then a jump, a mighty heave—and over she goes. Or not, as the case may be.

The other athletic events comprise running, hurdling, high and long jumping, obstacle races, wrestling, "Putting the stone" (which really is a heavy boulder) and hurling the hammer and the weight.

The Braemar Games date back to 1816, but legend tells of an athletic competition held in the locality in the year 1040, which is a little matter of 897 years.

The story, true or otherwise, is that the King Malcolm reigning over Scotland at that time ordered a race to the summit of Craig Choinnich, to determine which of his followers were the most suitable to employ as messengers.

Strident voices may nowadays boom out through the glen, carrying the details of the games from loudspeakers, and charabancs by the dozen may snort their way to a beauty spot which has escaped even the intrusion of the railway. But, in the midst of change, the romance of Royal Braemar remains unchanged.

Giving "Style" to Real Estate

When Buildings Lose Public Favor, for Some Reason, There May Be Ways to Restore Their Attractiveness, and Mrs. Draper of New York, for One, Is Adept in the Art

By Evelyn Roe

Drix Duryea

STYLES AND STYLIST

The Sutton Place Houses, Directly Above, Were Reclaimed From Their Down-at-the-Heel Aspect, and Made All Bright and Shining, as in the Top Picture. And It Was All the Doing of Mrs. Draper (Left), Who Smiles as She Signs the Contract to Restyle the Hampshire House.

THE STORIES MEN HAVE been able to tell in the last few years about real estate! Not only real estate men, but banks, insurance companies, loan corporations, loaded to the guards with real estate they would never have dreamed of buying. Not only were quantities of such buildings vacant themselves, but they were bounded on all sides by vacancy signs which made them not only hard to dispose of, but harder still to render profitable under organization management.

In these days every real estate man knows that property held in trust may jeopardize not only the income of the owners, but their own reputations as successful trustees. It takes more than financial acumen, these days, to make property pay. It takes a special talent for rendering real estate attractive to the public. Many real estate men could well admit that personally they are to be found wanting when it comes to looking a building straight in the eye and seeing how to make it attractive to the public.

To Mrs. Tuckerman Draper, making buildings attractive to the public is a question of employing two qualities, common sense and imagination.

"If Elsa Schiaparelli, or Mainbocher, should try to sell you dresses designed in 1918, would you buy them?

"Of course you wouldn't!" she said, answering her own question, while she gave an energetic whisk to an old-fashioned palm-leaf fan. "You want your clothes to be of the here and now, not of the yesterday, gone and forgotten. And that's why they give me jobs that I call 'styling real estate.' 'Merchandising' it would be another word for it, and suits what has to be done perfectly well. You can't just let buildings sit, staring the public in the face, and expect that they will rent themselves. Neighborhoods change. Obsolescence gallops on the heels of every former headliner. Americans are notoriously fickle. And so, just as you wouldn't buy obsolescent clothes, many a property which was once a gold mine has swung toward the red and is going lamentably to stay there, unless some common sense and imagination are brought to bear, to reconvert it to today's uses."

It was quite a speech, and it had a ring of sincerity and conviction, coming from a woman who had lately entered into successful competition with 154 decorators for the privilege of taking Hampshire House in New York—one of the casualties of the depression—and putting it into a state which would set people clamoring to live in it.

She got Hampshire House to do, as she got River House, and the Hotel Carlyle, and the Majestic Apartments. "Speaking as a banker," Charles Hayden wrote to her, when she had finished River Club, for which he was an underwriter, "you have demonstrated your ability to solve the problems involved in pleasing both men and women, and in handling a restricted budget with conspicuous success, and I congratulate you."

"You are bringing a new thought and a new touch to real estate in your decorative ideas that speak for better renting," Mr. Joseph P. Day said when he had talked with the directors of the Saratoga Springs Development about her work.

She is slender and vibrant, dark-haired and dark-eyed, this Mrs. Draper who has three children, and a grandchild two months old. She thinks a great deal of superfluous nonsense is talked about women combining careers with normal home life. The way to combine the two, she thinks, is to combine the two and not dramatize them.

She has a New England background, "no schooling to speak of, except that I was brought up where I had the privilege of being constantly in touch with surroundings of pleasant good taste." She didn't study art in school, she had no special talents, and the thought came to her quite suddenly that the thing lacking in the real estate field was the treating of buildings as if they had to make their claim on public attention, rather than as if they were entitled to it, just because they were large blocks of solid structure with "To rent" signs hung conspicuously on their façades.

"It was a question of getting so I could look at plans and see how much better they could be than they were. Not just the heights of sinks from the floor. A hanger in a closet could be all right in itself, yet never work when a fur coat was hung on it. It was a question of imparting to buildings an idea. You can't have an opera without an idea. Why should you expect to have a building without an idea?"

She waved her fan energetically.

"These last years have been difficult for hotels. Many of them were built in a time of opulence, and there was no provision to withstand the shock of the economic upheaval. I believed that the way to renew the hold on people of these buildings was to impart an idea to them.

"You know how it is yourself, when you go into a hotel. You should say, 'Oh, why didn't I ever come here to stop before!' because of the atmosphere of the place. Intangible as well as tangible. But how many times, on the contrary, do you say, 'Well, I've got three nights to stay away from home—here!' And your feeling is conclusive proof that no job of styling, or merchandising the hotel, has been done.

"Merchandising a building doesn't begin when the architect, the plasterers, painters and stone workers have departed. It begins with the groundwork, the purpose for which the building is intended. With Hampshire House it begins at the bottom and it goes all the way to the top. No detail is too big, *but* neither is any detail too small, even if it is nothing more than the style of the chambermaids' caps, the color of the house letter paper, or the color of the braid on the doorman's trousers.

"The only thing that makes it reasonable for people to be surprised to find a woman styling buildings is that, of course, she has to be a decorator by profession, and the usual concept of a decorator is of a person who chooses the paint and hangs the chintzes. But that's the least of it. The hold a building will exert on the public is a question of the way that building is presented to the public. And nothing tells so quickly in the 'entrance view' of a building as a feeling of hopelessness among those who manage it. People coming into a building can tell whether it is successful. Successful in its equipment, its operation, its prestige. Such success permeates all the details. It is in the modeling of the wainscotings, the coloring of hallways, the fashioning of stair rails. But it is, also, underneath them; it was there before there were any wainscotings, or stair rails.

"We don't go into a building and ordain that it shall have gray paint and lemon yellow hangings because we like gray paint and lemon yellow hangings, but because those are the colors that tests show will promote the buildings. Just as a department store will sell you styled kitchenware in yellow, or green, or red, or blue, so hotels, airplane companies, loft owners, railroad companies—everyone—is becoming aware of the value of styling something which is to be offered to the public to buy.

"And that's all my job is. Applying elements of common sense and imagination to the necessary structures for living.

"It doesn't have to cost all outdoors, either. I have in mind a block of cold-water flat buildings that couldn't be rented, even to the very poor. The average of vacancy was 33 per cent. Floors were renting at $25 an apartment—when they were rented! The income was naturally below the taxes, and the buildings were certainly a nuisance to their owners.

"We spent about $15,000 on them. But we used imagination in the spending. Now each apartment rents for $100, and there is a waiting list. Structural alterations took the lion's share of the budget. We lifted the face of the buildings with glossy black paint, white trim and brilliant colored doorways. We gave the iron fire escapes a dose of New Orleans picturesqueness with cast iron panels between the existing rods, the whole brought into lacy distinction from the same white paint pot that transformed the cornices. The back gardens, overlooking the river, were landscaped with flowering shrubs and fine old apple trees. We treated the halls with gay Victorian wallpapers and carpets.

"I am convinced that structural alterations and routine modernization would not have done the trick with this property. They would have had no publicity value—and often, I am sure, the reconversion of a property may hang primarily on clever publicity rather than on anything big, factually accomplished."

"C A R I T A S"

By Dorothy Ives

Detail from painting, "Caritas," by Abbott Thayer, Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

THERE IS A PAINTING by Abbott Thayer in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts entitled "Caritas." Charity is represented as a gracious feminine figure in white robes with outstretched, protecting arms lifted over the figures of naked children who are clinging trustingly to her garments. This painting seems an ideal presentation of the impersonal qualities of motherhood, the sheltering, yet discerning care, which is a bulwark of the race wherever found.

In the face of the figured Charity, there is not only brooding love, but sternness, and the figure is poised as for forward movement, although standing still.

What an epitome of the need of the world at this moment! It is the mother thought that is needed everywhere . . . tenderness, discernment, ceaseless care for the welfare of others—and at the same time the attitude of mind which is poised for quick action and which takes stern issue with whatever opposes the happiness of mankind. These qualities are needed to quiet strife among nations, just as they settle disputes between children, since justice is an outstanding characteristic of parenthood.

The true, universal aspect of motherhood as qualities of character have been too much obscured in merely human delineations of the subject, in poetry, painting and song. The over-sentimentalized "Mother-songs," and even Whistler's famous painting entitled "Mother," depict this most beautiful quality as something to which the children return only periodically when they have nothing better to do!

But modern thought has undergone a great change. No longer is motherhood a purely personal relationship between a mother and her own children. While this may be one of its sweetest and most comforting phases, motherhood is a much more active and far-reaching condition of thought. Nor is it confined to women! Indeed, many men express it even more than many women, and the children in a family will be seen sometimes to run to the father for a gentle word, and to the mother for impartial decisions. This indicates clearly that it is not a matter of sex, time, place, nor size of family, but is wholly mental.

Children well brought up, with cultured intellects, strong morals, and high ideals, are certainly among the best contributions that are offered to the present era. But what of the numbers of men and women who do not have the experience of human parenthood? Are they to be denied the great privilege of expressing these enlarging characteristics? They are not! In every community there is need for the touch of motherhood portrayed by Mr. Thayer's painting—charity brooding over the needs of mankind.

Just as good parents watch the outside influences which touch their children, picking with care those who are to teach them, their books and companions, guarding the conditions in their home life, feeding them when they are hungry, bathing them when they are dirty, putting them gently to bed when weary, so every man and woman in the world today has opportunity to utilize this inherent talent in some way to help others.

This fact once seen will do much to still the restless seeking, the mad ambitions, the causeless strife which exist at the root of most of the troubled conditions in the world. For when men set themselves to work to express that which lies deepest within them, unwholesome suppressions give place to naturalness.

How is the childless man or woman to find this natural expression? Perhaps by first seeing the impersonal nature of charity as expressed in motherhood. Once understood as a possibility, it is natural to look for outlets for its use, and these are everywhere. The employer may mother his employees. He may see that their hours of working, and all the conditions which surround them, are as good as possible. Perfection cannot be brought about in a moment, but little beginnings achieve it in the end. The governors of nations may mother their nations! They have the privilege of so impersonalizing their authority as to see in it the opportunity for putting out the sheltering wings of charity in as many directions as they can.

Perhaps the greatest quality of motherhood —or charity—is that which presents such an example of love and understanding that the children not only turn to it naturally when in doubt, but wish above all else to emulate it. This is the privilege of every individual whether he has six children or none.

The underlying truth about motherhood was expressed many centuries ago by Paul in his Epistle to the Corinthians, where, in Chapter 13, he wrote: "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity never faileth. . . ."

Everyone may avail himself of these qualities of thought and put them into expression, thus oiling the mechanism of existence for all those within reach of his thought.

[illegible] Dorien Leigh, Ltd.

White Man's Tropics

Cairns, in Northern Australia, Facing the Pacific and Sheltered by the Barrier Reef, Backed by a Fertile Plateau, Foresees a Great Future for Itself

By Nettie Palmer

CAIRNS LOOKS TOWARD THE NORTH . . . A GROWING PORT. [illegible] Studio, Cairns
"The Shell of Cairns Itself Lies at the Foot of Crowding Mountains. . . ," a Place Interesting in Itself, and a Gateway to the High, Fertile and Temperate Atherton Tableland.

THE BOTTLE TREE: ONE OF THE CURIOSITIES OF N[illegible]

"THE BRIGHT LITTLE CITY OF CAIRNS" Chargois' Studio, Cairns
Center of Its Trade Area, Standing at Sea-Level, but Sheltered by the Barrier Reef.

Queensland Government Tourist Bureau
A BEAUTY SPOT IN THE HILLS NEAR CAIRNS
Crystal Cascade, in Rocky Freshwater Valley, Is Not Far From the Growing Port for This Region of Northern Australia.

Chargois' Studio, Cairns
THE PICTURESQUE CORAL SEA LAPS THE BEACHES AND SHORELINE
To Its Waters Those Who Know the District Return Gratefully, With a Sense of "Going Home."

Queensland Government Tourist Bureau
ISLANDS AND A MAZE OF CORAL REEFS FORM THE GREAT BARRIER REEF
Green Island, Shown Above, Is About 16 Miles From Cairns, Over Which the Southeast Trade Winds Blow Refreshingly All Winter.

Dorien Leigh, Ltd., from Black Star
...RIOSITIES OF NORTHERN AUSTRALIA.

PEOPLE IN EUROPE or the United States of America, when they seek the sun, go south. In Australia, we can go north, from chilly Hobart and Melbourne, even from milder Sydney, to Queensland. But Queensland is an enormous state, with 1000 miles or so of north-south coast line. You can winter in southern Queensland, sub-tropical, with superb miles of Pacific surf beaches; or you can go several days' journey further on, to the true north.

There at last you have the tropics, north of Capricorn. A temperate country is fortunate to have the tropics so near. Every winter there is a series of voyages up the east coast as far as Cairns and back. You pick up passengers at Sydney, look in on Brisbane, with its winter sunshine and blossoming trees; touch a few days later at Townsville, that most significant railhead for the great interior, with its metals and wool, and then come to Cairns, below its encircling mountains and the tableland they make. Tourists on the round trip are given four crowded days for seeing Cairns, the tableland and the coral islands near. Others manage to wait for a later boat, or a later one again; in fact, they may winter in Cairns and come to know a tropical town and how people live in it.

Already on the boat, one is made aware and curious by meeting people who are not tourists but are simply going home to the Cairns district, the coast, the Atherton Tableland behind it, or even perhaps an island of the Barrier Reef. There is always someone among them who will sooner or later say: "Yes, we're going home. People always do come back to the north!" I have never heard this said so emphatically about any place—Ireland, Spain, England, Mexico. What is the magnet about this tropic North?

An answer is not so easy. Part of it is this, perhaps: that this North is a rare thing, a white man's tropics, a place where white men can live and work, not merely oversee the work of others. The unpretentious homes, wooden bungalows built on high legs for coolness and to ward off white ants, can all be run without depending on servants, as in India or Java. The district is refreshed, all through the long sunny months of winter, by a cool southeast trade wind, which even has definite access to the sea-level shelf of Cairns city itself through a fortunate gap in the surrounding hills.

White men—Australians, Italians and other settlers—work in winter in the canefields that spread like a green sea all through that coastal district. In summer, the monsoonal wet certainly chains people indoors, but by that time many of the seasonal workers have left for the south or have gone up to the Atherton Tableland, so different from the steamy coastal flats. Up there they are among dairy farms and the crops of temperate climates.

This "white man's tropics" centers about the bright little city of Cairns itself, which, on sea-level as it is, never is overwhelmed by the Pacific, even in cyclone season. The water that laps against its long sea front and up its estuary is that of the Coral Sea, and its force has already been met and broken, far out, by the maze of coral reefs and islands that make up the Great Barrier Reef. The shelf of Cairns itself lies at the foot of crowding mountains with immense rain forests, jungly, untrodden fastnesses, the only tracks being those penetrated by the horn-headed cassowary.

The city is limited in area, unless it is to change its character and begin to build homes up on the mountain slopes. A few level miles more can perhaps be garnered for dwelling space, when the authorities decide to clear back against those hills. This means to abolish all swamps, those deposits from the rainfall that is one of the greatest in the world. Very lovely swamps they are, when untouched, full of ferns, lit with blue waterlilies, haunted by water birds and choked with the water hyacinth.

Room is needed for a population now exceeding 12,000, and in Cairns one always has the feeling that the place itself is interesting and growing, but that it is a gateway also to something else. Most of its wide, straight roads have natural greenswards along their edges, sometimes with superb indigenous trees. The people move from end to end of this city on bicycles, quiet flights of them, little troubled by motor traffic. Then in smooth weather they move out over the Coral Sea to the cays and islands. Cairns is a gateway to the Atherton Tableland, and proud of it. It has two ways of letting people climb out and up: either by a winding railway northwards of the city, which takes one past the Barron Falls, or by a still more winding and elaborate motor road with one-way traffic up and down by turns, climbing the mountains far to the south of the city.

Handling the varied products of the Tableland, the sugar of the river flats and mills, or the great fish from the Reef, these people of the north seem to feel the fertility descending from their mountains or rising from their tropic seas; perhaps it is this that makes them jubilant like conquerors, or at least sure they could never fail to come back to the North.

They have sometimes made their mistakes, of course, for instance sacrificing to sugar many areas near the city, formerly used for growing the tropical fruit they need—their pawpaws, pineapples, granadillas, custard apples, all superb of their kind, as well as the citrus fruits that have the special tropic richness. They have not always been able to let their water supply catch up with their growth, although they have what is surely the most delightful water in the world—silken soft, yet with a sense of aëration and sparkle even in a languid day.

No wonder! Go out to see where it comes from, this Cairns rainwater supply. It falls in great veils over wide, ferny, granite precipices before it is captured in conduits for the city; water unlimited except by the pipes to take it freely to every home. There is other water harnessed in the district; the great Barron Falls, source of electric power, with prospects for manufacturers as well as for home needs. But this is a matter of growth and cannot be reckoned among the qualities that in past years made so many people return to the North.

Neither perhaps can another matter, though it is now so important. Unlike other Australian cities, except Darwin, Cairns actually looks toward the north. As a growing port, it is turned toward what is perhaps the new center of the world—the vast Pacific.

Among the New Books

Character as a Factor in Spain

The Spanish Cockpit, by Franz Borkenau. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT book about the Spanish civil war, penetrating and thoroughly informed. One's only regret is that Dr. Borkenau, who is a distinguished Austrian sociologist, should have been refused permission to visit the Franco side and has, therefore, been obliged to confine his studies and criticisms to the country held by the legal Government.

Dr. Borkenau has been in Spain for two separate periods during the civil war, with the sociologist's object of studying political (not military) developments and of noting the specific characteristics of the conflict and their difference from similar events in other countries.

Briefly, his main point is that the spectacular rise of the Spanish masses last August against the treachery of the generals from above and invasion by German and Italian Fascism had only a temporary revolutionary character, that the Spanish people's dislike of Western civilization—which has never touched more than the surface in Spain—their inefficiency and their understandable incapacity to defeat by their native guerrilla methods the strongest modern foreign armies of Europe, have led to the growing extinction of revolutionary aims; and that, in consequence, the rising must be compared not with the Russian and French revolutions but with those earlier national movements of 1707 and, more notably, 1808.

Such a diagnosis—and there is considerable truth in it—makes nonsense of the Fascist and anti-Fascist party cries, which are more vehement outside of Spain than in it.

Since modern revolutionary ideas are alien and savor of Europeanization, and since revolutionary movements nowadays have to count on superior opponents (Fascism) and not inferior ones as in the past—speaking in terms of arms and organization—Dr. Borkenau does not believe the masses will get what they want. The war will lead, he believes, either to foreign domination or dictatorship by a more or less Communist oligarchy which, being directed from a non-revolutionary Moscow, will be a new version of the old bureaucratic tyranny. A further stage would be reached in the disintegration of Spanish civilization.

This view would apply equally to a Franco victory, as is obvious to anyone who has examined the elements on his side.

The conclusion is, of course, not gloomy if you consider that the Spaniards are right to have rejected the modern world and its doctrine of progress. What really attracts the foreigner to Spain is not this cause or the other, but the quality of the people. Fanaticism is in their blood, yet they are profoundly humane, imbued with moral gravity. In one town, when the anarchists captured the bank, they made an earnest point of burning the money. The revolutionary doctrine of Bakunin, reversing the materialist view of Marx, has always held that modern capitalist society is not a tyranny upon the purse and the stomach but an affront to the moral sense and the higher nature of man. We all have heard of those Spanish workmen who tell their masters they are knocking off for a few days because they have earned enough for their needs; and the conscious aim to eat less, live on less, do less, which is found in the Andalusian peasant, is not made in the spirit of perverseness or bravado.

Dr. Borkenau's arguments stand or fall by the accuracy of his observation of the Spanish character and depend on the extent to which political education has penetrated. He writes, too, with all the issues still in suspense.

V. S. PRITCHETT

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A Cosmic Utopia

Star Maker, by Olaf Stapledon. London: Methuen. 8s. 6d. net.

OLAF STAPLEDON has performed his task of tracing a future course for the universe with a thoroughness that makes one gasp. Beside his stupendous panorama, his vision of worlds and galaxies, of cosmos piled upon cosmos, the glimpses of the future that Mr. Wells and others have provided for us are no more than penny peepshows.

The narrator of the story is enabled to launch his mind into space, and also into time. He finds, at length, another planet, on which life has reached roughly the same point of progress as it has on the earth. He unites his mind with that of a native inhabitant, and in this way is able to comprehend all that is happening on this Other Earth, and to assimilate its culture and knowledge.

The two minds, each able to draw upon the resources of the other, eventually set out together to travel again in the galaxy. More worlds are encountered, and are explored in the same manner as the Other Earth; and from them more minds are recruited for the travelers, who thereby increase the sum of their knowledge, and the range of their perceptions. They are able to pass into other galaxies and, after aeons of time, to watch the formation of a galactic Utopia, and at last a union of the whole cosmos. They see even more; for they have a vision of the methods of the "Star Maker," and of a long series of different creations.

There are variety and richness of detail in Mr. Stapledon's fiction. He fashions world after world, each of them strange, vivid, exciting and suggestive, each of them with its history, and its commentary on our own, and all of them as solid as fact. There are worlds where "Nautiloids," or human ships, are the dominant race, others where plant men have reached a level of intelligence far beyond that of the earth, and still others where the entity is a swarm of bird-like creatures. However grotesque or incredible are his inventions, they are logically worked out. He induces us to accept them naturally, and to ponder their implications.

For it must be understood that Mr. Stapledon is no mere spinner of yarns, and that the night in which his stars are set is not merely Arabian. It is, on the contrary, the palpable darkness of ignorance that he endeavors honestly to illumine with his imagination—yet imagination is but a will-o'-the-wisp, and here one feels more often the steadier light of his own convictions. His traveler has set out from this earth, and hither he hopes to return with a message: he never forgets that that is his mission, and neither does Mr. Stapledon. None of his inventions is meaningless; and the music of his spheres is meant to awaken rather than to soothe.

E. F. B.

SUSAN M. KINGSBURY

Mirroring the Press

Newspapers and the News, by Susan M. Kingsbury, Hornell Hart and Associates. New York: Putnam. $2.50.

THE IMPORTANCE of a sound public opinion in a democracy never can be overstressed. Since public opinion is based upon the information with which it is fed, the quality of the press holds the key to the situation and becomes a matter worthy of careful consideration.

Numerous studies and surveys have been made, purporting to prove that the press uses too much crime news, or that it slights significant matters, or that it is prejudiced, and so on. This volume is the first in a prospective series in Social Economy, sponsored by Bryn Mawr College, and is itself the result of a joint project conducted by the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research.

Forty-four newspapers are analyzed for sensationalism, news interests, bias and general ethical standards, as reflected in their columns. This forms the first half of the book. The second half is devoted to examining previous objective studies, both quantitative and qualitative. There is a good bibliography.

As it illustrates the jargon of college seminar room and lecture hall, the book alone is interesting. It presents a "new technique for assaying the sensationalism and socialization of the newspaper." The Monitor is credited with representing the height of "internationalized socialization." We are reminded that some papers show a bias in their handling of news, in the editing of it, and in headlining it.

Through the "scientific methods of measuring differences in ethical behavior," through a "socialization-sensationalism index," an "index of news bias," and an "index of pernicious medical advertising," we learn who are the laggards and who are the leaders (to use the authors' phrase) in ethical journalism, and in the support of social service activities. Again, the Monitor comes off well.

All of this laborious research is of interest for its methodology. It has value as providing chapter and verse to illustrate fairly typical and generally recognized press attitudes and standards. It resembles many scientific studies in that it places a mass of data on the reader's doorstep, and then goes away, leaving the reader to ask: "Well, what about it? What am I supposed to do?"

R. W. D.

Knowledge for Its Own Sake

Introductory Lecture on the Pursuit of Knowledge, by A. E. Housman. New York: Macmillan. $1.

JUSTIFICATION of the pursuit of knowledge for its own sweet self is the purpose of A. E. Housman's "Introductory Lecture," now made available to the general public. Printed privately in England, in 1892 and 1933, this lecture, delivered in the former year, was Professor Housman's first pronouncement from the Latin Chair at University College, London. It was the custom of that institution to open the academic year with such a lecture to the College faculties, usually by a newcomer to the staff.

Like most dissertations prepared for formal occasions, it makes rather dull reading, except for the student not yet crystallized in his views about knowledge and bewildered by arguments of practicality opposed to his inclinations. Such a student will draw intellectual strength from the plea, "Let a man acquire knowledge not for this or that external and incidental good which may chance to result from it, but for itself; not because it is useful or ornamental, but because it is knowledge, and therefore good for man to acquire."

While the language is excellent, the style pleasing, and the presentation lucid, the lecture is interesting perhaps more because it gives the thought of the poet of "A Shropshire Lad" and "Last Poems" than for any noticeable originality of idea. The reviewer can think readily of a number of professors in English or Latin whose discourse on the same subject would be equally convincing and well arranged.

It is a pity, however, that outside of academic circles more individuals cannot have brought to their attention the author's conclusion: "There is no rivalry between the studies of Arts and Laws and Science but the rivalry of fellow-soldiers in striving which can most victoriously achieve the common end of all, to set back the frontier of darkness."

The "frontier of darkness," one feels, might be partially set back if all could adopt Housman's honest approach to the question of acquiring knowledge. He deplores the tendency to find an excuse for learning. The desire to know things, he points out, "is a craving no less native to the being of man, no less universal through mankind, than the craving for food and drink. . . . The desire of knowledge does not need, nor could it possibly possess, any higher or more authentic sanction than the happiness which attends its gratification."

P. P. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A Garment of Intellectual Woof and Spiritual Web, From Dean Hough

The Civilized Mind, by Lynn Harold Hough. New York: The Abingdon Press. $2.

RARELY ENOUGH does one pick up a book dealing with abstract subjects which grips his attention so completely that he is loath to lay it down. This is such a book. Out of a long lifetime, spent in scholarly pursuits closely allied with the Christian religion, Dean Hough has written. He deals both with things of the intellect and with things of the Spirit. Yet so attractively is the web woven that whether one's taste veers to the one group or the other, he will find here that which stirs the imagination, informs the intellect, grips the heart, and inspires to greater spiritual effort to measure up to the standard set by Paul in his masterly Epistle to the Colossians.

Dean Hough represents the Christian man who, while keeping his feet on the earth, lifts his head to the mountain peak illumined early and late with the light of spiritual truth. Thus it is that he can deal with Colossians as to the very depths of its spiritual import, and again turn to the lawlessness of present-day America with the conclusion that the only remedy for conditions which, if persisted in, will undermine Christian civilization is the Christ-way. This, then, is the Christian's obligation—to accept the spiritual message of Colossians as the one and only remedy for the ills of civilization. And the mind truly civilized accepts and undertakes to implement this great truth as a moral and spiritual obligation which devolves upon every Christian.

Dean Hough has many heroes. He is, in fact, a hero worshiper in the best sense. In his rapid-fire chapters he runs the gamut of mammoth intellectuals, all the way from the Greek Academy, the Platos, the Aristotles, and the rest, through the great scholastics of the middle centuries to the modern school—the Paul Elmer Mores, the Irving Babbits, and the Henry Osborn Taylors, dealing with all with equal facility and leaving a fine portrait of his especial heroes, More and Taylor, for whose useful lives he holds highest regard.

Not often does one find in so limited a range (246 pages) so varied and so many important topics so well illuminated. The reader is quite ready to accept the author as an example par excellence of the civilized mind, of which he writes so entertainingly. And whether it is a cricket game in Old England, a bitter castigation of modern tendencies as expressed in moving pictures, drama and education, one feels the justice of his criticism, a criticism, be it said, so presented as to convey no sense of bitterness. Rather is the effect to inspire the reader to have some part in correcting the errors in modern life which every publicly spirited citizen, every Christian, would like to have part in correcting.

He disagrees with the Englishman who cynically likens modern education to the casting of artificial pearls before real swine. Dr. Hough sees too deeply into the human heart and its inherent sincerity to adopt such a cloak of cynicism. He is too keen a student of human history, too assured of the priceless spiritual values of the Scriptures, too deeply convinced of the essential message of the Man of Nazareth, to permit his convictions to become colored by the evil forces he sees at play about him. Rather does he exemplify that type of civilized mind which, while intellectual, yet recognizes as its source and ultimate the infinite Mind, which lies in the background of all the eye beholds.

Each chapter closes with an excellent bibliography pertinent to its contents, a very helpful feature to the serious reader who wishes to follow up the sources from which this brilliant author has drawn such stimulating material.

Rarely in so brief a volume is found so much that is both inspiring and instructive. Moreover, if the purpose of the author is to stir one's mental processes, he has been positively successful. Every chapter is interesting for its content and written in a sprightly style that easily carries one quickly over its all too brief pages.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

A Platonic View of Today

Plato Today, by R. H. S. Crossman. London. Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.

SCARCELY ANY WRITER has been more influential than Plato; and, like other men who have been studied through many ages, he has been claimed as a master by thinkers of the most diverse kinds. The early Christians regarded him as at least half a Christian, and saw in one famous passage a prophecy of the crucifixion. From his teachings have been drawn doctrines of Communism. Dictators have justified their policies by quotations from the same books which contain scathing portraits of the tyrant. There are many who treat the "Republic" as a picture of a mere ideal commonwealth, no more realistic than More's "Utopia" or Bellamy's "Looking Backward": others take it as written as a serious contribution to everyday political science.

Mr. Crossman is an advocate of this last view; and, indeed, there is no doubt that Plato did try, more than once, to translate his ideas into action. As he maintained that the world would never go right until philosophers were kings, he looked round for a king whom he hoped to turn into a philosopher. He failed when he found that nobody trusted with absolute power can help degenerating. He tried his system on Dionysius of Syracuse, who preferred sloth and luxury to philosophy. He tried it on his friend Dion; and, though the first proposition of the "Republic" is that the ruler must despise wealth, Dion stuck to his palaces and his treasures, and made away with one of his chief opponents in order to keep his possessions and his power. Out of all this confusion Plato himself barely escaped unharmed.

Nevertheless, the "Republic" is a great book, and abounds with nobility and wisdom, mingled with some of the most exasperating paradoxes to be found anywhere in the world. Mr. Crossman detests the book, and yet cannot resist its fascination. He is always returning to it; and I for one have exactly the same feelings. Where are there loftier expressions of the great truth that justice is better than injustice, even though it brings obloquy, poverty, and what the world calls misery in its train? Or that the worst fate for an unjust man is to escape the penalty of his wickedness?

Possibly, however, this modern world is as fantastic as the world of Plato's imagination. Mr. Crossman has wondered what Plato would have thought of it. For his times were in many ways similar to ours. The old Greek system was disintegrating. Oligarchy, democracy, tyranny, all seemed unable to stave off the catastrophe. One half of Greece had been defeated by the other half, and the victors had proved unable to make due use of their victory. Those who had been allies were quarreling, and the most powerful of the states was preparing its own downfall by stupid and savage oppression.

Mr. Crossman provides us with some specimens of possible Platonic utterances. When he tells us that we are ruled not by facts but by "useful lies," that we are ready-made and voluntary victims of catchwords and propaganda, we may not like to hear it, but, if we listen in the right spirit, we may benefit. And they accomplish the end which Plato set before himself in all his teaching: they make us think.

E. E. KELLETT

Dancers in the Dark

Recapture the Moon, by Sylvia Thompson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. An Atlantic Monthly Press Book. $2.50.

SYLVIA THOMPSON'S NOVELS always remind one of a photograph album. Or, more accurately, of a collection of portraits by one of those fashionable character photographers, who see into the depths of a sitter's personality and reveal the inner man or woman. Miss Thompson goes still farther and depicts whole galleries of people out of what she so keenly observed.

Her latest novel, "Recapture the Moon," overflows with characters—English, French, German, American, citizens-of-the-world at large, high and low, rich and poor—but mostly rich and in some degree reprehensible. It is, in fact, no book whereby to endear the wealthy to the proletariat.

A little more than any other character, Bianca Selwyn occupies the center of attention. At the beginning of the story she was 18, just married and, inside of a month, widowed. That was in 1918. She was then a sensitive young woman who covered her timidity by an appearance of poise, and the story of her grief and her adjustments is written with acute perception and delicacy. Other tangled lives crossed Bianca's: that of her cousin, Charmian, whose forte was wholehearted, misguided generosity, so that she married two quite unworthy men because she thought she could help them; that of Charmian's chivalrous young brother, Peter, who threw his life away in an attempt to taste every experience known to post-war giddiness; that of Louis Scheurer, an aviator, turned aesthete, son of a French house allied in the business of making arms with the English family to which Charmian and Peter belonged.

There are crowds of others: Bianca's self-centered mother; Bianca's Aunt Violet, wife of Lord Cable, arms-maker and controller—with the Scheurers and a few others—of world destinies; stanch Miss Franny Drake, Lady Violet's secretary and general protector of the family; a varied assortment of men whom Bianca might have married, almost every one of them preferable to Louis, whom she has selected just as the book ends; Louis's father, his grand lady mother, his sister, Marthe, brought up to be a perfect French gentlewoman and making a good life of it; Louis's disreputable Galère of dilletantes and idlers, who drifted from one world capital to another collecting scandalous stories and trying to find a single genuine experience; no end of servants, each individual, and some charming children.

In the course of the 18 years covered by the story, the timid and austere Bianca, after devoting herself for six years to her son, Toby, adopted Louis Scheurer's Galère of expatriates and became sophisticated, mondaine, sensation-seeking, though always with a gift for delicate withdrawal. Louis, who had meanwhile found even the Galère boring, had even wearied of shocking respectable people, came upon Bianca at a time when she was beginning to suspect the futility of her way of living. Both, having tired of chasing will-o'-the-wisps, decide to recapture the moon—that is, romance, all fresh and shining—together.

The book is entertaining, with characteristic gusts of fantasy; its style is deft, witty, and expressive of subtle shades of meaning and feeling, and its people are exasperating. Some added significance comes from the undercurrent of national and international politics.

W. K. R.

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The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Dun Laoghaire. The history, scenery and development of the district, illustrated by maps and photographs, by Manning Robertson, F. R. I. A., M. R. I. A. I., F. R. A. S. (Dun Laoghaire Borough Corporation. 2s. 6d. net.) This survey of a coastal resort and beauty spot, a few miles from Dublin, is extremely comprehensive. The text deals entertainingly with every possible line of inquiry, and is more than adequately supported by maps and photographs.

A Genius in the Family, by Hiram Percy Maxim (Harper, $2), tells of the antics and practical jokes perpetrated by his father, as viewed wonderingly by the inventor of the Maxim silencer, when a boy. Laughable in its unforced naïveté.

That Was Balzac, by George Middleton (Random House, $2), is an episodic biographical drama covering 30 years of the novelist's life, and based upon prolonged studies of the subject.

Joan of Arc is offered as a self-portrait, being a compilation by Willard Trask of her own words as found in the original French and Latin sources, and here translated into biographical form (Telegraph Press, Harrisburg, $2).

Photography, by C. E. Kenneth Mees (Macmillan, $3). Contains an account of modern processes for the general camera worker.

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..Removing the Cause of Crime

(Continued from Page 4)

vidualized study can find the answer for each.

Inappropriate punishments are also a cause of crime. Wisdom would never send the boy who is a first offender to the reform school to pay there the penalty of a juvenile prank. Wisdom could never send to city jail or county penitentiary—our secondary schools of crime—the majority of first offenders. Only dangerous criminals—not the average drunk, vagrant, beggar or person jailed for non-payment of fine—should go to prison until admonition, probation and suspended sentence have first been tried.

For in prison the man who was an ignorant or accidental offender associates with professionals. He learns there how to pick pockets or open safes. He makes friendships which will lead to invitations to crime after release. He may feel forced to accept such invitations, because imprisonment has cost him his job, driven his family upon charity, lowered his self-respect, embittered him and cut off opportunities for further employment. Society's failure to provide treatment is thus a cause of professionalism in criminality.

The first step in prevention is then to overcome ignorance. If each adolescent boy were a member of a self-governing boys' club he would learn the nature and necessity of law, police and courts. For he would frame laws and enforce them in his service on the club's police or jury. Why should he wait for such training until he has been committed to the George Junior Republic or the Children's Village? Such training might better be provided in public schools and settlement houses and reach every child. The most effective education is not by rote or precept but is "learning by doing."

Adult ignorance displayed in inappropriate punishments is the product of fear and tradition. We are emerging tardily from medieval concepts of crime and punishment. The whipping-post, solitary confinement in "dungeon cells" and hanging are survivals of ancient misconceptions. Criminology is an infant science scarcely a half century old. Its modern principles have only just begun to filter through to the electorate and their representatives in the Legislature and on the bench.

Few realize that certainty of arrest and sentence is a more effective deterrent than undue severity of punishment. A century ago in England, pickpockets used to ply their trade in the crowd gathered to witness the public execution of pickpockets, because their chances of being caught were slim. Murders do not increase where certainty of life imprisonment is substituted for the less certain but more severe penalty of the electric chair.

Imprisonment for non-payment of fine is imprisonment for poverty, since the rich can always pay and only the poor cannot. Inappropriate punishments of this kind beget resentment and defiance. They obstruct reformation. They cause fresh crimes after release from prison.

Three quarters of our prison population are repeaters. Since they have not been deflected from crime by the prevailing methods of punishment, the elimination of crime involves the reformation of all prisoners who can still be made over—whose vicious or anti-social attitudes and habits are not too deeply ingrained.

Reformation, wherever it can be applied, is less costly and more effective than punishment. It would be possible to reform practically all prisoners—except mental cases—if they were reached in the right way and early enough in their criminal careers. The cause of the prisoner's past delinquencies is best removed by individualized treatment. His co-operation—genuine and sincere—is necessary to make him over and can be won. Constructive interests can be made to crowd out his anti-social attitudes. Life can be rebuilt about a new job for which he may train in prison. Employment must be waiting for him upon his release. But all this requires continuous effort on his part.

Prison should not break his spirit but redirect it. Efficient, honorable life outside prison is impossible unless right attitudes and self-respect are built up before release. Wholesome interests can, by persistent, skillful training, be made to displace those that are unwholesome and destructive. The ex-prisoner may thus emerge a new man with good habits already firmly built about the better traits of his nature—with a new resolve and will to win, embedded (not veneered) in his personality and character.

To prevent crime it is not enough to uproot the causes. Resistance is built by developing character so strong that evil loses its interest and appeal. It is strengthened by filling life with absorbing interests and wholesome activities that leave no time for idleness and mischief.

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NAVAJO MOTHER AND CHILD WEARING TURQUOISE AND SILVER NECKLACES

As Good as Money

To Navajo and Hopi Indians of New Mexico and Arizona the superb silver and turquoise jewelry that their craftsmen make is practically as good as cash, bonds or a bank account. They have it on their persons all the time and, besides enjoying the decorative benefits, they never have to worry about closing banks or depreciating stocks.

There are numerous men among both the wandering Navajos and the pueblo or village Indians of these states who are outstanding artists at making their peculiar type of jewelry of turquoise from the ancient pre-Columbian turquoise mine at El Cerrilas, New Mexico, and of Mexican silver coins.

Indians pawn jewelry for cash or groceries at the trading posts, or trade for livestock among themselves.

Both Navajo and pueblo Indians like to lavish their money in numerous triple-strand turquoise necklaces for themselves and their wives and children. Navajos, in particular, like large silver bracelets set with turquoise, ear loops, rings and medallions of silver for belts.

In many an isolated desert hogan house you may find a man hammering intently away on a piece of jewelry across his little anvil, shaping, filing, tapering. A minute forge with hand-made bellows, hammers, files and a set of dies completes his outfit.

In the Indian country silver is always one grade and turquoise is obviously of good or indifferent quality. Little money changes hands.

Thirty Minutes for Lunch

More than 8,000,000 lunches a year are prepared and served to federal employees in Washington by the Welfare and Recreational Association of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The association, a non-profit corporation distinct from the Government, maintains cafeterias in 13 Government buildings, and lunch rooms in seven of the remaining agencies and departments.

For 25 cents a luncheon consisting of a meat, two vegetables, bread, butter and a beverage may be obtained. In addition, a broad variety of salads, soups, meats, desserts and other delicacies is offered on the shining white counters of the cafeterias, but a check-up reveals that the average luncheon check for the 25,000 daily patrons ranges between 23 and 27 cents.

No one is sure of the origin of the 30-minute lunch period in government departments. With some of the buildings blocks from outside eating places, this is surely an insufficient time. One Government veteran ascribes the limited period to the days when everyone in the then relatively small Government service brought his or her lunch from home.

The system is so well perfected that an average of six meals per minute can be served at each counter. Checkers tabulate the number of persons passing through in order to maintain this standard of speed.

Half of the net profits of the association are paid into the Treasury of the United States each year. This is a regulation imposed for the use of the Government buildings and incidental services. Each day the receipts of the units are deposited in the Treasury and the disbursing official of the association draws checks on that institution just as do Government disbursing officers.

A portion of the profits that are retained for the association after deducting the Treasury's share is set aside for welfare work among the employees. Recreational facilities—37 tennis courts, five swimming pools, a golf course and other units—diminish the net profits, for these activities are operated at a loss. Government employees and the general public may take advantage of the recreational facilities.

Weekly receipts of the association average between $40,000 and $60,000. Last year the gross income was well over $2,000,000.

The Welfare and Recreational Association, however, does not have a monopoly on the business of feeding federal employees. The Navy Department, the Agriculture Department, the Government Printing Office, and the Bureau of Printing and Engraving each has its co-operative cafeterias and lunch rooms. In the Capitol building, too, there are the House and Senate restaurants.

CAFETERIA IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Where Clerks and Lawyers, Executives and Stenographers Rub Elbows at Luncheon Time Each Day.

IGUAZU FALLS, ARGENTINA — Ewing Galloway Photo

An Example of Vast Unharnessed Power Is South America's "Niagara," a Series of Cataracts so Large That They Can Be Viewed All at Once Only From the Air.

Binning the World's "White Coal"

IMPORTANCE OF PLANNED utilization of natural water resources is becoming more widely recognized throughout the world. This recognition has fostered a remarkable development in the field of hydraulics, and engineers envisage even more striking progress in the future.

Accentuating the gospel of conservation that has pointed to the prodigal waste of "white coal" from waterfalls that remain unharnessed, the great floods of recent years have, more and more, revealed the need for control of water resources through planned developments embracing wide areas. Out of these developments is coming the huge increase in hydro-electric power generation—for hydropower is usually regarded as a by-product of flood control, land reclamation, irrigation, etc.

What are the world's potential hydropower resources? How far has their utilization progressed? Study of latest information made available by the United States Geological Survey throws some interesting light on these questions.

Considering the second question first, the capacity of constructed waterpower plants in the world totaled 60,000,000 horsepower at the end of 1936. Nearly 30 per cent is in the United States, where huge federal-sponsored projects now under way, involving well over $1,000,000,000, really mark the first major steps in this nation's planned utilization of water resources. In 1920, developed waterwheel capacity of the world was approximately 23,000,000 horsepower. By the end of 1930, it had doubled. Latest estimates show an increase of more than 160 per cent in the past 16 years, in which period the United States' capacity increased about 85 per cent.

The greatest development of waterpower on any continent is in Europe, 27,200,000 horsepower, according to available information. Italy leads with 6,000,000 horsepower, France running a close second, and Norway, Switzerland and Germany each having something less than half the Italian total.

North and Central America together have a developed capacity of 26,000,000 horsepower, the United States leading with 17,119,610 and Canada having 7,945,590. Asia has developed about 5,400,000 horsepower, of which 4,240,000 is in Japan. The other continents rank as follows: South America, 1,100,000 horsepower; Oceania, 600,000; Africa, 175,000. Estimates for the United States and Canada are as at the end of 1936, those for other countries being based on data gathered a year or more ago.

Development of waterpower in the United States during 1936, 1,040,203 horsepower, was the most extensive in any year since 1931, as the government program got into full swing. This increased capacity was concentrated in six states: Nevada, Washington, Tennessee, Nebraska, Alabama and Arizona, in that order. It is estimated that about 21 per cent of this nation's waterpower resources have been developed. The present waterwheel capacity, 17,119,610 horsepower, is divided among 3032 plants, slightly more than half rated as public utility or municipal plants, the others being for manufacturing and miscellaneous purposes. All of them are over 100 horsepower capacity.

In estimating the world potential waterpower resources at 671,000,000 horsepower, which includes the developed sites, the Geological Survey makes its current calculations on a different basis than previously. It assumes 100 per cent efficiency at an ordinary minimum flow available 95 per cent of the time, instead of an assumed 70 per cent efficiency. This change conforms with the basis used by the World Power Conference. Also the effect of storage has been disregarded, except for constructed reservoir sites.

On this new basis, the potentials of the various continents show up in this wise: Africa, 274,000,000 horsepower; Asia, 148,000,000; North America, 77,000,000; Europe and South America, 74,000,000 each; Oceania, 24,000,000. Total, 671,000,000 horsepower.

In Africa, whose waterpower resources have barely been scratched, the greatest potential lies in Belgian Congo and the Belgian mandate, 130,000,000 horsepower, the French Congo ranking second with 50,000,000. In Asia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics leads with a potential 64,000,000 horsepower, India next with 39,000,000 and then China with 22,000,000. Leading the European countries in potential is Norway, 16,000,000 horsepower. Soviet Russia follows closely, with 14,000,000. The United States contains the greatest potential in North America, or 33,500,000 horsepower, Canada having 25,500,000. Brazil, with 36,000,000 horsepower, has the greatest concentration of potential in South America. In Oceania, Borneo, including New Guinea and Papua, takes the lead with 10,500,000 horsepower.

A more complete picture of the world's potential waterpower resources is obtained from study of data on the mean, or average, flow, which is available from only a few countries. The potential power at mean flow varies from two to five times that at ordinary minimum flow, on which the preceding potentials are based. For example, the mean potential for the United States is estimated at 110,000,000 horsepower, or more than three times the potential at ordinary minimum flow. In Soviet Asia, the mean potential of 325,000,000 is over five times the ordinary minimum. The installed capacity of machinery at constructed plants averages two or three times the potential power at low flow at the same sites, which is to be considered in estimating the percentage of a nation's resources being utilized.

This "white coal" is virtually an inexhaustible source of power, as compared with world resources of coal, oil, gas, etc. Of course, practically all of the power utilized today comes indirectly from the sun. Coal was once solar energy, converted into the energy of a chemical combination of plants in a far-off age. But waterpower results from the sun's evaporation of ocean water, sent back to earth again and again in the form of rainfall, there to run down hill in the great rivers which man is gradually harnessing with huge turbines to perform useful work.

And one gathers the idea that the world is not likely to run out of power resources very soon in the assertion of research experts that if all the sunlight falling on the earth were to be converted into energy, it would equal 200,000 times the power now generated in hydro-electric power houses!

From a Chelsea Balcony

"WHY LIVE IN CHELSEA?" asked a caller from another part of London. "Now, the other side of the Gardens is much higher and drier. . . ."

"Come out on the balcony," I invited her. "Look at the sun. It's shinier than elsewhere. And the chimney pots are lower. And then there are the parades. They are always going by under my balcony—sound of trumpet and drum—

"And I like the stir and bustle of the place. Shop fronts roll up at the 'early' hour of 8 o'clock and there is an air of business. Not until an hour later will this commercial tide pass up Sloane Street. At 9 o'clock, *some* of them will unlock their iron gates, roll up their shutters. . . ."

"Yes, King's Road," my visitor agrees, "has been ready for business so many years! Charles II must often have passed this way. Whistler, Turner, Rossetti, Dean Swift, Addison and Steele cast their shadows on these streets! Even Holbein and Erasmus in their day. You can't walk far in any direction without finding a bronze tablet telling you that one of them sojourned here."

"There you are," I triumphed. "It's that definite feeling of the arts and crafts. . . ."

"Well, what other reasons have you for living here?" she asked me, still a bit grudgingly.

"The houses have such gay doors, bright blue, green—even pink—flanked on either side by pots of flowers—and the whitest of doorsteps."

"Oh," she laughed, "that infallible sign of the well-being of the household. If your door sill is whitewashed and your shoes shined each morning, you may face the world with nonchalance."

We fell silent. The noonday sun chased the last of the morning mist from the roofs. On one hand were charming new city cottages, built around an old-world court. Behind them, on an adjoining street, was the sign, "Sweep," and above it a brush suggestive of chimneys, winter-grimed. The old and the new in constant touch. . . . Far below on the street, a scissors-grinder called his indistinguishable cry. Later the crumpet man passed, hidden under the wide basket on his head and ringing his bell invitingly. At the corner a flower vendor wheeled his big hand truck into place.

"Listen!" I held up a hand. "It's the toot of steamboats on the Thames, plying their endless river trade. Often I smell the sea, stealing on the wind up the river. . . . The fascination of Chelsea hasn't been lost with the years. It is busier, more modern, but it still cradles the arts, and who can say they will prosper less for the entrance of central heating!"

"Enough," said my visitor. "I give you Chelsea." D. D.

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PEQUOT SHEETS PILLOWCASES

PEQUOT MILLS SALEM, MASS.

Lions for Pets

On rocky Sonora Island, off the British Columbia coast, mountain lions abound. There three young girls, Marion, Pearl and Pansy Schnarr, have succeeded in raising to maturity two of these magnificent beasts. The experiment started when four mountain lion kittens were captured by the girls' father, August Schnarr, a trapper.

The mountain lion, also called cougar and puma, is a roamer of the mountainous region of British Columbia. Very destructive to domestic animals and game, it carries a high Government bounty on its head. Yet the three Schnarr girls have succeeded in taming this pair to such an extent that they play with them as other people do with house cats. When the animals were small they were allowed the free run of the house. Even now they are only chained to keep them away from the goats, pigs, dogs and other stock on the little wilderness farm.

One of the most remarkable facts about this experiment in rearing wild animals is that when, on several occasions, the mountain lions got loose they did not return to the wilds, a few feet distant from their den, but stayed around the place, and quickly submitted to being tied again.

The three motherless girls have always lived in the remote wilderness, and are experienced in fur farming, handling mink, marten and other wild creatures. Although the huge "cats" are docile with the girls, they are not friendly to strangers, and object especially to men. For two years now the girls and the lions have grown up together, playing games of football and wrestling. The animals are affectionate, coming when called, and rubbing themselves against their friends like house cats.

Ceramics in the Making

Walter Scott Lenox had an idea for improving ceramics. As a result, Lenox pottery became makers of china which successive Presidents of the United States have used. That summarizes the story behind the four completed models of Lenox, Inc., in the Central Building of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia. There are to be eight models in all. This city museum is a laboratory for the casual observer, the student and the business man. The curator is Charles R. Toothaker and C. Isabel Campbell is staff artist.

Since 1894, the Commercial Museum has displayed products from many parts of the globe. In the two large buildings are models of a Japanese mill, a Brazilian diamond mine, a Chilean nitrate field, an Argentine sheep ranch, iron and coal mines. The visitor may watch cotton pickers, explore marble and granite quarries, and study a blast furnace. And he may see the four models of Lenox pottery.

While some of the groups are on a large scale, the Lenox models are in miniature, each 24 by 15 by 8 inches, with human figures about 7 inches high. Painted foreground and background blend where there is action both as to men and machinery. Isabel Campbell forms her models from wax. She has criginated so many clever tricks in her modeling that other museums have sought her aid. Last summer she went to the Open Hearth Steel Mill to construct a model for the museum and worked with the thermometer at 120.

With notebook, sketchbook and camera, Miss Campbell has made repeated visits to study the Lenox factory at Trenton, N. J.

While making her models of Lenox pottery, Isabel Campbell, in effect, found herself transported back to the 'seventies, and saw a school lad as he himself spent hours in a pottery near his home, fascinated by the dull clay that was being fashioned on the potter's wheel into forms of beauty. That lad, Walter Scott Lenox, resolved that one day he would make such fine pieces of pottery.

Although in later years debts piled up and friends advised selling out or making cheap ware for profit, Mr. Lenox worked on until he produced an ivory-tinted, gold-decorated ware with a lustrous glaze, a shrine, as he intended, to art, to faith and idealism; dinner sets which not only were ordered for the White House and United States naval vessels, but which have been bought for other lands.

Courtesy the Philadelphia Commercial Museum

MODELING THE LENOX PROCESS

Miss C. Isabel Campbell, Staff Artist and Sculptress of the Commercial Museum, and (Top) a Photograph of Her Model Showing the Making of Lenox Plates on the "Jiggering" Machine. A Casual Glance Hardly Reveals Which Is the Model and Which the Painted Background.

The first model shows the materials, clay and feldspar, being assembled with flint. With filtered water this mixture is placed in a large revolving cylinder, which is lined with porcelain blocks and contains flint pebbles. Grinding goes on for 52 hours, when the contents become a thick, creamy consistency which is forced through a fine wire screen, producing the fluid called slip used in casting.

The second model shows the casting method. In the third model, flat dishes are being formed by the "jiggering" machine. Miss Campbell's figures are so realistic that one of the artisans from the Trenton factory who came to view her work noticed the figure at the "jiggering" machine and called out to a companion: "Hey, Bill, come on over and see yourself." In the fourth model, Tom was identified as the man about to enter the kiln with a "sagger," as the rough container is called in which the pottery is packed. These "saggers" are seen in the kiln stacked like hat boxes.

Now Isabel Campbell is at work on a glazing group. Then will follow models showing the potter's wheel, the decorating of china, and a clay pit. M. F. K.

. . Congress

(Continued from Page 3)

perative. But all this is pretty small by comparison with the big things that were expected of the 1937 Congress.

From the point of view of the legislative calendar with which it started out, this may readily be characterized as the Congress that got sidetracked — sidetracked by an uncommonly controversial special message from the President. From another point of view, that of asserting prerogatives which had largely lain dormant or been surrendered to the executive branch since 1933, this may surely be considered the Congress that found itself.

The "rubber stamp" proclivities of the Seventy-fourth Congress might have been expected to continue in a body that contained even larger majorities of the Administration's party. But a cartoonist has depicted such a rubber stamp suddenly coming to life and implanting a "K. O." instead of an "O. K." on the court bill.

One wonders how much the President's prestige has suffered in the long run from this dencuement. Some have suggested a parallel to the disastrous efforts of Woodrow Wilson to obtain ratification for the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. But Mr. Roosevelt's term has yet three years to run, where Wilson's had but one. And subsequent votes indicate that the lines formed on the court issue have not altogether hardened but that the President still has the allegiance in general of a number who disagreed with him that once.

Will his prestige in the second session of the present Congress be sufficient to enable him to put through at least a satisfying minimum of his social program or will he be balked until he feels called upon at length to go before the people for what he would hope would be another mandate in the form of a third term? Many of his best friends dread that possibility.

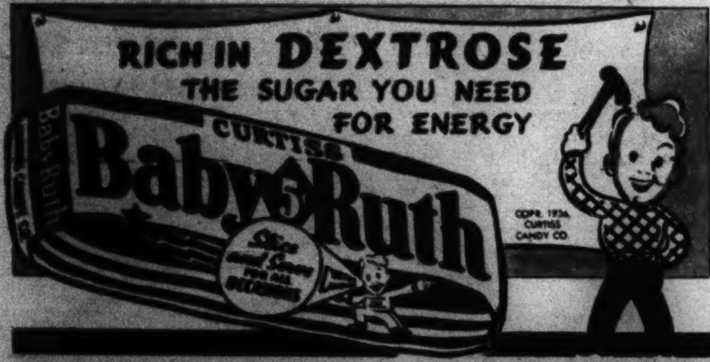
Fortunately, the later attitude of the current session tends not to bear out wholly the charge of extreme New Dealers that opposition to the court plan was merely covert resistance to all social improvement. While some opposition doubtless was of the hard-shelled variety, there is yet enough of an independent fringe that specific liberal legislation, such as labor standards, housing and the like, can be considered on its merits.

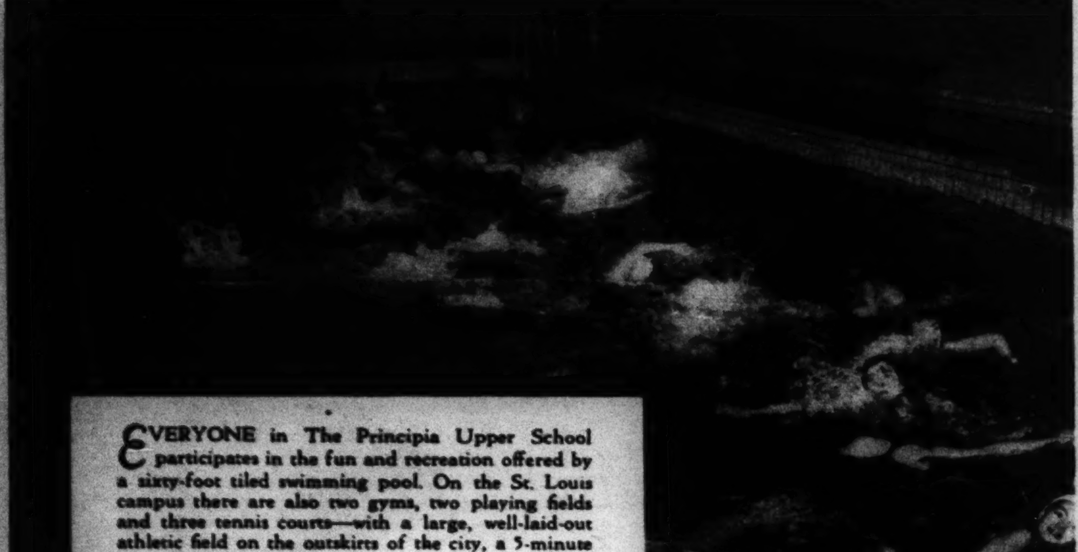
At any rate, the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress will be remembered as the one that insisted on sticking to the rules of the game and resolved there should be no short-circuiting of the Constitution by packing or even repacking the Supreme Court.

Co-operatives Grow

Rapid expansion of the co-operative movement in the South American Republic of Colombia has taken place during the past three years. In 1934, there were but 15 such groups with memberships totaling 3380, while reports for 1936 show 47 groups with 13,158 members.

These organizations include 20 consumer co-operatives, 21 credit groups, and six selling agencies. They have a total paid capital of 389,476 pesos, and received government and other aid totaling 78,600 pesos in the past year. Membership in the credit groups jumped from 1892 to 8690 in the past three years.





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Tropic Clouds

By SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

I have seen clouds . . . but none like these . . .
Shapes changing over endless southern seas.
These are no driven clouds,
No puffs of white for winds to tease,
No floating lambs in summer breeze.
Woven of mist and southern sun,
Out of some magic they are spun.
Dissolving now into the moving air,
They form again and build a gossamer stair . . .
Or three white horses in a chariot race,
And a great mountain . . . turn to lace!
Here is no measuring of earth and sky,
No path laid out where wild winds fly.
Here is an alchemy of cloud and earth . . .
So that we stand upon a flowered hill,
And seem to touch the great white cloud
That keeps alone its secret will.
Within the confines of our hand
We almost hold that mystery
That moves above this earth and sea.

Trends in Labor Disputes

MARCH, 1937, may go down into United States labor history carrying the record of the largest number of labor disputes in any single month in the post-depression period. The 625 new disputes reported that month, with 137 continued from February, exceeded the record of any month in the past 20 years. Since then, there has been a definite tapering off in the number of new strikes; but without an unforeseen diminution of labor conflicts during the remainder of the year, 1937 bids fair to approximate the 3291 disputes recorded in the calendar year 1920.

Emergence from industrial depressions generally results in a rapid increase in labor disputes, as workers seek to recoup their losses and extend their economic frontiers. The current cycle in the United States has run true to form, with 2172 strikes recorded in 1936, the largest number in 14 years. The low in the present cycle dates back to 1928, when only 629 disputes were recorded for the entire year by the Department of Labor.

The strike curve held fairly steady during the next four years, but turned abruptly upward in 1933, the year that many economists agree marked the beginning of business revival in this country. The record from that year follows: 1933, 1562 labor disputes; 1934, 1856; 1935, 2027; 1936, 2172. These figures are for continental United States and do not include the Canal Zone nor the nation's island possessions.

⁂

It is of more than passing significance to note that the total number of workers involved directly in labor disputes, and the aggregate number of days' work lost thereby, both have shown a definite downward trend since 1934, despite the large increase in the number of strikes, resulting, in considerable degree, from the new organization activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization in its contest with the American Federation of Labor. In this decline, federal labor authorities see an indication of the success of conciliation machinery.

The year 1934 saw 1,466,695 workers directly involved in labor disputes, the largest number in 12 years. In 1935, workers involved dropped to 1,117,213, and last year to 788,648.

A study of the number of working days lost proves equally valuable. In 1928, the low year in number of new disputes, a total of 31,556,947 days were lost. This dropped to 2,730,368 days lost in 1930, but climbed steadily back to a total of 19,591,949 days lost in 1934. The next year, with many more labor disputes started, only 15,456,956 days were lost, while 1936 saw a further drop to 13,901,856 days lost.

During the fiscal year 1936, the federal Conciliation Service dealt with 1012 disputes and settled 794, and it is likely that the 1937 record will show a much larger number of strikes handled by this agency. The most strikes it ever handled in one year was 1780 in 1919. Commenting on its work, Director Hugh L. Kerwin stated, in his last annual report:

⁂

"After many years of experience in the handling of labor disputes, it has been demonstrated that differences can be negotiated and adjusted to the benefit of all interests whenever those directly interested are fairly disposed, even though they may have been widely separated in their negotiations at the start.

"More and more employers and employees are calling on representatives of the department for advice and counsel in connection with industrial-relations problems arising in their plants, and we feel that a distinct service to peace in industry has resulted therefrom.

"It is impossible even to attempt to approximate the vast amount of savings in dollars and cents to industry that may be credited to the prevention of strikes and lockouts, or to settlement of strikes by federal and state mediation agencies."

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Correction . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I feel impelled to offer correction to one of your recently published articles. I refer to Mr. J. P. S. Orford-Smith's article, "Walking Across Africa," published in the Magazine Section of the Monitor of April 7, 1937.

Mr. Orford-Smith calls the seat of government of Nyasaland *Zamba* and states it is situated at the foot of Mlanje Mountain. The proper name is *Zomba* and it is situated on the slopes of Zomba Mountain, some 120 miles away from Mlanje.

The road to Lake Nyasa passing through Zomba is a first-class road the whole way and at no point becomes a mud track. Nyasaland is justly proud of its good and well-maintained roads.

The main highway between Tanganyika and Nyasaland is a wide, well-maintained motor highway, which at no point touches Lake Nyasa. A small, dry weather road only exists from Livingstonia and runs along the lake shore to Karonga only. There is no good road from Karonga to Tanganyika, but several native tracks and lush paths near the lake shore.

The lake steamer service until May, 1937, was run once monthly, and not fortnightly, as stated by Mr. Orford-Smith.

The abandoned European estates are in no way connected with a policy of discouragement of white settlers in Nyasaland, but merely a sad reminder of the severe economic stress through which the country has passed. Actually, subsidies are made by Government to assist white planters.

DAVID N. SMALLEY, Major
Karonga, Nyasaland.

⁂

Deserving of a Voice . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Very true is your caption on page 10 of Magazine, July 14. Aeschylus deserves a voice, he sought truth after his manner. But the chorus in his Agamemnon did not quite say that "to learn by suffering is the equation of justice" as Mr. MacNiece translates. The chorus puts forward the view that deity is harsh, and by force of inward torture brings even the unwilling to right thought. The contrary view is expressed by the queen after the killing welcome. "From deity come love which caresses the blood, and is nourished within us until there has ceased the rage of old, it works as a new divine blood." But in this translation, I am alone. The scholars, led by Hermann, think that "new divine blood" means pus, and that "blood-licking love" means thirst for revenge. Given a chance, I can prove that I am right.

Tofino, B. C. R. F. GUPPY

Today's Contributors . .

AUGUST DAYS and August skies symbolize summer at its height, and the photograph which we use for a cover this week seems to catch the full beauty and sweep of a fine morning at this time of year.

From the beauties of such a sky to the grayer skies under which Great Britain strives to solve the Palestine problem is a long jump, but C. J. DELAGREVE invites us to make it. The British Royal Commission, which has been seeking a solution for the racial situation in that section, has produced a report which now is a subject of world-wide debate. The views of this observer, a British writer and official recently returned to London from Palestine, are timely and important.

When the Seventy-fifth Congress assembled last January nobody guessed what a stormy session it was to have. TULLY NETTLETON, the Monitor's Washington editorial writer, looks back at what has happened.

JAMES FORD, writing of crime prevention, is a member of the Department of Sociology, Harvard University, and the author of a study of poverty, soon to be published by Macmillan.

R. MAILLARD STEAD is a sports writer attached to the Monitor's London editorial bureau. EVELYN ROE, a New York free-lance writer, has contributed frequently to these pages. DOROTHY IVES has written several other Magazine Editorials. NETTIE PALMER is a native of Australia and the author of several books on Australian life. She has written for the Magazine Section before.

Increase in Trade

Costa Rica's coastwise trade, an important barometer of agricultural and local trade progress, increased nearly 38 per cent in volume last year. Public revenues continued the upward trend begun in 1933 and exceeded budget estimates, indicating decided economic recovery. The Pacific Railway, part of the national system, had its most prosperous year, surpassing even the 1929 record.

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 2nd, 1937

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Boston, Massachusetts

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Cordially yours,

President Norge Division and Executive
Vice President BORG-WARNER Corporation.

B EC

Rollator refrigeration

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